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# BIOGRAPHICAL AND HISTORICAL

# RECORD

OF

# Ringgold and Union Counties, Iowa.

Vol. I

Containing Portraits of all the Presidents of the United States from Washington to Cleveland, with accompanying Biographies of each; A Condensed History of the State of Iowa; Portraits and Biographies of the Governors of the Territory and State; Engravings of Prominent Citizens in Ringgold and Union Counties, with Personal Histories of many of the Leading Families, and a Concise History of Ringgold and Union Counties and their Cities and Villages.

THE LEWIS PUBLISHING COMPANY,
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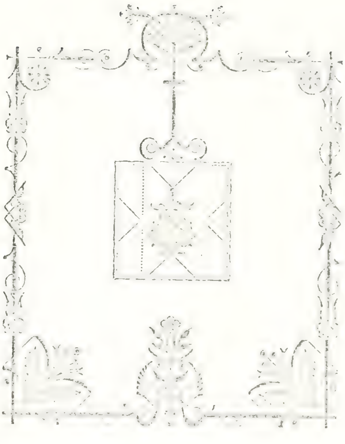
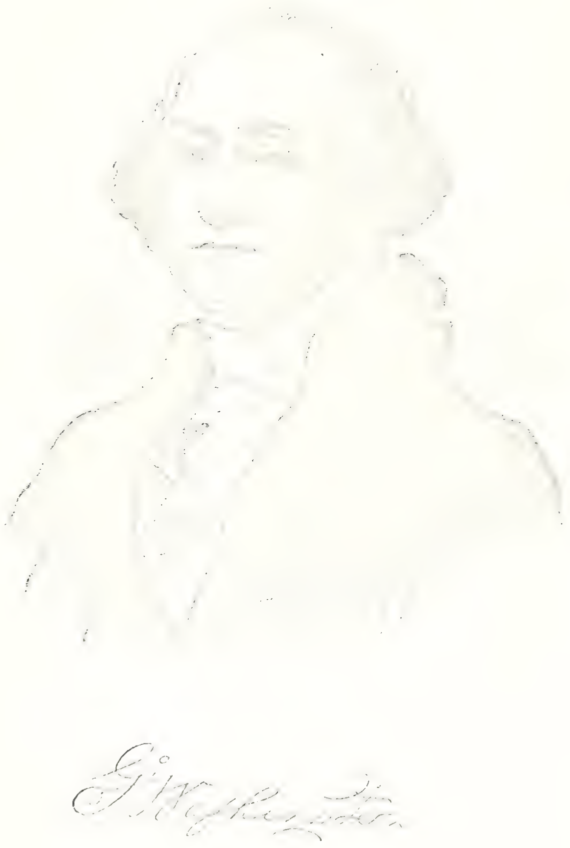


# PRESIDENTS

OF THE

# UNITED STATES.



# GEORGE WASHINGTON.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, the "Father of his Country" and its first President, 1789–'97, was born February 22, 1732, in Washington Parish, Westmoreland County, Virginia. His father, Augustine Washington, first married Jane Butler, who bore him four children, and March 6, 1730, he married Mary Ball. Of six children by his second marriage, George was the eldest, the others being Betty, Samuel, John, Augustine, Charles and Mildred, of whom the youngest died in infancy. Little is known of the early years of Washington, beyond the fact that the house in which he was born was burned during his early childhood, and that his father thereupon moved to another farm inherited from his paternal ancestors, situated in Stafford County, on the north bank of the Rappahannock, where he acted as agent of the Principio Iron Works in the immediate vicinity, and died there in 1743.

From earliest childhood George developed a noble character. He had a vigorous constitution, a fine form and great bodily strength. His education was somewhat defective, being confined to the elementary branches taught him by his mother and at a neighboring school. He developed, however, a fondness for mathematics, and enjoyed in that branch the instructions of a private teacher. On leaving school he resided for some time at Mount Vernon with his half brother, Lawrence, who acted as his guardian, and who had married a daughter of his neighbor at Belvoir on the Potomac, the wealthy William Fairfax, for some time president of the executive council of the colony. Both Fairfax and his son-in-law, Lawrence Washington, had served with distinction in 1741 as officers of an American battalion at the siege of Carthagena, and were friends and correspondents of Admiral Vernon, for whom the latter's residence on the Potomac has been named. George's inclinations were for a similar career, and a midshipman's warrant was procured for him, probably through the influence of the Admiral; but through the opposition of his mother the project was abandoned. The family connection with the Fairfaxes, however, opened another career for the young man, who, at the age of sixteen, was appointed surveyor to the immense estates of the eccentric Lord Fairfax, who was then on a visit at Belvoir, and who shortly afterward established his baronial residence at Greenway Court, in the Shenandoah Valley.

These journeys performed by young Washington in a rough border life gave him experience which afterward proved very useful to him.

In 1751, when the Virginia militia were put under training with a view to active service against France, Washington, though only nineteen years of age, was appointed Adjutant with the rank of Major. In September of that year the failing health of Lawrence Washington rendered it necessary for him to seek a warmer climate, and George accompanied him in a voyage to Barbadoes. They returned early in 1752, and Lawrence shortly afterward died, leaving his large property to an infant daughter. In his will George was named one of the executors and as eventual heir to Mount Vernon, and by the death of the infant niece soon succeeded to that estate.

On the arrival of Robert Dinwiddie as Lieutenant-Governor of Virginia in 1752 the militia was reorganized, and the province divided into four districts. Washington was commissioned by Dinwiddie Adjutant-General of the Northern District in 1753, and in November of that year a most important as well as perilous mission was assigned him. This was to proceed to the Canadian posts recently established on French Creek, near Lake Erie, to demand in the name of the King of England the withdrawal of the French from territory claimed by Virginia. [illegible]

[illegible] to induce the Assembly of Virginia to authorize the executive to raise a regiment of 300 men for the purpose of maintaining the asserted rights of the British crown over the territory claimed. As Washington declined to be a candidate for that post, the command of this regiment was given to Colonel Joshua Fry, and Major Washington, at his own request, was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel. On the march to Ohio, news was received that a party previously sent to build a fort at the confluence of the Monongahela with the Ohio had been driven back by a considerable French force, which had completed the work there begun, and named it Fort Duquesne, in honor of the Marquis Duquesne, then Governor of Canada. This was the beginning of the great "French and Indian war," which continued seven years. On the death of Colonel Fry, Washington succeeded to the command of the regiment, and so well did he fulfill his trust that the Virginia Assembly commissioned him as Commander-in-Chief of all the forces raised in the colony.

A cessation of all Indian hostility on the frontier having followed the expulsion of the French from the Ohio, the object of Washington was accomplished and he resigned his commission as Commander-in-Chief of the Virginia forces. He then proceeded to Williamsburg to take his seat in the General Assembly, [illegible]

[illegible] Washington married Mrs. Martha Custis [illegible]

self-government, which, after ten years, culminated by act of Parliament of the port of Boston. It was at the instance of Virginia that a congress of all the colonies was called to meet at Philadelphia September 5, 1774, to secure their common liberties—if possible by peaceful means. To this Congress Colonel Washington was sent as a delegate. On dissolving in October, it recommended the colonies to send deputies to another Congress the following spring. In the meantime several of the colonies felt impelled to raise local forces to repel insults and aggressions on the part of British troops, so that on the assembling of the next Congress, May 10, 1775, the war preparations of the mother country were unmistakable. The battles of Concord and Lexington had been fought. Among the earliest acts, therefore, of the Congress was the selection of a commander-in-chief of the colonial forces. This office was unanimously conferred upon Washington, still a member of the Congress. He accepted it on June 19, but on the express condition he should receive no salary.

He immediately repaired to the vicinity of Boston, against which point the British ministry had concentrated their forces. As early as April General Gage had 3,000 troops in and around this proscribed city. During the fall and winter the British policy clearly indicated a purpose to divide public sentiment and to build up a British party in the colonies. Those who sided with the ministry were stigmatized by the patriots as "Tories," while the patriots took to themselves the name of "Whigs."

As early as 1776 the leading men had come to the conclusion that there was no hope except in separation and independence. In May of that year Washington wrote from the head of the army in New York: "A reconciliation with Great Britain is impossible. . . . . . When I took command of the army, I abhorred the idea of independence; but I am now fully satisfied that nothing else will save us."

It is not the object of this sketch to trace the military acts of the patriot hero, to whose hands the fortunes and liberties of the United States were confided during the seven years' bloody struggle that ensued until the treaty of 1783, in which England acknowledged the independence of each of the thirteen States, and negotiated with them, jointly, as separate sovereignties. The merits of Washington as a military chieftain have been considerably discussed, especially by writers in his own country. During the war he was most bitterly assailed for incompetency, and great efforts were made to displace him; but he never for a moment lost the confidence of either the Congress or the people. December 4, 1783, the great commander took leave of his officers in most affectionate and patriotic terms, and went to Annapolis, Maryland, where the Congress of the States was in session, and to that body, when peace and order prevailed everywhere, resigned his commission and retired to Mount Vernon.

It was in 1789 that Washington was called to the chief magistracy of the nation. He received every electoral vote cast in all the colleges of the States voting for the office of President. The 4th of March, 1789, was the time appointed for the Government of the United States to begin its operations, but several weeks elapsed before quorums of both the newly-constituted houses of Congress were assembled. The city of New York was the place where the Congress then met. April 30 Washington [illegible]

he was hailed with those public manifestations of joy, regard and love which spring spontaneously from the hearts of an affectionate and grateful people. His reception in New York was marked by a grandeur and an enthusiasm never before witnessed in that metropolis. The inauguration took place April 30, in the presence of an immense multitude which had assembled to witness the new and imposing ceremony. The oath of office was administered by Robert R. Livingston, Chancellor of the State. When this sacred pledge was given, he retired with the other officials into the Senate chamber, where he delivered his inaugural address to both houses of the newly constituted Congress in joint assembly.

In the manifold details of his civil administration, Washington proved himself equal to the requirements of his position. The greater portion of the first session of the first Congress was occupied in passing the necessary statutes for putting the new organization into complete operation. In the discussions brought up in the course of this legislation the nature and character of the new system came under general review. On no one of them did any decided antagonism of opinion arise. All held it to be a limited government, clothed only with specific powers conferred by delegation from the States. There was no change in the name of the legislative department; it still remained "the Congress of the United States of America." There was no change in the original flag of the country, and none in the seal, which still remains with the Grecian escutcheon borne by the eagle, with other emblems, under the great and expressive motto, "*E Pluribus Unum.*"

The first division of parties arose upon the manner of construing the powers delegated, and they were first styled "strict constructionists" and "latitudinarian constructionists." The former were for confining the actions of the Government strictly within its specific and limited sphere, while the others were for enlarging its powers by inference and implication. Hamilton and Jefferson, both members of the first cabinet, were regarded as the chief leaders, respectively, of these rising antagonistic parties, which have existed, under different names, from that day to this. Washington was regarded as holding a neutral position between them, though, by mature deliberation, he vetoed the first apportionment bill, in 1790, passed by the party headed by Hamilton, which was based upon a principle constructively leading to centralization or consolidation. This was the first exercise of the veto power under the present Constitution. It created considerable excitement at the time. Another bill was soon passed in pursuance of Mr. Jefferson's views, which has been adhered to in principle in every apportionment act passed since.

At the second session of the new Congress, Washington announced the gratifying fact of "the accession of North Carolina" to the Constitution of 1787, and June 1 of the same year he announced by special message the like "accession of the State of Rhode Island," with his congratulations on the happy event which "united under the general Government" all the States which were originally confederated.

In 1792, at the second Presidential election, Washington was desirous to retire, but he yielded to the general wish of the country, and was again chosen President by the unanimous vote of every electoral college. At the third election, 1796, he was again most urgently entreated to consent to remain in the executive chair. This he positively refused. In September, 1796, he issued to his countrymen his memorable Farewell Address, which in [illegible] sentiment and patriotism was a fit [illegible] of his illustrious life. After March 4, 1797, he again retired to Mount Vernon for peace, quiet and repose.

His administration for the two terms had been successful beyond the expectation and hopes of even the most sanguine of his friends. The finances of the country were no longer in an embarrassed condition, the public credit was fully restored, life was given to every department of industry, the workings of the new system in allowing Congress to raise revenue from duties on imports proved to be not only harmonious in its federal action, but astonishing in its results upon the commerce and trade of all the States. The exports from the Union increased from $19,000,000 to over $56,000,000 per annum, while the imports increased in about the same proportion. Three new members had been added to the Union. The progress of the States in their new career under their new organization thus far was exceedingly encouraging, not only to the friends of liberty within their own limits, but to their sympathizing allies in all climes and countries.

Of the call again made on this illustrious chief to quit his repose at Mount Vernon and take command of all the United States forces, with the rank of Lieutenant-General, when war was threatened with France in 1798, nothing need here be stated, except to note the fact as an unmistakable testimonial of the high regard in which he was still held by his countrymen, of all shades of political opinion. He patriotically accepted this trust, but a treaty of peace put a stop to all action under it. He again retired to Mount Vernon, where, after a short and severe illness, he died December 14, 1799, in the sixty-eighth year of his age. The whole country was filled with gloom by this sad intelligence. Men of all parties in politics and creeds in religion, in every State in the Union, united with Congress in "paying honor to the man, first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

His remains were deposited in a family vault on the banks of the Potomac at Mount Vernon, where they still lie entombed.

# JOHN ADAMS.

JOHN ADAMS, the second President of the United States, 1797 to 1801, was born in the present town of Quincy, then a portion of Braintree, Massachusetts, October 30, 1735. His father was a farmer of moderate means, a worthy and industrious man. He was a deacon in the church, and was very desirous of giving his son a collegiate education, hoping that he would become a minister of the gospel. But, as up to this time, the age of fourteen, he had been only a play-boy in the fields and forests, he had no taste for books, he chose farming. On being set to work, however, by his father out in the field, the very first day converted the boy into a lover of books.

Accordingly, at the age of sixteen he entered Harvard College, and graduated in 1755, at the age of twenty, highly esteemed for integrity, energy and ability. Thus, having no capital but his education, he started out into the busy world at a time of great political excitement, as France and England were then engaged in their great seven years' struggle for the mastery over the New World. The fever of patriotism seized young Adams, and for a time he studied over the question whether he should take to the law, to politics or the army. He wrote a remarkable letter to a friend, making prophecies concerning the future greatness of this country which have since been more than fulfilled. For two years he taught school and studied law, wasting no odd moments, and at the early age of twenty-two years he opened a law office in his native town. His inherited powers of mind and untiring devotion to his profession caused him to rise rapidly in public esteem.

In October, 1764, Mr. Adams married Miss Abigail Smith, daughter of a clergyman at Weymouth and a lady of rare personal and intellectual endowments, who afterward contributed much to her husband's celebrity.

Soon the oppression of the British in America reached its climax. The Boston merchants employed an attorney by the name of James Otis to argue the legality of oppressive tax law before the Superior Court. Adams heard the argument, and afterward wrote to a friend concerning the ability displayed, as follows: "Otis was a flame of fire. With a promptitude of classical allusion, a depth of research, a rapid summary of historical events and dates, a profusion of legal authorities, and a

*John Adams*

prophetic glance into futurity, he hurled away all before him. *American Independence was then and there born.* Every man of an immensely crowded audience appeared to me to go away, as I did, ready to take up arms."

Soon Mr. Adams wrote an essay to be read before the literary club of his town, upon the state of affairs, which was so able as to attract public attention. It was published in American journals, republished in England, and was pronounced by the friends of the colonists there as "one of the very best productions ever seen from North America."

The memorable Stamp Act was now issued, and Adams entered with all the ardor of his soul into political life in order to resist it. He drew up a series of resolutions remonstrating against the act, which were adopted at a public meeting of the citizens of Braintree, and which were subsequently adopted, word for word, by more than forty towns in the State. Popular commotion prevented the landing of the Stamp Act papers, and the English authorities then closed the courts. The town of Boston therefore appointed Jeremy Gridley, James Otis and John Adams to argue a petition before the Governor and council for the re-opening of the courts; and while the two first-mentioned attorneys based their argument upon the distress caused to the people by the measure, Adams boldly claimed that the Stamp Act was a violation both of the English Constitution and the charter of the Provinces. It is said that this was the first direct denial of the unlimited right of Parliament over the colonies. Soon after this the Stamp Act was repealed.

Directly Mr. Adams was employed to defend Ansell Nickerson, who had killed an Englishman in the act of impressing him (Nickerson) into the King's service, and his client was acquitted, the court thus establishing the principle that the infamous royal prerogative of impressment could have no existence in the colonial code. But in 1770 Messrs. Adams and Josiah Quincy defended a party of British soldiers who had been arrested for murder when they had been only obeying Governmental orders; and when reproached for thus apparently deserting the cause of popular liberty, Mr. Adams replied that he would a thousandfold rather live under the domination of the worst of England's kings than under that of a lawless mob. Next, after serving a term as a member of the Colonial Legislature from Boston, Mr. Adams, finding his health affected by too great labor, retired to his native home at Braintree.

The year 1774 soon arrived, with its famous Boston "Tea Party," the first open act of rebellion. Adams was sent to the Congress at Philadelphia; and when the Attorney-General announced that Great Britain had "determined on her system, and that her power to execute it was irresistible," Adams replied: "I know that Great Britain has determined on her system, and that very determination determines me on mine. You know that I have been constant in my opposition to her measures. The die is now cast. I have passed the Rubicon. Sink or swim, live or die, with my country, is my unalterable determination." The rumor beginning to prevail at Philadelphia that the Congress had independence in view, Adams found that it was too soon to declare it openly. He advised every one to remain quiet in [illegible] until as soon as it became apparent that he himself was for independence he was obliged to hide himself which [illegible].

[illegible] were opened [illegible] Mr. Adams [illegible] Bunker Hill

came on. Congress had to do something immediately. The first thing was to choose a commander-in-chief for the—we can't say "army"—the fighting men of the colonies. The New England delegation was almost unanimous in favor of appointing General Ward, then at the head of the Massachusetts forces, but Mr. Adams urged the appointment of George Washington, then almost unknown outside of his own State. He was appointed without opposition. Mr. Adams offered the resolution, which was adopted, annulling all the royal authority in the colonies. Having thus prepared the way, a few weeks later, viz., June 7, 1776, Richard Henry Lee, of Virginia, who a few months before had declared that the British Government would abandon its oppressive measures, now offered the memorable resolution, seconded by Adams, "that these United States are, and of right ought to be, free and independent." Jefferson, Adams, Franklin, Sherman and Livingston were then appointed a committee to draught a declaration of independence. Mr. Jefferson desired Mr. Adams to draw up the bold document, but the latter persuaded Mr. Jefferson to perform that responsible task. The Declaration drawn up, Mr. Adams became its foremost defender on the floor of Congress. It was signed by all the fifty-five members present, and the next day Mr. Adams wrote to his wife how great a deed was done, and how proud he was of it. Mr. Adams continued to be the leading man of Congress and the leading advocate of American independence. Above all other Americans he was considered by every one the principal shining mark for British vengeance. Thus circumstanced, he was appointed to the most dangerous task of crossing the ocean in winter, exposed to capture by the British, who knew of his mission, which was to visit Paris and solicit the coöperation of the French. Besides, to take himself away from the country of which he was the most prominent defender, at that critical time, was an act of the greatest self-sacrifice. Sure enough, while crossing the sea, he had two very narrow escapes from capture; and the transit was otherwise a stormy and eventful one. During the summer of 1779 he returned home, but was immediately dispatched back to France, to be in readiness there to negotiate terms of peace and commerce with Great Britain as soon as the latter power was ready for such business. But as Dr. Franklin was more popular than he at the court of France, Mr. Adams repaired to Holland, where he was far more successful as a diplomatist.

The treaty of peace between the United States and England was finally signed at Paris, January 21, 1783; and the re-action from so great excitement as Mr. Adams had so long been experiencing threw him into a dangerous fever. Before he fully recovered he was in London, whence he was dispatched again to Amsterdam to negotiate another loan. Compliance with this order undermined his physical constitution for life.

In 1785 Mr. Adams was appointed envoy to the court of St. James, to meet face to face the very king who had regarded him as an arch traitor! Accordingly he repaired thither, where he did actually meet and converse with George III.! After a residence there for about three years, he obtained permission to return to America. While in London he wrote and published an able work in three volumes, entitled: "A Defense of the American Constitutions."

The Articles of Confederation proving inefficient, as Adams had prophesied, a carefully drawn-up Constitution was adopted in 1787, when George Washington was elected President of the new nation, and Adams Vice-President. Congress met at first in New York, but soon removed to Philadelphia [illegible]

uildings should be erected at the new apital in the District of Columbia. Mr. dams then moved his family to Phila- lphia. Toward the close of his term of fice the French Revolution culminated, hen Adams and Washington rather mpathized with England, and Jefferson ith France. The Presidential election of 796 resulted in giving Mr. Adams the first ace by a small majority, and Mr. Jeffer- n the second place.

Mr. Adams's administration was consci- ntious, patriotic and able. The period as a turbulent one, and even an archangel ould not have reconciled the hostile par- es. Partisanism with reference to Eng- and and France was bitter, and for four ears Mr. Adams struggled through almost constant tempest of assaults. In fact, he as not truly a popular man, and his cha- rin at not receiving a re-election was so reat that he did not even remain at Phila- elphia to witness the inauguration of Mr. efferson, his successor. The friendly timacy between these two men was terrupted for about thirteen years of their fe. Adams finally made the first advances oward a restoration of their mutual friend- hip, which were gratefully accepted by efferson.

Mr. Adams was glad of his opportunity o retire to private life, where he could rest is mind and enjoy the comforts of home. By a thousand bitter experiences he found he path of public duty a thorny one. For wenty-six years his service of the public as as arduous, self-sacrificing and devoted ever fell to the lot of man. In one im- ortant sense he was as much the "Father f his Country" as was Washington in nother sense. During these long years of nxiety and toil, in which he was laying road and deep, the foundation of the greatest nation the sun ever shone upon, he received from his impoverished country a meager support. The only privilege he carried with him into his retirement was that of franking his letters.

Although taking no active part in public affairs, both himself and his son, John Quincy, nobly supported the policy of Mr. Jefferson in resisting the encroachments of England, who persisted in searching American ships on the high seas and dragging from them any sailors that might be designated by any pert lieutenant as British subjects. Even for this noble support Mr. Adams was maligned by thousands of bitter enemies! On this occasion, for the first time since his retirement, he broke silence and drew up a very able paper, exposing the atrocity of the British pretensions.

Mr. Adams outlived nearly all his family. Though his physical frame began to give way many years before his death, his mental powers retained their strength and vigor to the last. In his ninetieth year he was gladdened by the popular elevation of his son to the Presidential office, the highest in the gift of the people. A few months more passed away and the 4th of July, 1826, arrived. The people, unaware of the near approach of the end of two great lives—that of Adams and Jefferson—were making unusual preparations for a national holiday. Mr. Adams lay upon his couch, listening to the ringing of bells, the waftures of martial music and the roar of cannon, with silent emotion. Only four days before, he had given for a public toast, "Independence forever." About two o'clock in the afternoon he said, "And Jefferson still survives." But he was mistaken by an hour or so; and in a few minutes he had breathed his last.

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Mr. Adams's administration was conscientious, patriotic and able. The period was a turbulent one, and even an archangel could not have reconciled the hostile parties. Partisanism with reference to England and France was bitter, and for four years Mr. Adams struggled through almost a constant tempest of assaults. In fact, he was not truly a popular man, and his chagrin at not receiving a re-election was so great that he did not even remain at Philadelphia to witness the inauguration of Mr. Jefferson his successor. The friendly intimacy between these two men was interrupted for about thirteen years of their life. Adams finally made the first advances toward a restoration of their mutual friendship, which were gratefully accepted by Jefferson.

Mr. Adams was glad of his opportunity to retire to private life, where he could rest his mind and enjoy the comforts of home. By a thousand bitter experiences he found the path of public duty a thorny one. For twenty-six years his service of the public was as arduous, self-sacrificing and devoted as ever fell to the lot of man. In one important sense he was as much the "Father of his Country" as was Washington in another sense. During those long years of anxiety and toil, in which he was laying broad and deep the foundations of the greatest nation the sun ever shone upon, he received from his impoverished country a meager support. The only privilege he carried with him into his retirement was that of franking his letters.

Although taking no active part in public affairs, both himself and his son, John Quincy, nobly supported the policy of Mr. Jefferson in resisting the encroachments of England, who persisted in searching American ships on the high seas and dragging from them any sailors that might be designated by any [illegible] lieutenant as British subjects. Even for this noble support Mr. Adams was maligned by thousands of bitter enemies! On this occasion, for the first time since his retirement, he broke silence and drew up a very able paper, exposing the atrocity of the British pretensions.

Mr. Adams outlived nearly all his family. Though his physical frame began to give way many years before his death, his mental powers retained their strength and vigor to the last. In his ninetieth year he was gladdened by the popular elevation of his son to the Presidential office, the highest in the gift of the people. A few months more passed away and the 4th of July, 1826, arrived. The people, unaware of the near approach of the end of two great lives—that of Adams and Jefferson—were making unusual preparations for a national holiday. Mr. Adams lay upon his couch, listening to the ringing of bells, the [illegible] martial music and the roar of cannon, with silent emotion. Only four days before, he had given for a public toast, "Independence forever." About two o'clock in the afternoon he said, "And Jefferson still survives." But he was mistaken by a few hours; and in a few minutes he had breathed his last.

# Thomas Jefferson.

THOMAS JEFFERSON, the third President of the United States, 1801–'9, was born April 2, 1743, the eldest child of his parents, Peter and Jane (Randolph) Jefferson, near Charlottesville, Albemarle County, Virginia, upon the slopes of the Blue Ridge. When he was fourteen years of age, his father died, leaving a widow and eight children. She was a beautiful and accomplished lady, a good letter-writer, with a fund of humor, and an admirable housekeeper. His parents belonged to the Church of England, and are said to be of Welch origin. But little is known of them, however.

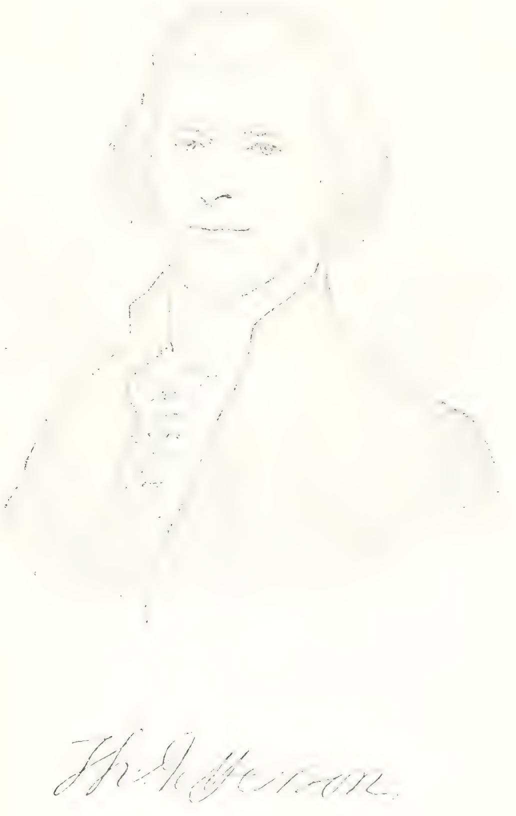
Thomas was naturally of a serious turn of mind, apt to learn, and a favorite at school, his choice studies being mathematics and the classics. At the age of seventeen he entered William and Mary College, in an advanced class, and lived in rather an expensive style, consequently being much caressed by gay society. That he was not ruined, is proof of his stamina of character. But during his second year he discarded society, his horses and even his favorite violin, and devoted thenceforward fifteen hours a day to hard study, becoming extraordinarily proficient in Latin and Greek authors.

On leaving college, before he was twenty-one, he commenced the study of law, and pursued it diligently until he was well qualified for practice, upon which he entered in 1767. By this time he was also versed in French, Spanish, Italian and Anglo-Saxon, and in the criticism of the fine arts. Being very polite and polished in his manners, he won the friendship of all whom he met. Though able with his pen, he was not fluent in public speech.

In 1769 he was chosen a member of the Virginia Legislature, and was the largest slave-holding member of that body. He introduced a bill empowering slave-holders to manumit their slaves, but it was rejected by an overwhelming vote.

In 1770 Mr. Jefferson met with a great loss; his house at Shadwell was burned, and his valuable library of 2,000 volumes was consumed. But he was wealthy enough to replace the most of it, as from his 5,000 acres tilled by [illegible] slaves and his practice at the bar his income amounted to [illegible].

In 1772 he married Mrs. Martha Skelton, a beautiful, wealthy and accomplished



young widow, who owned 40,000 acres of land and 130 slaves; yet he labored assiduously for the abolition of slavery. For his new home he selected a majestic rise of land upon his large estate at Shadwell, called Monticello, whereon he erected a mansion of modest yet elegant architecture. Here he lived in luxury, indulging his taste in magnificent, high-blooded horses.

At this period the British Government gradually became more insolent and oppressive toward the American colonies, and Mr. Jefferson was ever one of the most foremost to resist its encroachments. From time to time he drew up resolutions of remonstrance, which were finally adopted, thus proving his ability as a statesman and as a leader. By the year 1774 he became quite busy, both with voice and pen, in defending the right of the colonies to defend themselves. His pamphlet entitled: "A Summary View of the Rights of British America," attracted much attention in England. The following year he, in company with George Washington, served as an executive committee in measures to defend by arms the State of Virginia. As a Member of the Congress, he was not a speechmaker, yet in conversation and upon committees he was so frank and decisive that he always made a favorable impression. But as late as the autumn of 1775 he remained in hopes of reconciliation with the parent country.

At length, however, the hour arrived for draughting the "Declaration of Independence," and this responsible task was devolved upon Jefferson. Franklin and Adams suggested a few verbal corrections before it was submitted to Congress, which was June 28, 1776, only six days before it was adopted. During the three days of the fiery ordeal of criticism through which it passed in Congress, Mr. Jefferson opened not his lips. John Adams was the main champion of the Declaration on the floor of Congress. The signing of this document was one of the most solemn and momentous occasions ever attended to by man. Prayer and silence reigned throughout the hall, and each signer realized that if American independence was not finally sustained by arms he was doomed to the scaffold.

After the colonies became independent States, Jefferson resigned for a time his seat in Congress in order to aid in organizing the government of Virginia, of which State he was chosen Governor in 1779, when he was thirty-six years of age. At this time the British had possession of Georgia and were invading South Carolina, and at one time a British officer, Tarleton, sent a secret expedition to Monticello to capture the Governor. Five minutes after Mr. Jefferson escaped with his family, his mansion was in possession of the enemy! The British troops also destroyed his valuable plantation on the James River. "Had they carried off the slaves," said Jefferson, with characteristic magnanimity, "to give them freedom, they would have done right."

The year 1781 was a gloomy one for the Virginia Governor. While confined to his secluded home in the forest by a sick and dying wife, a party arose against him throughout the State, severely criticising his course as Governor. Being very sensitive to reproach, this touched him to the quick, and the heap of troubles then surrounding him nearly crushed him. He resolved, in despair, to retire from public life for the rest of his days. For weeks Mr. Jefferson sat lovingly, but with a crushed heart, at the bedside of his sick wife, during which time unfeeling letters were sent to him, accusing him of weakness and unfaithfulness to duty. All this, after he had lost so much in property and at the same time devoted so much to his country! After her [illegible] away, [illegible] possible [illegible] [illegible]

passed before he could fully recover his equilibrium. He was never married a second time.

In the spring of 1782 the people of England compelled their king to make to the Americans overtures of peace, and in November following, Mr. Jefferson was reappointed by Congress, unanimously and without a single adverse remark, minister plenipotentiary to negotiate a treaty.

In March, 1784, Mr. Jefferson was appointed on a committee to draught a plan for the government of the Northwestern Territory. His slavery-prohibition clause in that plan was stricken out by the proslavery majority of the committee; but amid all the controversies and wrangles of politicians, he made it a rule never to contradict anybody or engage in any discussion as a debater.

In company with Mr. Adams and Dr. Franklin, Mr. Jefferson was appointed in May, 1784, to act as minister plenipotentiary in the negotiation of treaties of commerce with foreign nations. Accordingly, he went to Paris and satisfactorily accomplished his mission. The suavity and high bearing of his manner made all the French his friends; and even Mrs. Adams at one time wrote to her sister that he was "the chosen of the earth." But all the honors that he received, both at home and abroad, seemed to make no change in the simplicity of his republican tastes. On his return to America, he found two parties respecting the foreign commercial policy, Mr. Adams sympathizing with that in favor of England and himself favoring France.

On the inauguration of General Washington as President, Mr. Jefferson was chosen by him for the office of Secretary of State. At this time the storm of the French Revolution was rising, and Washington watched it with solicitude. His duty [illegible] constitutional government [illegible] garding the issues in France. General Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury, was the leader of the so-called Federal party, while Mr. Jefferson was the leader of the Republican party. At the same time there was a strong monarchical party in this country, with which Mr. Adams sympathized. Some important financial measures, which were proposed by Hamilton and finally adopted by the cabinet and approved by Washington, were opposed by Mr. Jefferson; and his enemies then began to reproach him with holding office under an administration whose views he opposed. The President poured oil on the troubled waters. On his re-election to the Presidency he desired Mr. Jefferson to remain in the cabinet, but the latter sent in his resignation at two different times, probably because he was dissatisfied with some of the measures of the Government. His final one was not received until January 1, 1794, when General Washington parted from him with great regret.

Jefferson then retired to his quiet home at Monticello, to enjoy a good rest, not even reading the newspapers lest the political gossip should disquiet him. On the President's again calling him back to the office of Secretary of State, he replied that no circumstances would ever again tempt him to engage in anything public! But, while all Europe was ablaze with war, and France in the throes of a bloody revolution and the principal theater of the conflict, a new Presidential election in this country came on. John Adams was the Federal candidate and Mr. Jefferson the Republican candidate. The result of the election was the promotion of the latter to the Vice-Presidency, while the former was chosen President. In this contest Mr. Jefferson really did not desire to have either office, he was "so weary" of party strife. He loved the retirement of home more than any other place on the earth.

But for four long years his Vice-Presidency passed joylessly away, while the partisan strife between Federalist and Republican was ever growing hotter. The former party split and the result of the fourth general election was the elevation of Mr. Jefferson to the Presidency, with Aaron Burr as Vice-President. These men being at the head of a growing party, their election was hailed everywhere with joy. On the other hand, many of the Federalists turned pale, as they believed what a portion of the pulpit and the press had been preaching—that Jefferson was a "scoffing atheist," a "Jacobin," the "incarnation of all evil," "breathing threatening and slaughter!"

Mr. Jefferson's inaugural address contained nothing but the noblest sentiments, expressed in fine language, and his personal behavior afterward exhibited the extreme of American democratic simplicity. His disgust of European court etiquette grew upon him with age. He believed that General Washington was somewhat distrustful of the ultimate success of a popular Government, and that, imbued with a little admiration of the forms of a monarchical Government, he had instituted levees, birthdays, pompous meetings with Congress, etc. Jefferson was always polite, even to slaves everywhere he met them, and carried in his countenance the indications of an accommodating disposition.

The political principles of the Jeffersonian party now swept the country, and Mr. Jefferson himself secured an influence which was never exceeded even by Washington. Under his administration, in 1803, the Louisiana purchase was made, for $15,000,000, the "Louisiana Territory" purchased comprising all the land west of the Mississippi to the Pacific Ocean.

The year 1804 witnessed another severe loss in his family. His highly accomplished and most beloved daughter [illegible] sickened and died, causing as great grief [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] it was possible for him to [illegible] [illegible].

The [illegible] year he was re-elected to the Presidency, with George Clinton as Vice-President. During his second term our relations with England became more complicated, and on June 22, 1807, near Hampton Roads, the United States frigate Chesapeake was fired upon by the British man-of-war Leopard, and was made to surrender. Three men were killed and ten wounded. Jefferson demanded reparation. England grew insolent. It became evident that war was determined upon by the latter power. More than 1,200 Americans were forced into the British service upon the high seas. Before any satisfactory solution was reached, Mr. Jefferson's Presidential term closed. Amid all these public excitements he thought constantly of the welfare of his family, and longed for the time when he could return home to remain. There, at Monticello, his subsequent life was very similar to that of Washington at Mt. Vernon. His hospitality toward his numerous friends, indulgence of his slaves, and misfortunes to his property, etc., finally involved him in debt. For years his home resembled a fashionable watering-place. During the summer, thirty-seven house servants were required. It was presided over by his daughter, Mrs. Randolph.

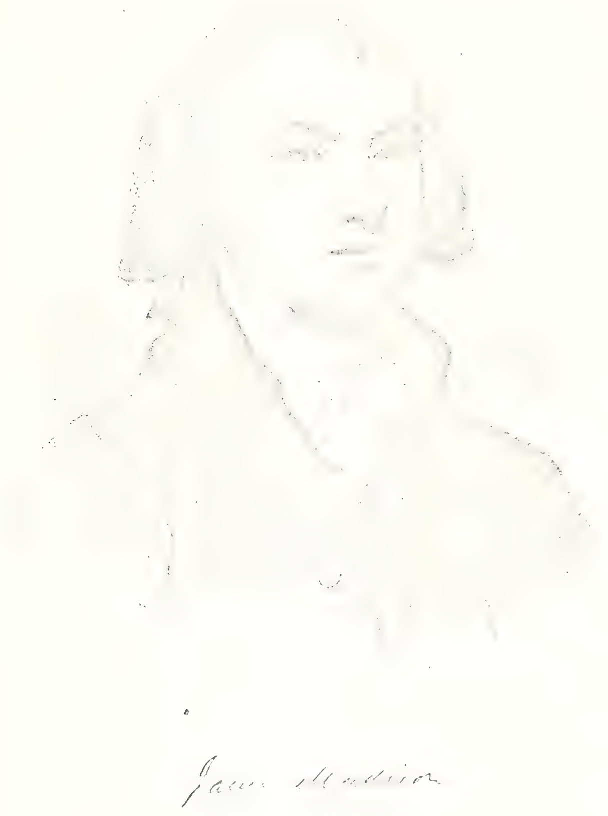
Mr. Jefferson did much for the establishment of the University at Charlottesville, making it unsectarian, in keeping with the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] years.

# JAMES MADISON.

JAMES MADISON, the fourth President of the United States, 1809-'17, was born at Port Conway, Prince George County, Virginia, March 16, 1751. His father, Colonel James Madison, was a wealthy planter, residing upon a very fine estate called "Montpelier," only twenty-five miles from the home of Thomas Jefferson at Monticello. The closest personal and political attachment existed between these illustrious men from their early youth until death.

James was the eldest of a family of seven children, four sons and three daughters, all of whom attained maturity. His early education was conducted mostly at home under a private tutor. Being naturally intellectual in his tastes, he consecrated himself with unusual vigor to study. At a very early age he made considerable proficiency in the Greek, Latin, French and Spanish languages. In 1769 he entered Princeton College, New Jersey, of which the illustrious Dr. Witherspoon was then President. He graduated in 1771, with a character of the utmost purity, and a mind highly disciplined and stored with all the learning which embellished and gave efficiency to his subsequent career. After graduating he pursued a course of reading for several months, under the guidance of President Witherspoon, and in 1772 returned to Virginia, where he continued in incessant study for two years, nominally directed to the law, but really including extended researches in theology, philosophy and general literature.

The Church of England was the established church in Virginia, invested with all the prerogatives and immunities which it enjoyed in the fatherland, and other denominations labored under serious disabilities, the enforcement of which was rightly or wrongly characterized by them as persecution. Madison took a prominent stand in favor of the removal of all disabilities, [illegible]



In 1776 he was elected a member of the Virginia Convention to frame the Constitution of the State. Like Jefferson, he took but little part in the public debates. His main strength lay in his conversational influence and in his pen. In November, 1777, he was chosen a member of the Council of State, and in March, 1780, took his seat in the Continental Congress, where he first gained prominence through his energetic opposition to the issue of paper money by the States. He continued in Congress three years, one of its most active and influential members.

In 1784 Mr. Madison was elected a member of the Virginia Legislature. He rendered important service by promoting and participating in that revision of the statutes which effectually abolished the remnants of the feudal system subsistent up to that time in the form of entails, primogeniture, and State support given the Anglican Church; and his "Memorial and Remonstrance" against a general assessment for the support of religion is one of the ablest papers which emanated from his pen. It settled the question of the entire separation of church and State in Virginia.

Mr. Jefferson says of him, in allusion to the study and experience through which he had already passed:

"Trained in these successive schools, he acquired a habit of self-possession which placed at ready command the rich resources of his luminous and discriminating mind and of his extensive information, and rendered him the first of every assembly of which he afterward became a member. Never wandering from his subject into vain declamation, but pursuing it closely in language pure, classical and copious, soothing always the feelings of his adversaries by civilities and softness of expression, he rose to the eminent station which he held in the great National Convention of 1787; and in that of Virginia, which followed, he sustained the new Constitution in all its parts, bearing off the palm against the logic of George Mason and the fervid declamation of Patrick Henry. With these consummate powers were united a pure and spotless virtue which no calumny has ever attempted to sully. Of the power and polish of his pen, and of the wisdom of his administration in the highest office of the nation, I need say nothing. They have spoken, and will forever speak, for themselves."

In January, 1786, Mr. Madison took the initiative in proposing a meeting of State Commissioners to devise measures for more satisfactory commercial relations between the States. A meeting was held at Annapolis to discuss this subject, and but five States were represented. The convention issued another call, drawn up by Mr. Madison, urging all the States to send their delegates to Philadelphia, in May, 1787, to draught a Constitution for the United States. The delegates met at the time appointed, every State except Rhode Island being represented. George Washington was chosen president of the convention, and the present Constitution of the United States was then and there formed. There was no mind and no pen more active in framing this immortal document than the mind and pen of James Madison. He was, perhaps, its ablest advocate in the pages of the *Federalist*.

Mr. Madison was a member of the first [illegible] Congresses, 1789-97, [illegible] Hamilton's financial policy. [illegible] Republican [illegible]

rest for the fortune of our political bark." But Mr. Madison declined to be a candidate. His term in Congress had expired, and he returned from New York to his beautiful retreat at Montpelier.

In 1794 Mr. Madison married a young widow of remarkable powers of fascination—Mrs. Todd. Her maiden name was Dorothy Paine. She was born in 1767, in Virginia, of Quaker parents, and had been educated in the strictest rules of that sect. When but eighteen years of age she married a young lawyer and moved to Philadelphia, where she was introduced to brilliant scenes of fashionable life. She speedily laid aside the dress and address of the Quakeress, and became one of the most fascinating ladies of the republican court. In New York, after the death of her husband, she was the belle of the season and was surrounded with admirers. Mr. Madison won the prize. She proved an invaluable helpmate. In Washington she was the life of society. If there was any diffident, timid young girl just making her appearance, she found in Mrs. Madison an encouraging friend.

During the stormy administration of John Adams Madison remained in private life, but was the author of the celebrated "Resolutions of 1798," adopted by the Virginia Legislature, in condemnation of the Alien and Sedition laws, as well as of the "report" in which he defended those resolutions, which is, by many, considered his ablest State paper.

The storm passed away; the Alien and Sedition laws were repealed, John Adams lost his reelection, and in 1801 Thomas Jefferson was chosen President. The great reaction in public sentiment which seated Jefferson in the presidential chair was largely owing to the writings of Madison, who was consequently well entitled to the post of Secretary of State. With great ability he discharged the duties of this responsible office during the eight years of Mr. Jefferson's administration.

As Mr. Jefferson was a widower, and neither of his daughters could be often with him, Mrs. Madison usually presided over the festivities of the White House; and as her husband succeeded Mr. Jefferson, holding his office for two terms, this remarkable woman was the mistress of the presidential mansion for sixteen years.

Mr. Madison being entirely engrossed by the cares of his office, all the duties of social life devolved upon his accomplished wife. Never were such responsibilities more ably discharged. The most bitter foes of her husband and of the administration were received with the frankly proffered hand and the cordial smile of welcome; and the influence of this gentle woman in allaying the bitterness of party rancor became a great and salutary power in the nation.

As the term of Mr. Jefferson's Presidency drew near its close, party strife was roused to the utmost to elect his successor. It was a death-grapple between the two great parties, the Federal and Republican. Mr. Madison was chosen President by an electoral vote of 122 to 53, and was inaugurated March 4, 1809, at a critical period, when the relations of the United States with Great Britain were becoming embittered, and his first term was passed in diplomatic quarrels, aggravated by the act of non-intercourse of May, 1810, and finally resulting in a declaration of war.

On the 18th of June, 1812, President Madison gave his approval to an act of Congress declaring war against Great Britain. Notwithstanding the bitter hostility of the Federal party to the war, the country in general approved; and in the autumn Madison was re-elected to the Presidency by 128 electoral votes to 89 in favor of George Clinton.

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dency to his Secretary of State and intimate friend, James Monroe, and retired to his ancestral estate at Montpelier, where he passed the evening of his days surrounded by attached friends and enjoying the merited respect of the whole nation. He took pleasure in promoting agriculture, as president of the county society, and in watching the development of the University of Virginia, of which he was long rector and visitor. In extreme old age he sat in 1829 as a member of the convention called to reform the Virginia Constitution, where his appearance was hailed with the most genuine interest and satisfaction, though he was too infirm to participate in the active work of revision. Small in stature, slender and delicate in form, with a countenance full of intelligence, and expressive alike of mildness and dignity, he attracted the attention of all who attended the convention, and was treated with the utmost deference. He seldom addressed the assembly, though he always appeared self-possessed, and watched with unflagging interest the progress of every measure. Though the convention sat sixteen weeks, he spoke only twice; but when he did speak, the whole house paused to listen. His voice was feeble though his enunciation was very distinct. One of the reporters, Mr. Stansbury, relates the following anecdote of Mr. Madison's last speech:

"The next day, as there was a great call for it, and the report had not been prepared for publication, I sent my son with a respectful note, requesting the [illegible] My son [illegible] a lad of sixteen, whom I had taken with me as amanuensis. On delivering my note, he was received with the utmost politeness, and conducted into Mr. Madison's [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and Mr. Madison sat down to revise the report. [illegible] his eye fell on the paper. Coming to a certain sentence in the speech, Mr. Madison erased a word and substituted another; but hesitated, and not feeling satisfied with the second word, drew his pen through it also. My son was young, ignorant of the world, and unconscious of the solecism of which he was about to be guilty, when, in all simplicity, he suggested a word. Probably no other person then living would have taken such a liberty. But the sage, instead of regarding such an intrusion with a frown, raised his eyes to the boy's face with a pleased surprise, and said, 'Thank you, sir; it is the very word,' and immediately inserted it. I saw him the next day, and he mentioned the circumstance, with a compliment on the young critic."

Mr. Madison died at Montpelier, June 28, 1836, at the advanced age of eighty-five. While not possessing the highest order of talent, and deficient in oratorical powers, he was pre-eminently a statesman, of a well-balanced mind. His attainments were solid, his knowledge copious, his judgment generally sound, his powers of analysis and logical statement rarely surpassed, his language and literary style correct and polished, his conversation witty, his temperament sanguine and trustful, his integrity unquestioned, his manners simple, courteous and winning. By these rare qualities he conciliated the esteem not only of friends, but of political opponents, in a greater degree than any American statesman in the present century.

Mrs. Madison survived her husband thirteen years, [illegible] July 12, 1849, in the [illegible]

# JAMES MONROE.

JAMES MONROE, the fifth President of the United States, 1817–'25, was born in Westmoreland County, Virginia, April 28, 1758. He was a son of Spence Monroe, and a descendant of a Scottish cavalier family. Like all his predecessors thus far in the Presidential chair, he enjoyed all the advantages of education which the country could then afford. He was early sent to a fine classical school, and at the age of sixteen entered William and Mary College. In 1776, when he had been in college but two years, the Declaration of Independence was adopted, and our feeble militia, without arms, ammunition or clothing, were struggling against the trained armies of England. James Monroe left college, hastened to General Washington's headquarters at New York and enrolled himself as a cadet in the army.

At Trenton Lieutenant Monroe so distinguished himself, receiving a wound in his shoulder, that he was promoted to a Captaincy. Upon recovering from his wound, he was invited to act as aide to Lord Sterling, and in that capacity he took an active part in the [illegible] Brandywine, Germantown and Monmouth. [illegible] he stood by the side of Lafayette when the French Marquis received his wound. General Washington, who had formed a high idea of young Monroe's ability, sent him to Virginia to raise a new regiment, of which he was to be Colonel; but so exhausted was Virginia at that time that the effort proved unsuccessful. He, however, received his commission.

Finding no opportunity to enter the army as a commissioned officer, he returned to his original plan of studying law, and entered the office of Thomas Jefferson, who was then Governor of Virginia. He developed a very noble character, frank, manly and sincere. Mr. Jefferson said of him:

"James Monroe is so perfectly honest that if his soul were turned inside out there would not be found a spot on it."

In 1782 he was elected to the Assembly of Virginia, and was also appointed a member of the Executive Council. The next year he was chosen delegate to the Continental Congress for a term of three years. He was present at Annapolis when Washington surrendered his commission as Commander-in-chief.

With Washington, Jefferson and Madison he felt deeply the inefficiency of the old Articles of Confederation, and urged the formation of a new Constitution, which [illegible]

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that Congress should be empowered to regulate trade, and to lay an import duty of five per cent. The resolution was referred to a committee of which he was chairman. The report and the discussion which rose upon it led to the convention of five States at Annapolis, and the consequent general convention at Philadelphia which, in 1787, drafted the Constitution of the United States.

At this time there was a controversy between New York and Massachusetts in reference to their boundaries. The high esteem in which Colonel Monroe was held is indicated by the fact that he was appointed one of the judges to decide the controversy. While in New York attending Congress, he married Miss Kortright, a young lady distinguished alike for her beauty and accomplishments. For nearly fifty years this happy union remained unbroken. In London and in Paris, as in her own country, Mrs. Monroe won admiration and affection by the loveliness of her person, the brilliancy of her intellect, and the amiability of her character.

Returning to Virginia, Colonel Monroe commenced the practice of law at Fredericksburg. He was very soon elected to a seat in the State Legislature, and the next year he was chosen a member of the Virginia convention which was assembled to decide upon the acceptance or rejection of the Constitution which had been drawn up at Philadelphia, and was now submitted to the several States. Deeply as he felt the imperfections of the old Confederacy, he was opposed to the new Constitution, thinking, with many others of the Republican party, that it gave too much power to the Central Government, and not enough to the individual States.

In 1789 he became a member of the United States Senate, which office he held acceptably to his constituents, and with honor to himself for four years.

Having opposed the Constitution as not leaving enough power with the States, he, of course, became more and more identified with the Republican party. Thus he found himself in cordial co-operation with Jefferson and Madison. The great Republican party became the dominant power which ruled the land.

George Washington was then President. England had espoused the cause of the Bourbons against the principles of the French Revolution. President Washington issued a proclamation of neutrality between these contending powers. France had helped us in the struggle for our liberties. All the despotisms of Europe were now combined to prevent the French from escaping from tyranny a thousandfold worse than that which we had endured. Colonel Monroe, more magnanimous than prudent, was anxious that we should help our old allies in their extremity. He violently opposed the President's proclamation as ungrateful and wanting in magnanimity.

Washington, who could appreciate such a character, developed his calm, serene, almost divine greatness by appointing that very James Monroe, who was denouncing the policy of the Government, as the Minister of that Government to the Republic of France. He was directed by Washington to express to the French people our warmest sympathy, communicating to them corresponding resolves approved by the President, and adopted by both houses of Congress.

Mr. Monroe was welcomed by the National Convention in France with the most enthusiastic demonstrations of respect and affection. He was publicly introduced to that body, and received the embrace of the President, Merlin de Douay, after having been addressed in a speech glowing with congratulations, and with expressions of desire that harmony might ever exist

tween the two nations. The flags of the two republics were intertwined in the hall of the convention. Mr. Monroe presented the American colors, and received those of France in return. The course which he pursued in Paris was so annoying to England and to the friends of England in this country that, near the close of Washington's administration, Mr. Monroe was recalled.

After his return Colonel Monroe wrote a book of 400 pages, entitled "A View of the Conduct of the Executive in Foreign Affairs." In this work he very ably advocated his side of the question; but, with the magnanimity of the man, he recorded a warm tribute to the patriotism, ability and spotless integrity of John Jay, between whom and himself there was intense antagonism; and in subsequent years he expressed in warmest terms his perfect veneration for the character of George Washington.

Shortly after his return to this country Colonel Monroe was elected Governor of Virginia, and held that office for three years, the period limited by the Constitution. In 1802 he was an Envoy to France, and to Spain in 1805, and was Minister to England in 1803. In 1806 he returned to his quiet home in Virginia, and with his wife and children and an ample competence from his paternal estate, enjoyed a few years of domestic repose.

In 1809 Mr. Jefferson's second term [illegible] [illegible] of the Republican party [illegible] Monroe as his successor. [illegible] in favor of Mr. Madison. [illegible] [illegible] Governor of Virginia. [illegible] [illegible] position of Secretary of State offered him by President Madison. [illegible] [illegible] British government [illegible]

there was no hope of any peaceful adjustment of our difficulties with the cabinet of St. James. War was consequently declared in June, 1812. Immediately after the sack of Washington the Secretary of War resigned, and Mr. Monroe, at the earnest request of Mr. Madison, assumed the additional duties of the War Department, without resigning his position as Secretary of State. It has been confidently stated, that, had Mr. Monroe's energies been in the War Department a few months earlier, the disaster at Washington would not have occurred.

The duties now devolving upon Mr. Monroe were extremely arduous. Ten thousand men, picked from the veteran armies of England, were sent with a powerful fleet to New Orleans to acquire possession of the mouths of the Mississippi. Our finances were in the most deplorable condition. The treasury was exhausted and our credit gone. And yet it was necessary to make the most rigorous preparations to meet the foe. In this crisis James Monroe, the Secretary of War, with virtue unsurpassed in Greek or Roman story, stepped forward and pledged his own individual credit as subsidiary to that of the nation, and thus succeeded in placing the city of New Orleans in such a posture of defense, that it was enabled successfully to repel the invader.

Mr. Monroe was truly the right-hand man of President Madison, and the most prominent member of his cabinet. [illegible] in the double capacity of Secretary, both of State and War [illegible] [illegible]

The happy result of the conference at Ghent in securing peace rendered the increase of the army unnecessary; but it is not too much to say that James Monroe placed in the hands of Andrew Jackson the weapon with which to beat off the foe at New Orleans. Upon the return of peace Mr. Monroe resigned the department of war, devoting himself entirely to the duties of Secretary of State. These he continued to discharge until the close of President Madison's administration, with zeal which was never abated, and with an ardor of self-devotion which made him almost forgetful of the claims of fortune, health or life.

Mr. Madison's second term expired in March, 1817, and Mr. Monroe succeeded to the Presidency. He was a candidate of the Republican party, now taking the name of the Democratic Republican. In 1821 he was re-elected, with scarcely any opposition. Out of 232 electoral votes, he received 231. The slavery question, which subsequently assumed such formidable dimensions, now began to make its appearance. The State of Missouri, which had been carved out of that immense territory which we had purchased of France, applied for admission to the Union, with a slavery Constitution. There were not a few who foresaw the evils impending. After the debate of a week it was decided that Missouri could not be admitted into the Union with slavery. This important question was at length settled by a compromise proposed by Henry Clay.

The famous "Monroe Doctrine," of which so much has been said, originated in this way: In 1823 it was rumored that the Holy Alliance was about to interfere to prevent the establishment of Republican liberty in the European colonies of South America. President Monroe wrote to his old friend Thomas Jefferson for advice in the emergency. In his reply under date of October 24, Mr. Jefferson writes upon the supposition that our attempt to resist this European movement might lead to war:

"Its object is to introduce and establish the American system of keeping out of our land all foreign powers; of never permitting those of Europe to intermeddle with the affairs of our nation. It is to maintain our own principle, not to depart from it."

December 2, 1823, President Monroe sent a message to Congress, declaring it to be the policy of this Government not to entangle ourselves with the broils of Europe, and not to allow Europe to interfere with the affairs of nations on the American continent; and the doctrine was announced, that any attempt on the part of the European powers "to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere would be regarded by the United States as dangerous to our peace and safety."

March 4, 1825, Mr. Monroe surrendered the presidential chair to his Secretary of State, John Quincy Adams, and retired, with the universal respect of the nation, to his private residence at Oak Hill, Loudoun County, Virginia. His time had been so entirely consecrated to his country, that he had neglected his pecuniary interests, and was deeply involved in debt. The welfare of his country had ever been uppermost in his mind.

For many years Mrs. Monroe was in such feeble health that she rarely appeared in public. In 1830 Mr. Monroe took up his residence with his son-in-law in New York, where he died on the 4th of July, 1831. The citizens of New York conducted his obsequies with pageants more imposing than had ever been witnessed there before. Our country will ever cherish his memory with [illegible] pronouncing him the [illegible] successor of the illustrious men who had preceded him in the presidential chair.

# John Quincy Adams.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, the sixth President of the United States, 1825-'9, was born in the rural home of his honored father, John Adams, in Quincy, Massachusetts, July 11, 1767. His mother, a woman of exalted worth, watched over his childhood during the almost constant absence of his father. He commenced his education at the village school, giving at an early period indications of superior mental endowments.

When eleven years of age he sailed with his father for Europe, where the latter was associated with Franklin and Lee as Minister Plenipotentiary. The intelligence of John Quincy attracted the attention of these men, and received from them flattering marks of attention. Mr. Adams had scarcely returned to this country in 1779, ere he was again sent abroad, and John Quincy again accompanied him. On this voyage he commenced a diary, which practice he continued, with but few interruptions, until his death. He journeyed with his father from Ferrol, in Spain, to Paris. Here he applied himself [illegible] to study; then accompanied his father to Holland, where he entered, first a school in Amsterdam, and then the University of Leyden. In 1781, when only fourteen years of age, he was selected by Mr. Dana, our Minister to the Russian court, as his private secretary. In this school of incessant labor he spent fourteen months, and then returned alone to Holland through Sweden, Denmark, Hamburg and Bremen. Again he resumed his studies under a private tutor, at The Hague.

In the spring of 1782 he accompanied his father to Paris, forming acquaintance with the most distinguished men on the Continent. After a short visit to England, he returned to Paris and studied until May, 1785, when he returned to America, leaving his father an embassador at the court of St. James. In 1786 he entered the junior class in Harvard University, and graduated with the second honor of his class. The oration he delivered on this occasion, the "Importance of Public Faith to the Well-being of a Community," was published and regarded very [illegible] in this or any other land.

Upon leaving college at the age of twenty he studied law three years with the Hon. Theophilus Parsons in Newburyport. In 1790 he opened a law office in Boston. The [illegible] crowded with [illegible] and the fees were small. The first year he had

J. Q. Adams

no clients, but not a moment was lost. The second year passed away, still no clients, and still he was dependent upon his parents for support. Anxiously he awaited the third year. The reward now came. Clients began to enter his office, and before the end of the year he was so crowded with business that all solicitude respecting a support was at an end.

When Great Britain commenced war against France, in 1793, Mr. Adams wrote some articles, urging entire neutrality on the part of the United States. The view was not a popular one. Many felt that as France had helped us, we were bound to help France. But President Washington coincided with Mr. Adams, and issued his proclamation of neutrality. His writings at this time in the Boston journals gave him so high a reputation, that in June, 1794, he was appointed by Washington resident Minister at the Netherlands. In July, 1797, he left The Hague to go to Portugal as Minister Plenipotentiary. Washington at this time wrote to his father, John Adams:

"Without intending to compliment the father or the mother, or to censure any others, I give it as my decided opinion that Mr. Adams is the most valuable character we have abroad; and there remains no doubt in my mind that he will prove the ablest of our diplomatic corps."

On his way to Portugal, upon his arrival in London, he met with despatches directing him to the court of Berlin, but requesting him to remain in London until he should receive instructions. While waiting he was married to Miss Louisa Catherine Johnson, to whom he had been previously engaged. Miss Johnson was a daughter of Mr. Joshua Johnson, American Consul in London, and was a lady endowed with that beauty and those accomplishments which eminently fitted her to move in the elevated sphere for which she was destined.

In July, 1799, having fulfilled all the purposes of his mission, Mr. Adams returned. In 1802 he was chosen to the Senate of Massachusetts from Boston, and then was elected Senator of the United States for six years from March 4, 1804. His reputation, his ability and his experience, placed him immediately among the most prominent and influential members of that body. He sustained the Government in its measures of resistance to the encroachments of England, destroying our commerce and insulting our flag. There was no man in America more familiar with the arrogance of the British court upon these points, and no one more resolved to present a firm resistance. This course, so truly patriotic, and which scarcely a voice will now be found to condemn, alienated him from the Federal party dominant in Boston, and subjected him to censure.

In 1805 Mr. Adams was chosen professor of rhetoric in Harvard College. His lectures at this place were subsequently published. In 1809 he was sent as Minister to Russia. He was one of the commissioners that negotiated the treaty of peace with Great Britain, signed December 24, 1814, and he was appointed Minister to the court of St. James in 1815. In 1817 he became Secretary of State in Mr. Monroe's cabinet in which position he remained eight years. Few will now contradict the assertion that the duties of that office were never more ably discharged. Probably the most important measure which Mr. Adams conducted was the purchase of Florida from Spain for $5,000,000.

The campaign of 1824 was an exciting one. Four candidates were in the field. Of the 260 electoral votes that were cast, Andrew Jackson received ninety-nine; J. Quincy Adams, eighty-four; William H. Crawford, forty-one; and Henry Clay, thirty-seven. As there was no choice by the people, the question went to the House

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of Representatives. Mr. Clay gave the vote of Kentucky to Mr. Adams, and he was elected.

The friends of all disappointed candidates now combined in a venomous assault upon Mr. Adams. There is nothing more disgraceful in the past history of our country than the abuse which was poured in one uninterrupted stream upon this high-minded, upright, patriotic man. There was never an administration more pure in principles, more conscientiously devoted to the best interests of the country, than that of John Quincy Adams; and never, perhaps, was there an administration more unscrupulously assailed. Mr. Adams took his seat in the presidential chair resolved not to know any partisanship, but only to consult for the interests of the whole Republic,

He refused to dismiss any man from office for his political views. If he was a faithful officer that was enough. Bitter must have been his disappointment to find that the Nation could not appreciate such conduct.

Mr. Adams, in his public manners, was cold and repulsive; though with his personal friends he was at times very genial. This chilling address very seriously detracted from his popularity. No one can read an impartial record of his administration without admitting that a more noble example of uncompromising dignity can scarcely be found. It was stated publicly that Mr. Adams' administration was to be put down, "though it be as pure as the angels which stand at the right hand of the throne of God." Many of the active participants in these scenes lived to regret the course they pursued. Some years after, Warren R. Davis, of South Carolina, turning to Mr. Adams, then a member of the House of Representatives, said:

"Well do I remember the enthusiastic zeal with which we reproached the administration of that gentleman, and the ardor and vehemence with which we labored to bring in another. For the share I had in these transactions, and it was not a small one, *I hope God will forgive me, for I shall never forgive myself*."

March 4, 1829, Mr. Adams retired from the Presidency and was succeeded by Andrew Jackson, the latter receiving 168 out of 261 electoral votes. John C. Calhoun was elected Vice-President. The slavery question now began to assume portentous magnitude. Mr. Adams returned to Quincy, and pursued his studies with unabated zeal. But he was not long permitted to remain in retirement. In November, 1830, he was elected to Congress. In this he recognized the principle that it is honorable for the General of yesterday to act as Corporal to-day, if by so doing he can render service to his country. Deep as are our obligations to John Quincy Adams for his services as embassador, as Secretary of State and as President; in his capacity as legislator in the House of Representatives, he conferred benefits upon our land which eclipsed all the rest, and which can never be over-estimated.

For seventeen years, until his death, he occupied the post of Representative, towering above all his peers, ever ready to do brave battle for freedom, and winning the title of "the old man eloquent." Upon taking his seat in the House he announced that he should hold himself bound to no party. He was usually the first in his place in the morning, and the last to leave his seat in the evening. Not a measure could escape his scrutiny. The battle which he fought, almost single-handed, against the pro-slavery party in the Government, was sublime in its moral daring and heroism. For persisting in presenting petitions for the abolition of slavery, he was threatened with indictment by the Grand Jury, with expulsion from the House, with assassination; but no threats could intimidate him, and his final triumph was complete.

On one occasion Mr. Adams presented a petition, signed by several women, against the annexation of Texas for the purpose of cutting it up into slave States. Mr. Howard, of Maryland, said that these women discredited not only themselves, but their section of the country, by turning from their domestic duties to the conflicts of political life.

"Are women," exclaimed Mr. Adams, "to have no opinions or actions on subjects relating to the general welfare? Where did the gentleman get his principle? Did he find it in sacred history,—in the language of Miriam, the prophetess, in one of the noblest and sublime songs of triumph that ever met the human eye or ear? Did the gentleman never hear of Deborah, to whom the children of Israel came up for judgment? Has he forgotten the deed of Jael, who slew the dreaded enemy of her country? Has he forgotten Esther, who, by her *petition* saved her people and her country?

"To go from sacred history to profane, does the gentleman there find it 'discreditable' for women to take an interest in political affairs? Has he forgotten the Spartan mother, who said to her son when going out to battle, 'My son, come back to me *with* thy shield, or *upon* thy shield?' Does he remember Cloelia and her hundred companions, who swam across the river under a shower of darts, escaping from Porsena? Has he forgotten Cornelia, the mother of the Gracchi? Does he not remember Portia, the wife of Brutus and the daughter of Cato?

"To come to later periods, what says the history of our Anglo-Saxon ancestors? To say nothing of Boadicea, the British heroine in the time of the Cæsars, what name is more illustrious than that of Elizabeth? Or, if he will go to the continent, will he not find the names of Maria Theresa of Hungary, of the two Catharines of Prussia, and of Isabella of Castile, the patroness of Columbus? Did she bring 'discredit' on her sex by mingling in politics?"

In this glowing strain Mr. Adams silenced and overwhelmed his antagonists.

In January, 1842, Mr. Adams presented a petition from forty-five citizens of Haverhill, Massachusetts, praying for a peaceable dissolution of the Union. The pro-slavery party in Congress, who were then plotting the destruction of the Government, were aroused to a pretense of commotion such as even our stormy hall of legislation has rarely witnessed. They met in caucus, and, finding that they probably would not be able to expel Mr. Adams from the House drew up a series of resolutions, which, if adopted, would inflict upon him disgrace, equivalent to expulsion. Mr. Adams had presented the petition, which was most respectfully worded, and had moved that it be referred to a committee instructed to report an answer, showing the reason why the prayer ought not to be granted.

It was the 25th of January. The whole body of the pro-slavery party came crowding together in the House, prepared to crush Mr. Adams forever. One of the number, Thomas F. Marshall, of Kentucky, was appointed to read the resolutions, which accused Mr. Adams of high treason, of having insulted the Government, and of meriting expulsion; but for which deserved punishment, the House, in its great mercy, would substitute its severest censure. With the assumption of a very solemn and magisterial air, there being breathless silence in the audience, Mr. Marshall hurled these carefully prepared anathemas at his victim. Mr. Adams stood alone, the whole pro-slavery party against him.

As soon as the resolutions were read, [illegible]

in a clear, shrill tone, tremulous with suppressed emotion, said:

"In reply to this audacious, atrocious charge of high treason, I call for the reading of the first paragraph of the Declaration of Independence. Read it! Read it! and see what that says of the rights of a people to reform, to change, and to dissolve their Government.'

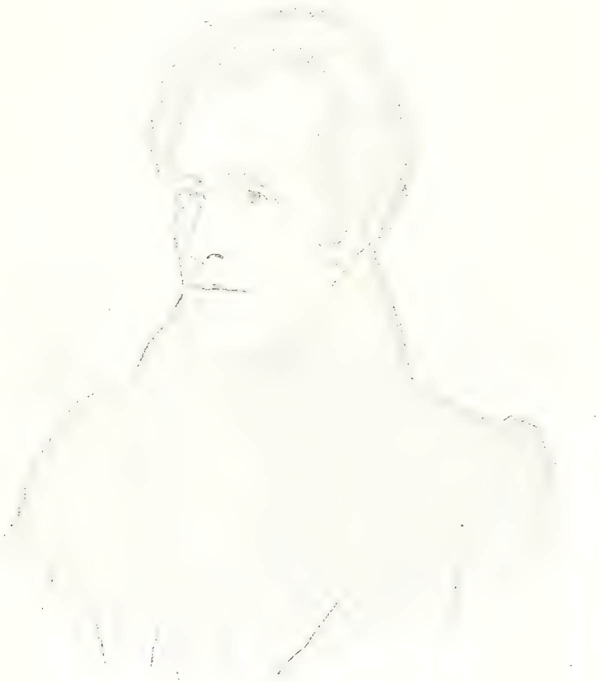
The attitude, the manner, the tone, the words; the venerable old man, with flashing eye and flushed cheek, and whose very form seemed to expand under the inspiration of the occasion—all presented a scene overflowing in its sublimity. There was breathless silence as that paragraph was read, in defense of whose principles our fathers had pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor. It was a proud hour to Mr. Adams as they were all compelled to listen to the words:

"That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; and that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of those ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute new government, laying its foundations on such principles and organizing its powers in such form as shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness."

That one sentence routed and baffled the foe. The heroic old man looked around upon the audience, and thundered out, "Read that again!" It was again read. Then in a few fiery, logical words he stated his defense in terms which even prejudiced minds could not resist. His discomfited assailants made several attempts to rally. After a conflict of eleven days they gave up vanquished and their resolution was ignominiously laid upon the table.

In January, 1846, when seventy-eight years of age, he took part in the great debate on the Oregon question, displaying intellectual vigor, and an extent and accuracy of acquaintance with the subject that excited great admiration.

On the 21st of February, 1848, he rose on the floor of Congress with a paper in his hand to address the Speaker. Suddenly he fell, stricken by paralysis, and was caught in the arms of those around him. For a time he was senseless and was conveyed to a sofa in the rotunda. With reviving consciousness he opened his eyes, looked calmly around and said, "*This is the end of earth.*" Then after a moment's pause, he added, "*I am content.*" These were his last words, and he soon breathed his last, in the apartment beneath the dome of the capitol—the theater of his labors and his triumphs. In the language of hymnology, he "died at his post;" he "ceased at once to work and live."



*Andrew Jackson*

# ANDREW JACKSON.

ANDREW JACKSON, the seventh President of the United States, 1829-'37, was born at the Waxhaw Settlement, Union County, North Carolina, March 16, 1767. His parents were Scotch-Irish, natives of Carrickfergus, who came to America in 1765, and settled on Twelve-Mile Creek, a tributary of the Catawba. His father, who was a poor farm laborer, died shortly before Andrew's birth, when his mother removed to Waxhaw, where some relatives resided.

Few particulars of the childhood of Jackson have been preserved. His education was of the most limited kind, and he showed no fondness for books. He grew up to be a tall, lank boy, with coarse hair and freckled cheeks, with bare feet dangling from trousers too short for him, very fond of athletic sports, running, boxing and wrestling. He was generous to the younger and weaker boys, but very irascible and overbearing with his equals and superiors. He was profane—a vice in which he surpassed all other men. The character of his mother he revered; and it was not until after her death that his predominant vices gained full strength.

In 1780, at the age of thirteen, Andrew, or Andy, as he was called, with his brother Robert, volunteered to serve in the Revolutionary forces under General Sumter, and was a witness of the latter's defeat at Hanging Rock. In the following year the brothers were made prisoners, and confined in Camden, experiencing brutal treatment from their captors, and being spectators of General Green's defeat at Hobkirk Hill. Through their mother's exertions the boys were exchanged while suffering from small-pox. In two days Robert was dead, and Andy apparently dying. The strength of his constitution triumphed, and he regained health and vigor.

As he was getting better, his mother heard the cry of anguish from the prisoners whom the British held in Charleston, among whom were the sons of her sister. She hastened to their relief, was attacked by fever, died, and was buried where her grave could never be found. Thus Andrew Jackson, when fourteen years of age, was left alone in the world, without father, mother, sister or brother, and without one dollar which he could call his own. He

soon entered a saddler's shop, and labored diligently for six months. But gradually, as health returned, he became more and more a wild, reckless, lawless boy. He gambled, drank and was regarded as about the worst character that could be found.

He now turned schoolmaster. He could teach the alphabet, perhaps the multiplication table; and as he was a very bold boy, it is possible he might have ventured to teach a little writing. But he soon began to think of a profession and decided to study law. With a very slender purse, and on the back of a very fine horse, he set out for Salisbury, North Carolina, where he entered the law office of Mr. McCay. Here he remained two years, professedly studying law. He is still remembered in traditions of Salisbury, which say:

"Andrew Jackson was the most roaring, rollicking, horse-racing, card-playing, mischievous fellow that ever lived in Salisbury. He did not trouble the law-books much."

Andrew was now, at the age of twenty, a tall young man, being over six feet in height. He was slender, remarkably graceful and dignified in his manners, an exquisite horseman, and developed, amidst his loathesome profanity and multiform vices, a vein of rare magnanimity. His temper was fiery in the extreme; but it was said of him that no man knew better than Andrew Jackson when to get angry and when not.

In 1786 he was admitted to the bar, and two years later removed to Nashville, in what was then the western district of North Carolina, with the appointment of solicitor, or public prosecutor. It was an office of little honor, small emolument and great peril. Few men could be found to accept it.

And now Andrew Jackson commenced vigorously to practise law. It was an important part of his business to collect debts. It required nerve. During the first seven years of his residence in Nashville he traversed the almost pathless forest between Nashville and Jonesborough, a distance of 200 miles, twenty-two times. Hostile Indians were constantly on the watch, and a man was liable at any moment to be shot down in his own field. Andrew Jackson was just the man for this service—a wild, daring, rough backwoodsman. Daily he made hair-breadth escapes. He seemed to bear a charmed life. Boldly, alone or with few companions, he traversed the forests, encountering all perils and triumphing over all.

In 1790 Tennessee became a Territory, and Jackson was appointed, by President Washington, United States Attorney for the new district. In 1791 he married Mrs. Rachel Robards (daughter of Colonel John Donelson), whom he supposed to have been divorced in that year by an act of the Legislature of Virginia. Two years after this Mr. and Mrs. Jackson learned, to their great surprise, that Mr. Robards had just obtained a divorce in one of the courts of Kentucky, and that the act of the Virginia Legislature was not final, but conditional. To remedy the irregularity as much as possible, a new license was obtained and the marriage ceremony was again performed.

It proved to be a marriage of rare felicity. Probably there never was a more affectionate union. However rough Mr. Jackson might have been abroad, he was always gentle and tender at home; and through all the vicissitudes of their lives he treated Mrs. Jackson with the most chivalric attention.

Under the circumstances it was not unnatural that the facts in the case of this marriage were so misrepresented by opponents in the political campaigns a quarter of a century later as to become the theme of wanton abuse and slander, [illegible] which [illegible] long been satisfactorily attested by competent evidence.

Jackson [illegible]

United States Attorney, which demanded frequent journeys through the wilderness and exposed him to Indian hostilities. He acquired considerable property in land, and obtained such influence as to be chosen a member of the convention which framed the Constitution for the new State of Tennessee, in 1796, and in that year was elected its first Representative in Congress. Albert Gallatin thus describes the first appearance of the Hon. Andrew Jackson in the House:

"A tall, lank, uncouth-looking personage, with locks of hair hanging over his face and a cue down his back, tied with an eel skin; his dress singular, his manners and deportment those of a rough backwoodsman."

Jackson was an earnest advocate of the Democratic party. Jefferson was his idol. He admired Bonaparte, loved France and hated England. As Mr. Jackson took his seat, General Washington, whose second term of office was just expiring, delivered his last speech to Congress. A committee drew up a complimentary address in reply. Andrew Jackson did not approve the address and was one of twelve who voted against it.

Tennessee had fitted out an expedition against the Indians, contrary to the policy of the Government. A resolution was introduced that the National Government should pay the expenses. Jackson advocated it and it was carried. This rendered him very popular in Tennessee. A vacancy chanced soon after to occur in the Senate, and Andrew Jackson was chosen United States Senator by the State of Tennessee. John Adams was then President and Thomas Jefferson Vice-President.

In 1798 Mr. Jackson returned to Tennessee, and resigned his seat in the Senate. Soon after he was chosen Judge of the Supreme Court of that State, with a salary of [illegible]. This office he held six years. It is said that his decisions, though sometimes ungrammatical, were generally right. He did not enjoy his seat upon the bench, and renounced the dignity in 1804. About this time he was chosen Major-General of militia, and lost the title of judge in that of General.

When he retired from the Senate Chamber, he decided to try his fortune through trade. He purchased a stock of goods in Philadelphia and sent them to Nashville, where he opened a store. He lived about thirteen miles from Nashville, on a tract of land of several thousand acres, mostly uncultivated. He used a small block-house for a store, from a narrow window of which he sold goods to the Indians. As he had an assistant his office as judge did not materially interfere with his business.

As to slavery, born in the midst of it, the idea never seemed to enter his mind that it could be wrong. He eventually became an extensive slave owner, but he was one of the most humane and gentle of masters.

In 1804 Mr. Jackson withdrew from politics and settled on a plantation which he called the Hermitage, near Nashville. He set up a cotton-gin, formed a partnership and traded in New Orleans, making the voyage on flatboats. Through his hot temper he became involved in several quarrels and "affairs of honor," during this period, in one of which he was severely wounded, but had the misfortune to kill his opponent, Charles Dickinson. For a time this affair greatly injured General Jackson's popularity. The verdict then was, and continues to be, that General Jackson was culpably wrong. He never apparently felt any remorse [illegible].

In 1805 Aaron Burr had visited Nashville and been [illegible] by Jackson, with whom he [illegible] on the subject of a war with Spain, [illegible] as well with the people [illegible] generally.

[illegible]

combinations which led to his trial for treason. He was warmly received by Jackson, at whose instance a public ball was given in his honor at Nashville, and contracted with the latter for boats and provisions. Early in 1807, when Burr had been proclaimed a traitor by President Jefferson, volunteer forces for the Federal service were organized at Nashville under Jackson's command; but his energy and activity did not shield him from suspicions of connivance in the supposed treason. He was summoned to Richmond as a witness in Burr's trial, but was not called to the stand, probably because he was out-spoken in his partisanship.

On the outbreak of the war with Great Britain in 1812, Jackson tendered his services, and in January, 1813, embarked for New Orleans at the head of the Tennessee contingent. In March he received an order to disband his forces; but in September he again took the field, in the Creek war, and in conjunction with his former partner, Colonel Coffee, inflicted upon the Indians the memorable defeat at Talladega, Emuckfaw and Tallapoosa.

In May, 1814, Jackson, who had now acquired a national reputation, was appointed a Major-General of the United States army, and commenced a campaign against the British in Florida. He conducted the defense at Mobile, September 15, seized upon Pensacola, November 6, and immediately transported the bulk of his troops to New Orleans, then threatened by a powerful naval force. Martial law was declared in Louisiana, the State militia was called to arms, engagements with the British were fought December 23 and 28, and after reinforcements had been received on both sides, the famous victory of January 8, 1815, crowned Jackson's fame as a soldier, and made him the typical American hero of the first half of the nineteenth century.

In 1817-'18 Jackson commanded the war against the Seminoles of Florida, during which he seized upon Pensacola and executed by court-martial two British subjects, Arbuthnot and Ambrister—acts which might easily have involved the United States in war both with Spain and Great Britain. Fortunately the peril was averted by the cession of Florida to the United States; and Jackson, who had escaped a trial for the irregularity of his conduct only through a division of opinion in Monroe's cabinet, was appointed in 1821 Governor of the new Territory. Soon after he declined the appointment of minister to Mexico.

In 1823 Jackson was elected to the United States Senate, and nominated by the Tennessee Legislature for the Presidency. This candidacy, though a matter of surprise, and even merryment, speedily became popular, and in 1824, when the stormy electoral canvas resulted in the choice of John Quincy Adams by the House of Representatives, General Jackson received the largest popular vote among the four candidates.

In 1828 Jackson was triumphantly elected President over Adams after a campaign of unparalleled bitterness. He was inaugurated March 4, 1829, and at once removed from office all the incumbents belonging to the opposite party—a procedure new to American politics, but which naturally became a precedent.

His first term was characterized by quarrels between the Vice-President, Calhoun, and the Secretary of State, Van Buren, attended by a cabinet crisis originating in scandals connected with the name of Mrs. General Eaton, wife of the Secretary of War; by the inauguration of his war upon the United States Bank, and by his vigorous action against the partisans of Calhoun, who, in South Carolina, threatened to nullify the acts of Congress, establishing a protective tariff.

In the Presidential campaign of [illegible]

Jackson received 219 out of 288 electoral votes, his competitor being Mr. Clay, while Mr. Wirt, on an Anti-Masonic platform, received the vote of Vermont alone. In 1833 President Jackson removed the Government deposits from the United States bank, thereby incurring a vote of censure from the Senate, which was, however, expunged four years later. During this second term of office the Cherokees, Choctaws and Creeks were removed, not without difficulty, from Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, to the Indian Territory; the National debt was extinguished; Arkansas and Michigan were admitted as States to the Union; the Seminole war was renewed; the anti-slavery agitation first acquired importance; the Mormon delusion, which had organized in 1829, attained considerable proportions in Ohio and Missouri, and the country experienced its greatest pecuniary panic.

Railroads with locomotive propulsion were introduced into America during Jackson's first term, and had become an important element of national life before the close of his second term. For many reasons, therefore, the administration of President Jackson formed an era in American history, political, social and industrial. He succeeded in effecting the election of his friend Van Buren as his successor, retired from the Presidency March 4, 1837, and led a tranquil life at the Hermitage until his death, which occurred June 8, 1845.

During his closing years he was a professed Christian and a member of the Presbyterian church. No American of this century has been the subject of such opposite judgments. He was loved and hated with equal vehemence during his life, but at the present distance of time from his career, while opinions still vary as to the merits of his public acts, few of his countrymen will question that he was a warm-hearted, brave, patriotic, honest and sincere man. If his distinguishing qualities were not such as constitute statesmanship, in the highest sense, he at least never pretended to other merits than such as were written to his credit on the page of American history—not attempting to disguise the demerits which were equally legible. The majority of his countrymen accepted and honored him, in spite of all that calumny as well as truth could allege against him. His faults may therefore be truly said to have been those of his time; his magnificent virtues may also, with the same justice, be considered as typical of a state of society which has nearly passed away.

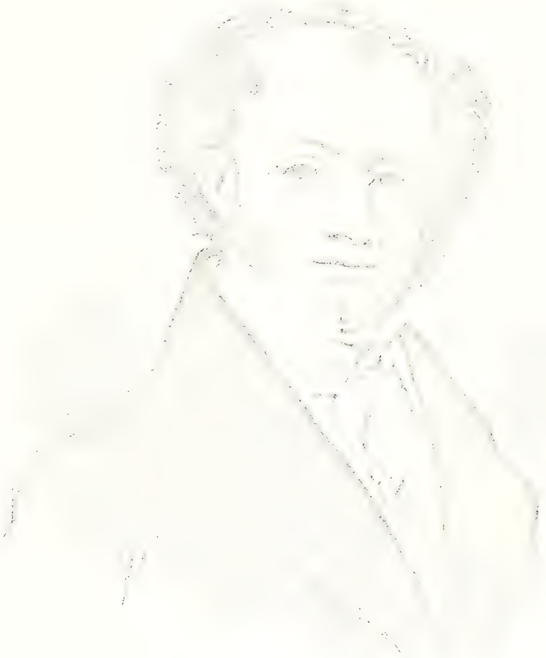
# MARTIN VAN BUREN.

MARTIN VAN BUREN, the eighth President of the United States, 1837-'41, was born at Kinderhook, New York, December 5, 1782. His ancestors were of Dutch origin, and were among the earliest emigrants from Holland to the banks of the Hudson. His father was a tavern-keeper, as well as a farmer, and a very decided Democrat.

Martin commenced the study of law at the age of fourteen, and took an active part in politics before he had reached the age of twenty. In 1803 he commenced the practice of law in his native village. In 1809 he removed to Hudson, the shire town of his county, where he spent seven years, gaining strength by contending in the courts with some of the ablest men who have adorned the bar of his State. [illegible] John Quincy Adams [illegible] Mr. Van Buren [illegible]herence, was not devoid of inconveniences. When, subsequently, he attained power which placed vast patronage in his hands, he was heard to say: "I prefer an office that has no patronage. When I give a man an office I offend his disappointed competitors and their friends. Nor am I certain of gaining a friend in the man I appoint, for, in all probability, he expected something better."

In 1812 Mr. Van Buren was elected to the State Senate. In 1815 he was appointed Attorney-General, and in 1816 to the Senate a second time. In 1818 there was a great split in the Democratic party in New York, and Mr. Van Buren took the lead in organizing that portion of the party called the Albany Regency, which is said to have swayed the destinies of the State for a quarter of a century.

In 1821 he was chosen a member of the convention for revising the State Constitution, in which he [illegible]



M Van Buren

State by President Jackson, but resigned in April, 1831, and during the recess of Congress was appointed minister to England, whither he proceeded in September, but the Senate, when convened in December, refused to ratify the appointment.

In May, 1832, Mr. Van Buren was nominated as the Democratic candidate for Vice-President, and elected in the following November. May 26, 1836, he received the nomination to succeed General Jackson as President, and received 170 electoral votes, out of 283.

Scarcely had he taken his seat in the Presidential chair when a financial panic swept over the land. Many attributed this to the war which General Jackson had waged on the banks, and to his endeavor to secure an almost exclusive specie currency. Nearly every bank in the country was compelled to suspend specie payment, and ruin pervaded all our great cities. Not less than 254 houses failed in New York in one week. All public works were brought to a stand, and there was a general state of dismay. President Van Buren urged the adoption of the independent treasury system, which was twice passed in the Senate and defeated in the House, but finally became a law near the close of his administration.

Another important measure was the passage of a pre-emption law, giving actual settlers the preference in the purchase of public lands. The question of slavery, also, now began to assume great prominence in national politics, and after an elaborate anti-slavery speech by Mr. Slade, of Vermont, in the House of Representatives, the Southern members withdrew for a separate consultation, at which Mr. Rhett, of South Carolina, proposed to declare it expedient that the Union should be dissolved; but the matter was tided over by the passage of a resolution that no petitions or papers relating to slavery should be in any way considered or acted upon.

In the Presidential election of 1840 Mr. Van Buren was nominated, without opposition, as the Democratic candidate, William H. Harrison being the candidate of the Whig party. The Democrats carried only seven States, and out of 294 electoral votes only sixty were for Mr. Van Buren, the remaining 234 being for his opponent. The Whig popular majority, however, was not large, the elections in many of the States being very close.

March 4, 1841, Mr. Van Buren retired from the Presidency. From his fine estate at Lindenwald he still exerted a powerful influence upon the politics of the country. In 1844 he was again proposed as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, and a majority of the delegates of the nominating convention were in his favor; but, owing to his opposition to the proposed annexation of Texas, he could not secure the requisite two-thirds vote. His name was at length withdrawn by his friends, and Mr. Polk received the nomination, and was elected.

In 1848 Mr. Cass was the regular Democratic candidate. A schism, however, sprang up in the party, upon the question of the permission of slavery in the newly-acquired territory, and a portion of the party, taking the name of "Free-Soilers," nominated Mr. Van Buren. They drew away sufficient votes to secure the election of General Taylor, the Whig candidate. After this Mr. Van Buren retired to his estate at Kinderhook, where the remainder of his life was passed, with the exception of a European tour in 1853. He died at Kinderhook, July 24, 1862, at the age of eighty years.

Martin Van Buren was a great and good man, and no one will question his right to a high position among those who have been the successors of Washington in the faithful occupancy of the Presidential chair.

# WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, the ninth President of the United States, 1841, was born February 9, 1773, in Charles County, Virginia, at Berkeley, the residence of his father, Governor Benjamin Harrison. He studied at Hampden, Sidney College, with a view of entering the medical profession. After graduation he went to Philadelphia to study medicine under the instruction of Dr. Rush.

George Washington was then President of the United States. The Indians were committing fearful ravages on our Northwestern frontier. Young Harrison, either lured by the love of adventure, or moved by the sufferings of families exposed to the most horrible outrages, abandoned his medical studies and entered the army, having obtained a commission of ensign from President Washington. The first duty assigned him was to take a train of pack-horses bound to Fort Hamilton, on the Miami River, about forty miles from Fort Washington. He was soon promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, and joined the army which Washington had placed under the command of General Wayne to prosecute more vigorously the war with the Indians. Lieutenant Harrison received great commendation from his commanding officer, and was promoted to the rank of Captain, and placed in command at Fort Washington, now Cincinnati, Ohio.

About this time he married a daughter of John Cleves Symmes, one of the frontiersmen who had established a thriving settlement on the bank of the Maumee.

In 1797 Captain Harrison resigned his commission in the army and was appointed Secretary of the Northwest Territory, and *ex-officio* Lieutenant Governor, General St. Clair being then Governor of the Territory. At that time the law in reference to the disposal of the public lands was such that no one could purchase in tracts less than 4000 acres. Captain Harrison, in the face of violent opposition, succeeded in obtaining so much of a modification of this unjust law that the land was sold in alternate tracts of 640 and 320 acres. The Northwest Territory was then entitled to one delegate in Congress, and Captain Harrison was chosen to fill that office. In 1800 he was appointed Governor

of Indiana Territory and soon after of Upper Louisiana. He was also Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and so well did he fulfill these duties that he was four times appointed to this office. During his administration he effected thirteen treaties with the Indians, by which the United States acquired 60,000,000 acres of land. In 1804 he obtained a cession from the Indians of all the land between the Illinois River and the Mississippi.

In 1812 he was made Major-General of Kentucky militia and Brigadier-General in the army, with the command of the Northwest frontier. In 1813 he was made Major-General, and as such won much renown by the defense of Fort Meigs, and the battle of the Thames, October 5, 1813. In 1814 he left the army and was employed in Indian affairs by the Government.

In 1816 General Harrison was chosen a member of the National House of Representatives to represent the district of Ohio. In the contest which preceded his election he was accused of corruption in respect to the commissariat of the army. Immediately upon taking his seat, he called for an investigation of the charge. A committee was appointed, and his vindication was triumphant. A high compliment was paid to his patriotism, disinterestedness and devotion to the public service. For these services a gold medal was presented to him with the thanks of Congress.

In 1819 he was elected to the Senate of Ohio, [illegible]

[illegible] North Bend, Hamilton County, Ohio, sixteen miles below Cincinnati, where for twelve years he was clerk of the County Court. He once owned a distillery, but perceiving the sad effects of whisky upon the surrounding population, he promptly abandoned his business at great pecuniary sacrifice.

In 1836 General Harrison was brought forward as a candidate for the Presidency. Van Buren was the administration candidate; the opposite party could not unite, and four candidates were brought forward. General Harrison received seventy-three electoral votes without any general concert among his friends. The Democratic party triumphed and Mr. Van Buren was chosen President. In 1839 General Harrison was again nominated for the Presidency by the Whigs, at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, Mr. Van Buren being the Democratic candidate. General Harrison received 234 electoral votes against sixty for his opponent. This election is memorable chiefly for the then extraordinary means employed during the canvass for popular votes. Mass meetings and processions were introduced, and the watchwords "log cabin" and "hard cider" were effectually used by the Whigs, and aroused a popular enthusiasm.

A vast concourse of people attended his inauguration. His address on that occasion was in accordance with his antecedents, and gave great satisfaction. [illegible]

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In 1819 he was elected to the Senate of Ohio, and in 1824, as one of the Presidential electors of that State, he gave his vote to Henry Clay. In the same year he was elected to the Senate of the United States. In 1828 he was appointed by President Adams minister plenipotentiary to Colombia, but was recalled by General Jackson immediately after the inauguration of the latter.

Upon his return to the United States, General Harrison retired to his farm at North Bend, Hamilton County, Ohio, sixteen miles below Cincinnati, where for twelve years he was clerk of the County Court. He once owned a distillery, but perceiving the sad effects of whisky upon the surrounding population, he promptly abandoned his business at great pecuniary sacrifice.

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A vast concourse of people attended his inauguration. His address on that occasion was in accordance with his antecedents, and gave great satisfaction. A short time after he took his seat, he was seized by a pleurisy-fever, and after a few days of violent sickness, died April 4, just one short month after his inauguration. His death was universally regarded as one of the greatest of National calamities. Never, since the death of Washington, were there, throughout our land such demonstrations of sorrow. Not one single spot can be found to sully his fame, and through all ages Americans will pronounce with love and reverence the name of William Henry Harrison.

# JOHN TYLER.

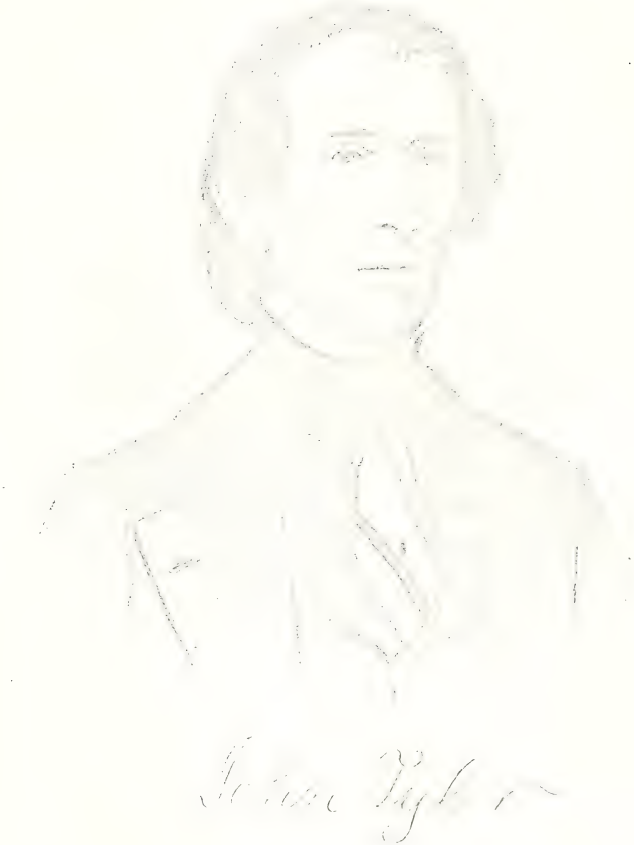
JOHN TYLER, the tenth President of the United States, was born in Charles City County, Virginia, March 29, 1790. His father, Judge John Tyler, possessed large landed estates in Virginia, and was one of the most distinguished men of his day, filling the offices of Speaker of the House of Delegates, Judge of the Supreme Court and Governor of the State.

At the early age of twelve young John entered William and Mary College, and graduated with honor when but seventeen years old. He then closely applied himself to the study of law, and at nineteen years of age commenced the practice of his profession. When only twenty-one he was elected to a seat in the State Legislature. He acted with the Democratic party and advocated the measures of Jefferson and Madison. For five years he was elected to the Legislature, receiving nearly the unanimous vote of his county.

When but twenty-six years of age he was elected a member of Congress. He advocated a strict construction of the Constitution and the most careful vigilance over State rights. He was soon compelled to resign his seat in Congress, owing to ill health, but afterward took his seat in the State Legislature, where he exerted a powerful influence in promoting public works of great utility.

In 1825 Mr. Tyler was chosen Governor of his State—a high honor, for Virginia had many able men as competitors for the prize. His administration was signally a successful one. He urged forward internal improvements and strove to remove sectional jealousies. His popularity secured his re-election. In 1827 he was elected United States Senator, and upon taking his seat joined the ranks of the opposition. He opposed the tariff, voted against the bank as unconstitutional, opposed all restrictions upon slavery, resisted all projects of internal improvements by the General Government, avowed his sympathy with Mr. Calhoun's views of nullification, and declared that General Jackson, by his opposition to the nullifiers, had abandoned the principles of the Democratic party. Such was Mr. Tyler's record in Congress.

This hostility to Jackson caused Mr. Tyler's retirement from the Senate, after his election to a second term. He soon after removed to Williamsburg, for the better education of his children, and again took his seat in the Legislature.



In 1839 he was sent to the National Convention at Harrisburg to nominate a President. General Harrison received a majority of votes, much to the disappointment of the South, who had wished for Henry Clay. In order to conciliate the Southern Whigs, John Tyler was nominated for Vice-President. Harrison and Tyler were inaugurated March 4, 1841. In one short month from that time President Harrison died, and Mr. Tyler, to his own surprise as well as that of the nation, found himself an occupant of the Presidential chair. His position was an exceedingly difficult one, as he was opposed to the main principles of the party which had brought him into power. General Harrison had selected a Whig cabinet. Should he retain them, and thus surround himself with councilors whose views were antagonistic to his own? or should he turn against the party that had elected him, and select a cabinet in harmony with himself? This was his fearful dilemma.

President Tyler deserves more charity than he has received. He issued an address to the people, which gave general satisfaction. He retained the cabinet General Harrison had selected. His veto of a bill chartering a new national bank led to an open quarrel with the party which elected him, and to a resignation of the entire cabinet, except Daniel Webster, Secretary of State.

President Tyler attempted to conciliate. He appointed a new cabinet, leaving out all strong party men, but the Whig members of Congress were not satisfied, and they published a manifesto September 13, breaking off all political relations. The Democrats had a majority in the House; the Whigs in the Senate. Mr. Webster soon found it necessary to resign, being forced out by the pressure of his Whig friends.

April 12, 1844, President Tyler concluded, through Mr. Calhoun, a treaty for the annexation of Texas, which was rejected by the Senate; but he effected his object in the closing days of his administration by the passage of the joint resolution of March 1, 1845.

He was nominated for the Presidency by an informal Democratic Convention, held at Baltimore in May, 1844, but soon withdrew from the canvass, perceiving that he had not gained the confidence of the Democrats at large.

Mr. Tyler's administration was particularly unfortunate. No one was satisfied. Whigs and Democrats alike assailed him. Situated as he was, it is more than can be expected of human nature that he should, in all cases, have acted in the wisest manner; but it will probably be the verdict of all candid men, in a careful review of his career, that John Tyler was placed in a position of such difficulty that he could not pursue any course which would not expose him to severe censure and denunciation.

In 1813 Mr. Tyler married Letitia Christian, who bore him three sons and three daughters, and died in Washington in 1842. June 26, 1844, he contracted a second marriage with Miss Julia Gardiner, of New York. He lived in almost complete retirement from politics until February, 1861, when he was a member of the abortive "peace convention," held at Washington, and was chosen its President. Soon after he renounced his allegiance to the United States and was elected to the Confederate Congress. He died at Richmond, January 17, 1862, after a short illness.

Unfortunately for his memory the name of John Tyler must forever be associated with all the infamy of that terrible rebellion, whose cause he openly espoused. It is with sorrow that history records that a President of the United States died while [illegible] rebellion, which was arrayed against the national Union in deadly warfare.

# JAMES K. POLK.

JAMES KNOX POLK, the eleventh President of the United States, 1845-'49, was born in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, November 2, 1795. He was the eldest son of a family of six sons and four daughters, and was a grand-nephew of Colonel Thomas Polk, celebrated in connection with the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence.

In 1806 his father, Samuel Polk, emigrated with his family two or three hundred miles west to the valley of the Duck River. He was a surveyor as well as farmer, and gradually increased in wealth until he became one of the leading men of the region.

In the common schools James rapidly became proficient in all the common branches of an English education. In 1813 he was sent to Murfreesboro Academy, and in the autumn of 1815 entered the sophomore class in the University of North Carolina, at Chapel Hill, graduating in 1818. After a short season of recreation he went to Nashville and entered the law office of Felix Grundy. As soon as he had finished his legal studies and been admitted to the bar, he returned to Columbia, the shire town of Maury County, and opened an office.

James K. Polk ever adhered to the political faith of his father, which was that of a Jeffersonian Republican. In 1823 he was elected to the Legislature of Tennessee. As a "strict constructionist," he did not think that the Constitution empowered the General Government to carry on a system of internal improvements in the States, but deemed it important that it should have that power, and wished the Constitution amended that it might be conferred. Subsequently, however, he became alarmed lest the General Government become so strong as to undertake to interfere with slavery. He therefore gave all his influence to strengthen the State governments and to check the growth of the central power.

In January, 1824, Mr. Polk married Miss Mary Childress, of Rutherford County, Tennessee. Had some one then whispered to him that he was destined to become President of the United States and that he must select for his companion one who would adorn the most elevated station, he could not have made a more fitting choice. She was truly a lady of rare beauty and culture.

In the fall of 1825 Mr. Polk was chosen a member of Congress, and was reelected

ously re-elected until 1839. He then withdrew, only that he might accept the gubernatorial chair of his native State. He was a warm friend of General Jackson, who had been defeated in the electoral contest by John Quincy Adams. This latter gentleman had just taken his seat in the Presidential chair when Mr. Polk took his seat in the House of Representatives. He immediately united himself with the opponents of Mr. Adams, and was soon regarded as the leader of the Jackson party in the House.

The four years of Mr. Adams' administration passed away, and General Jackson took the Presidential chair. Mr. Polk had now become a man of great influence in Congress, and was chairman of its most important committee—that of Ways and Means. Eloquently he sustained General Jackson in all his measures—in his hostility to internal improvements, to the banks, and to the tariff. Eight years of General Jackson's administration passed away, and the powers he had wielded passed into the hands of Martin Van Buren; and still Mr. Polk remained in the House, the advocate of that type of Democracy which those distinguished men upheld.

During five sessions of Congress Mr. Polk was speaker of the House. He performed his arduous duties to general satisfaction, and a unanimous vote of thanks to him was passed by the House as he withdrew, March 4, 1839. He was elected Governor by a large majority, and took the oath of office at Nashville, October 14, 1839. He was a candidate for re-election in 1841, but was defeated. In the meantime a wonderful revolution had swept over the country. W. H. Harrison, the Whig candidate, had been called to the Presidential chair, and in Tennessee the Whig ticket had been carried by over 12,000 majority. Under these circumstances Mr. Polk's success was hopeless. Still he canvassed the State with his Whig competitor, Mr. Jones, traveling in the most friendly manner together, often in the same carriage, and at one time sleeping in the same bed. Mr. Jones was elected by 3,000 majority.

And now the question of the annexation of Texas to our country agitated the whole land. When this question became national Mr. Polk, as the avowed champion of annexation, became the Presidential candidate of the pro-slavery wing of the Democratic party, and George M. Dallas their candidate for the Vice-Presidency. They were elected by a large majority, and were inaugurated March 4, 1845.

President Polk formed an able cabinet, consisting of James Buchanan, Robert J. Walker, William L. Marcy, George Bancroft, Cave Johnson and John Y. Mason. The Oregon boundary question was settled, the Department of the Interior was created, the low tariff of 1846 was carried, the financial system of the Government was reorganized, the Mexican war was conducted, which resulted in the acquisition of California and New Mexico, and had far-reaching consequences upon the later fortunes of the republic. Peace was made. We had wrested from Mexico territory equal to four times the empire of France, and five times that of Spain. In the prosecution of this war we expended 20,000 lives and more than $100,000,000. Of this money $15,000,000 were paid to Mexico.

Declining to seek a renomination, Mr. Polk retired from the Presidency March 4, 1849, when he was succeeded by General Zachary Taylor. He retired to Nashville, and died there June 15, 1849, in the fifty-fourth year of his age. His funeral was attended the following day, in Nashville, with every demonstration of respect. He left no children. Without being possessed of extraordinary talent, Mr. Polk was a capable administrator of public affairs, and irreproachable in private life.

# ZACHARY TAYLOR.

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ZACHARY TAYLOR, the twelfth President of the United States, 1849-'50, was born in Orange County, Virginia, September 24, 1784. His father, Richard Taylor, was Colonel of a Virginia regiment in the Revolutionary war, and removed to Kentucky in 1785; purchased a large plantation near Louisville and became an influential citizen; was a member of the convention that framed the Constitution of Kentucky; served in both branches of the Legislature; was Collector of the port of Louisville under President Washington; as a Presidential elector, voted for Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and Clay; died January 19, 1829.

Zachary remained on his father's plantation until 1808, in which year (May 3) he was appointed First Lieutenant in the Seventh Infantry, to fill a vacancy occasioned by the death of his elder brother, Hancock. Up to this point he had received only a limited education.

Joining his regiment at New Orleans, he was attacked with yellow fever, with nearly fatal termination. In November, 1810, he was promoted to Captain, and in the summer of 1812 he was in command of Fort Harrison, on the left bank of the Wabash River, near the present site of Terre Haute, his successful defense of which with but a handful of men against a large force of Indians which had attacked him was one of the first marked military achievements of the war. He was then brevetted Major, and in 1814 promoted to the full rank.

During the remainder of the war Taylor was actively employed on the Western frontier. In the peace organization of 1815 he was retained as Captain, but soon after resigned and settled near Louisville. In May, 1816, however, he re-entered the army as Major of the Third Infantry; became Lieutenant-Colonel of the Eighth Infantry in 1819, and in 1832 attained the Colonelcy of the First Infantry, of which he had been Lieutenant-Colonel since 1821. On different occasions he had been called to Washington as member of a military board for organizing the militia of the Union, and to aid the Government with his knowledge in the organization of the Indian Bureau, having for many years discharged the duties of Indian agent over large tracts of Western

Zachary Taylor

country. He served through the Black Hawk war in 1832, and in 1837 was ordered to take command in Florida, then the scene of war with the Indians.

In 1846 he was transferred to the command of the Army of the Southwest, from which he was relieved the same year at his own request. Subsequently he was stationed on the Arkansas frontier at Forts Gibbon, Smith and Jesup, which latter work had been built under his direction in 1822.

May 28, 1845, he received a dispatch from the Secretary of War informing him of the receipt of information by the President "that Texas would shortly accede to the terms of annexation," in which event he was instructed to defend and protect her from "foreign invasion and Indian incursions." He proceeded, upon the annexation of Texas, with about 1,500 men to Corpus Christi, where his force was increased to some 4,000.

Taylor was brevetted Major-General May 28, and a month later, June 29, 1846, his full commission to that grade was issued. After needed rest and reinforcement, he advanced in September on Monterey, which city capitulated after three-days stubborn resistance. Here he took up his winter quarters. The plan for the invasion of Mexico, by way of Vera Cruz, with General Scott in command, was now determined upon by the Govenrment, and at the moment Taylor was about to resume active operations, he received orders to send the larger part of his force to reinforce the army of General Scott at Vera Cruz. Though subsequently reinforced by raw recruits, yet after providing a garrison for Monterey and Saltillo he had but about 5,000 effective troops, of which but 500 or 600 were regulars. In this weakened condition, however, he was destined to achieve his greatest victory. Confidently relying upon his strength at Vera Cruz to resist the enemy for a long time, Santa Anna directed his entire army against Taylor to overwhelm him, and then to return to oppose the advance of Scott's more formidable invasion. The battle of Buena Vista was fought February 22 and 23, 1847. Taylor received the thanks of Congress and a gold medal, and "Old Rough and Ready," the sobriquet given him in the army, became a household word. He remained in quiet possession of the Rio Grande Valley until November, when he returned to the United States.

In the Whig convention which met at Philadelphia, June 7, 1848, Taylor was nominated on the fourth ballot as candidate of the Whig party for President, over Henry Clay, General Scott and Daniel Webster. In November Taylor received a majority of electoral votes, and a popular vote of 1,360,752, against 1,219,962 for Cass and Butler, and 291,342 for Van Buren and Adams. General Taylor was inaugurated March 4, 1849.

The free and slave States being then equal in number, the struggle for supremacy on the part of the leaders in Congress was violent and bitter. In the summer of 1849 California adopted in convention a Constitution prohibiting slavery within its borders. Taylor advocated the immediate admission of California with her Constitution, and the postponement of the question as to the other Territories until they could hold conventions and decide for themselves whether slavery should exist within their borders. This policy ultimately prevailed through the celebrated "Compromise Measures" of Henry Clay; but not during the life of the brave soldier and patriot statesman. July 5 he was taken suddenly ill with a bilious fever, which proved fatal, his death occurring July 9, 1850. One of his daughters married Colonel W. W. S. Bliss, his Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff in Florida and Mexico, and Private Secretary during his Presidency. Another daughter was married to Jefferson Davis.

# MILLARD FILLMORE.

MILLARD FILLMORE, the thirteenth President of the United States, 1850-'3, was born in Summer Hill, Cayuga County, New York, January 7, 1800. He was of New England ancestry, and his educational advantages were limited. He early learned the clothiers' trade, but spent all his leisure time in study. At nineteen years of age he was induced by Judge Walter Wood to abandon his trade and commence the study of law. Upon learning that the young man was entirely destitute of means, he took him into his own office and loaned him such money as he needed. That he might not be heavily burdened with debt, young Fillmore taught school during the winter months, and in various other ways helped himself along.

At the age of twenty-three he was admitted to the Court of Common Pleas, and commenced the practice of his profession in the village of Aurora, situated on the eastern bank of the Cayuga Lake. In 1825 he married Miss Abigail Powers, daughter of Rev. Lemuel Powers, a lady of great moral worth. In 1825 he took his seat in the House of Assembly of his native State, as Representative from Erie County, whither he had recently moved.

Though he had never taken a very active part in politics his vote and his sympathies were with the Whig party. The State was then Democratic, but his courtesy, ability and integrity won the respect of his associates. In 1832 he was elected to a seat in the United States Congress. At the close of his term he returned to his law practice, and in two years more he was again elected to Congress.

He now began to have a national reputation. His labors were very arduous. To draft resolutions in the committee room, and then to defend them against the most skillful opponents on the floor of the House requires readiness of mind, mental resources and skill in debate such as few possess. Weary with these exhausting labors, and pressed by the claims of his private affairs, Mr. Fillmore wrote a letter to his constituents and declined to be a candidate for re-election. Notwithstanding this communi-

cation his friends met in convention and renominated him by acclamation. Though gratified by this proof of their appreciation of his labors he adhered to his resolve and returned to his home.

In 1847 Mr. Fillmore was elected to the important office of comptroller of the State. In entering upon the very responsible duties which this situation demanded, it was necessary for him to abandon his profession, and he removed to the city of Albany. In this year, also, the Whigs were looking around to find suitable candidates for the President and Vice-President at the approaching election, and the names of Zachary Taylor and Millard Fillmore became the rallying cry of the Whigs. On the 4th of March, 1849, General Taylor was inaugurated President and Millard Fillmore Vice-President of the United States.

The great question of slavery had assumed enormous proportions, and permeated every subject that was brought before Congress. It was evident that the strength of our institutions was to be severely tried. July 9, 1850, President Taylor died, and, by the Constitution, Vice-President Fillmore became President of the United States. The agitated condition of the country brought questions of great delicacy before him. He was bound by his oath of office to execute the laws of the United States. One of these laws was understood to be, that if a slave, escaping from bondage, should reach a free State, the United States was bound to do its utmost to capture him and return him to his master. Those Christian men loathed this law. President Fillmore felt bound by his oath rigidly to see it enforced. Slavery was organizing armies to invade Cuba as it had invaded Texas, and annex it to the United States. President Fillmore gave all the influence of his exalted station against the atrocious enterprise.

Mr. Fillmore had serious difficulties to contend with, since the opposition had a majority in both Houses. He did everything in his power to conciliate the South, but the pro-slavery party in that section felt the inadequency of all measures of transient conciliation. The population of the free States was so rapidly increasing over that of the slave States, that it was inevitable that the power of the Government should soon pass into the hands of the free States. The famous compromise measures were adopted under Mr. Fillmore's administration, and the Japan expedition was sent out.

March 4, 1853, having served one term, President Fillmore retired from office. He then took a long tour through the South, where he met with quite an enthusiastic reception. In a speech at Vicksburg, alluding to the rapid growth of the country, he said:

"Canada is knocking for admission, and Mexico would be glad to come in, and without saying whether it would be right or wrong, we stand with open arms to receive them; for it is the manifest destiny of this Government to embrace the whole North American Continent."

In 1855 Mr. Fillmore went to Europe where he was received with those marked attentions which his position and character merited. Returning to this country in 1856 he was nominated for the Presidency by the "Know-Nothing" party. Mr. Buchanan, the Democratic candidate was the successful competitor. Mr. Fillmore ever afterward lived in retirement. During the conflict of civil war he was mostly silent. It was generally supposed, however, that his sympathy was with the Southern Confederacy. He kept aloof from the conflict without any words of cheer to the one party or the other. For this reason he was forgotten by both. He died of paralysis, in Buffalo, New York, March 8, 1874.

# FRANKLIN PIERCE.

FRANKLIN PIERCE, the fourteenth President of the United States, was born in Hillsborough, New Hampshire, November 23, 1804. His father, Governor Benjamin Pierce, was a Revolutionary soldier, a man of rigid integrity; was for several years in the State Legislature, a member of the Governor's council and a General of the militia.

Franklin was the sixth of eight children. As a boy he listened eagerly to the arguments of his father, enforced by strong and ready utterance and earnest gesture. It was in the days of intense political excitement, when, all over the New England States, Federalists and Democrats were arrayed so fiercely against each other.

In 1820 he entered Bowdoin College, at Brunswick, Maine, and graduated in 1824, and commenced the study of law in the office of Judge Woodbury, a very distinguished lawyer, and in 1827 was admitted to the bar. He practiced with great success in Hillsborough and Concord. He served in the State Legislature four years, the last two of which he was chosen Speaker of the House by a very large vote.

In 1833 he was elected a member of Congress. In 1837 he was elected to the United States Senate, just as Mr. Van Buren commenced his administration.

In 1834 he married Miss Jane Means Appleton, a lady admirably fitted to adorn every station with which her husband was honored. Three sons born to them all found an early grave.

Upon his accession to office, President Polk appointed Mr. Pierce Attorney-General of the United States, but the offer was declined in consequence of numerous professional engagements at home and the precarious state of Mrs. Pierce's health. About the same time he also declined the nomination for Governor by the Democratic party.

The war with Mexico called Mr. Pierce into the army. Receiving the appointment of Brigadier-General, he embarked with a portion of his troops at Newport, Rhode Island, May 27, 1847. He served during this war, and distinguished himself by his bravery, skill and excellent judgment. When he reached his home in his native State he was enthusiastically received by

the advocates of the war, and coldly by its opponents. He resumed the practice of his profession, frequently taking an active part in political questions, and giving his support to the pro-slavery wing of the Democratic party.

June 12, 1852, the Democratic convention met in Baltimore to nominate a candidate for the Presidency. For four days they continued in session, and in thirty-five ballotings no one had received the requisite two-thirds vote. Not a vote had been thrown thus far for General Pierce. Then the Virginia delegation brought forward his name. There were fourteen more ballotings, during which General Pierce gained strength, until, at the forty-ninth ballot, he received 282 votes, and all other candidates eleven. General Winfield Scott was the Whig candidate. General Pierce was elected with great unanimity. Only four States—Vermont, Massachusetts, Kentucky and Tennessee—cast their electoral votes against him. March 4, 1853, he was inaugurated President of the United States, and William R. King, Vice-President.

President Pierce's cabinet consisted of William S. Marcy, James Guthrie, Jefferson Davis, James C. Dobbin, Robert McClelland, James Campbell and Caleb Cushing.

At the demand of slavery the Missouri Compromise was repealed, and all the Territories of the Union were thrown open to slavery. The Territory of Kansas, west of Missouri, was settled by emigrants mainly from the North. According to law, they were about to meet and decide whether slavery or freedom should be the law of that realm. Slavery in Missouri and other Southern States rallied her armed legions, marched them into Kansas, took possession of the polls, drove away the citizens, deposited their own votes by handfuls, went through the farce of counting them, and then declared that, by an overwhelming majority, slavery was established in Kansas. These facts nobody denied, and yet President Pierce's administration felt bound to respect the decision obtained by such votes. The citizens of Kansas, the majority of whom were free-State men, met in convention and adopted the following resolve:

"*Resolved*, That the body of men who, for the past two months, have been passing laws for the people of our Territory, moved, counseled and dictated to by the demagogues of other States, are to us a foreign body, representing only the lawless invaders who elected them, and not the people of this Territory; that we repudiate their action as the monstrous consummation of an act of violence, usurpation and fraud unparalleled in the history of the Union."

The free-State people of Kansas also sent a petition to the General Government, imploring its protection. In reply the President issued a proclamation, declaring that Legislature thus created must be recognized as the legitimate Legislature of Kansas, and that its laws were binding upon the people, and that, if necessary, the whole force of the Governmental arm would be put forth to inforce those laws.

James Buchanan succeeded him in the Presidency, and, March 4, 1857, President Pierce retired to his home in Concord, New Hampshire. When the Rebellion burst forth Mr. Pierce remained steadfast to the principles he had always cherished, and gave his sympathies to the pro-slavery party, with which he had ever been allied. He declined to do anything, either by voice or pen, to strengthen the hands of the National Government. He resided in Concord until his death, which occurred in October, 1869. He was one of the most genial and social of men, generous to a fault, and contributed liberally to the alleviation of suffering and want. He was an honored communicant of the Episcopal Church.

# JAMES BUCHANAN.

JAMES BUCHANAN, the fifteenth President of the United States, 1857-'61, was born in Franklin County, Pennsylvania, April 23, 1791. The place where his father's cabin stood was called Stony Batter, and it was situated in a wild, romantic spot, in a gorge of mountains, with towering summits rising all around. He was of Irish ancestry, his father having emigrated in 1783, with very little property, save his own strong arms.

James remained in [illegible] for eight years enjoying very [illegible] intellectual advantages. His [illegible] industrious, frugal, [illegible]. In 179[illegible] his father [illegible] where James [illegible] in [illegible] Greek and Latin. His progress was rapid and [illegible] he entered [illegible] at Carlisle. [illegible] the highest honors of his class. [illegible]

He [illegible] graceful and in vigorous health, fond of athletic sports, an unerring shot and enlivened with an exuberant flow of animal spirits. He immediately commenced the study of law in the city of Lancaster, and was admitted to the bar in 1812. He rose very rapidly in his profession and at once took undisputed stand with the ablest lawyers of the State. When but twenty-six years of age, unaided by counsel, he successfully defended before the State Senate one of the Judges of the State, who was tried upon articles of impeachment. At the age of thirty it was generally admitted that he stood at the head of the bar, and there was no lawyer in the State who had a more extensive or lucrative practice.

In 1812, just after Mr. Buchanan had entered upon the practice of the law, our second war with England occurred. With all his powers he sustained the Government, [illegible] prosecution of the war, [illegible] private soldier to assist in repelling the British, who had sacked Washington and were threatening Baltimore. [illegible]

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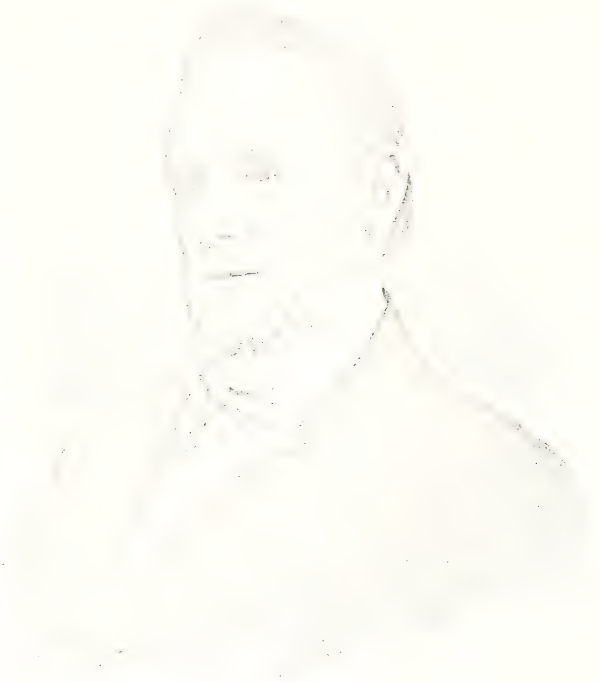

James Buchanan

James Buchanan

tion laws of John Adams, brought the party into dispute, and the name of Federalist became a reproach. Mr. Buchanan almost immediately upon entering Congress began to incline more and more to the Republicans. In the stormy Presidential election of 1824, in which Jackson, Clay, Crawford and John Quincy Adams were candidates, Mr. Buchanan espoused the cause of General Jackson and unrelentingly opposed the administration of Mr. Adams.

Upon his elevation to the Presidency, General Jackson appointed Mr. Buchanan, minister to Russia. Upon his return in 1833 he was elected to a seat in the United States Senate. He there met as his associates, Webster, Clay, Wright and Calhoun. He advocated the measures proposed by President Jackson of making reprisals against France, and defended the course of the President in his unprecedented and wholesale removals from office of those who were not the supporters of his administration. Upon this question he was brought into direct collision with Henry Clay. In the discussion of the question respecting the admission of Michigan and Arkansas into the Union, Mr. Buchanan defined his position by saying:

"The older I grow, the more I am inclined to be what is called a State-rights man."

M. de Tocqueville, in his renowned work upon "Democracy in America," foresaw the trouble which was inevitable from the doctrine of State sovereignty as held by Calhoun and Buchanan. He was convinced that the National Government was losing that strength which was essential to its own existence, and that the States were assuming powers which threatened the perpetuity of the Union. Mr. Buchanan received the book in the Senate and declared the fears of De Tocqueville to be groundless, and yet he lived to sit in the Presidential chair and see State after State, in accordance with his own views of State rights, breaking from the Union, thus crumbling our Republic into ruins; while the unhappy old man folded his arms in despair, declaring that the National Constitution invested him with no power to arrest the destruction.

Upon Mr. Polk's accession to the Presidency, Mr. Buchanan became Secretary of State, and as such took his share of the responsibility in the conduct of the Mexican war. At the close of Mr. Polk's administration, Mr. Buchanan retired to private life; but his intelligence, and his great ability as a statesman, enabled him to exert a powerful influence in National affairs.

Mr. Pierce, upon his election to the Presidency, honored Mr. Buchanan with the mission to England. In the year 1856 the National Democratic convention nominated Mr. Buchanan for the Presidency. The political conflict was one of the most severe in which our country has ever engaged. On the 4th of March, 1857, Mr. Buchanan was inaugurated President. His cabinet were Lewis Cass, Howell Cobb, J. B. Floyd, Isaac Toucey, Jacob Thompson, A. V. Brown and J. S. Black.

The disruption of the Democratic party, in consequence of the manner in which the issue of the nationality of slavery was pressed by the Southern wing, occurred at the National convention, held at Charleston in April, 1860, for the nomination of Mr. Buchanan's successor, when the majority of Southern delegates withdrew upon the passage of a resolution declaring that the constitutional status of slavery should be determined by the Supreme Court.

In the next Presidential canvass Abraham Lincoln was nominated by the opponents of Mr. Buchanan's administration. Mr. Buchanan remained in Washington long enough to see his successor installed and then retired to his home in Wheatland. He died June 1, 1868, aged seventy-seven years.

# ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, the sixteenth President of the United States, 1861-'5, was born February 12, 1809, in Larue (then Hardin) County, Kentucky, in a cabin on Nolan Creek, three miles west of Hudgensville. His parents were Thomas and Nancy (Hanks) Lincoln. Of his ancestry and early years the little that is known may best be given in his own language: "My parents were both born in Virginia, of undistinguished families—second families, perhaps I should say. My mother, who died in my tenth year, was of a family of the name of Hanks, some of whom now remain in Adams, and others in Macon County, Illinois. My paternal grandfather, Abraham Lincoln, emigrated from Rockbridge County, Virginia, to Kentucky in 1781 or 1782, where, a year or two later, he was killed by Indians—not in battle, but by stealth, when he was laboring to open a farm in the forest. His ancestors, who were Quakers, went to Virginia from Berks County, Pennsylvania. An effort to identify them with the New England family of the same name ended in nothing more definite than a similarity of Christian names in both families, such as Enoch, Levi, Mordecai, Solomon, Abraham and the like. My father, at the death of his father, was but six years of age, and he grew up, literally, without education. He removed from Kentucky to what is now Spencer County, Indiana, in my eighth year. We reached our new home about the time the State came into the Union. It was a wild region, with bears and other wild animals still in the woods. There I grew to manhood.

"There were some schools, so called, but no qualification was ever required of a teacher beyond 'readin', writin', and cipherin' to the rule of three.' If a straggler, supposed to understand Latin, happened to sojourn in the neighborhood, he was looked upon as a wizard. There was absolutely nothing to excite ambition for education. Of course, when I came of age I did not know much. Still, somehow, I could read, write and cipher to the rule of three, and that was all. I have not been to school since. The little advance I now have upon this store of education I have picked up from time to time under the pressure of necessity. I was raised to farm work, which

I continued till I was twenty-two. At twenty-one I came to Illinois and passed the first year in Macon County. Then I got to New Salem, at that time in Sangamon, now in Menard County, where I remained a year as a sort of clerk in a store.

"Then came the Black Hawk war, and I was elected a Captain of volunteers—a success which gave me more pleasure than any I have had since. I went the campaign, was elated; ran for the Legislature the same year (1832) and was beaten, the only time I have ever been beaten by the people. The next and three succeeding biennial elections I was elected to the Legislature, and was never a candidate afterward.

"During this legislative period I had studied law, and removed to Springfield to practice it. In 1846 I was elected to the Lower House of Congress; was not a candidate for re-election. From 1849 to 1854, inclusive, I practiced the law more assiduously than ever before. Always a Whig in politics, and generally on the Whig electoral tickets, making active canvasses, I was losing interest in politics, when the repeal of the Missouri Compromise roused me again. What I have done since is pretty well known."

The early residence of Lincoln in Indiana was sixteen miles north of the Ohio River, on Little Pigeon Creek, one and a half miles east of Gentryville, within the present township of Carter. Here his mother died October 5, 1818, and the next year his father married Mrs. Sally (Bush) Johnston, of Elizabethtown, Kentucky. She was an affectionate foster-parent, to whom Abraham was indebted for his first encouragement to study. He became an eager reader, and the few books owned in the vicinity were many times perused. He worked frequently for the neighbors as a farm laborer; was for some time clerk in a store at Gentryville; and became famous throughout that region for his athletic powers, his fondness for argument, his inexhaustible fund of humorous anecdote, as well as for mock oratory and the composition of rude satirical verses. In 1828 he made a trading voyage to New Orleans as "bow-hand" on a flatboat; removed to Illinois in 1830; helped his father build a log house and clear a farm on the north fork of Sangamon River, ten miles west of Decatur, and was for some time employed in splitting rails for the fences—a fact which was prominently brought forward for a political purpose thirty years later.

In the spring of 1831 he, with two of his relatives, was hired to build a flatboat on the Sangamon River and navigate it to New Orleans. The boat "stuck" on a mill-dam, and was got off with great labor through an ingenious mechanical device which some years later led to Lincoln's taking out a patent for "an improved method for lifting vessels over shoals." This voyage was memorable for another reason—the sight of slaves chained, maltreated and flogged at New Orleans was the origin of his deep convictions upon the slavery question.

Returning from this voyage he became a resident for several years at New Salem, a recently settled village on the Sangamon, where he was successively a clerk, grocer, surveyor and postmaster, and acted as pilot to the first steamboat that ascended the Sangamon. Here he studied law, interested himself in local politics after his return from the Black Hawk war, and became known as an effective "stump speaker." The subject of his first political speech was the improvement of the channel of the Sangamon and [illegible] on which he announced himself [illegible] a candidate for the Legislature was his advocacy of this popular measure [illegible]

Elected to the Legislature in [illegible]

"Henry Clay Whig," he rapidly acquired that command of language and that homely but forcible rhetoric which, added to his intimate knowledge of the people from which he sprang, made him more than a match in debate for his few well-educated opponents.

Admitted to the bar in 1837 he soon established himself at Springfield, where the State capital was located in 1839, largely through his influence; became a successful pleader in the State, Circuit and District Courts; married in 1842 a lady belonging to a prominent family in Lexington, Kentucky; took an active part in the Presidential campaigns of 1840 and 1844 as candidate for elector on the Harrison and Clay tickets, and in 1846 was elected to the United States House of Representatives over the celebrated Peter Cartwright. During his single term in Congress he did not attain any prominence.

He voted for the reception of anti-slavery petitions for the abolition of the slave trade in the District of Columbia and for the Wilmot proviso; but was chiefly remembered for the stand he took against the Mexican war. For several years thereafter he took comparatively little interest in politics, but gained a leading position at the Springfield bar. Two or three non-political lectures and an eulogy on Henry Clay (1852) added nothing to his reputation.

In 1854 the repeal of the Missouri Compromise by the Kansas-Nebraska act aroused Lincoln from his indifference, and in attacking that measure he had the immense advantage of knowing perfectly well the motives and the record of its author, Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois, then popularly designated as the "Little Giant." The latter came to Springfield in October, 1854, on the occasion of the State Fair, to vindicate his policy in the Senate, and the "Anti-Nebraska" Whigs, remembering that Lincoln had often measured his strength with Douglas in the Illinois Legislature and before the Springfield Courts, engaged him to improvise a reply. This speech, in the opinion of those who heard it, was one of the greatest efforts of Lincoln's life; certainly the most effective in his whole career. It took the audience by storm, and from that moment it was felt that Douglas had met his match. Lincoln was accordingly selected as the Anti-Nebraska candidate for the United States Senate in place of General Shields, whose term expired March 4, 1855, and led to several ballots; but Trumbull was ultimately chosen.

The second conflict on the soil of Kansas, which Lincoln had predicted, soon began. The result was the disruption of the Whig and the formation of the Republican party. At the Bloomington State Convention in 1856, where the new party first assumed form in Illinois, Lincoln made an impressive address, in which for the first time he took distinctive ground against slavery in itself.

At the National Republican Convention at Philadelphia, June 17, after the nomination of Fremont, Lincoln was put forward by the Illinois delegation for the Vice-Presidency, and received on the first ballot 110 votes against 259 for William L. Dayton. He took a prominent part in the canvass, being on the electoral ticket.

In 1858 Lincoln was unanimously nominated by the Republican State Convention as its candidate for the United States Senate in place of Douglas, and in his speech of acceptance used the celebrated illustration of a "house divided against itself" on the slavery question, which was, perhaps, the cause of his defeat. The great debate carried on at all the principal towns of Illinois between Lincoln and Douglas as rival Senatorial candidates resulted at the time in the election of the latter; but being widely circulated as a campaign document, it fixed the attention of the country upon the

former, as the clearest and most convincing exponent of Republican doctrine.

Early in 1859 he began to be named in Illinois as a suitable Republican candidate for the Presidential campaign of the ensuing year, and a political address delivered at the Cooper Institute, New York, February 27, 1860, followed by similar speeches at New Haven, Hartford and elsewhere in New England, first made him known to the Eastern States in the light by which he had long been regarded at home. By the Republican State Convention, which met at Decatur, Illinois, May 9 and 10, Lincoln was unanimously endorsed for the Presidency. It was on this occasion that two rails, said to have been split by his hands thirty years before, were brought into the convention, and the incident contributed much to his popularity. The National Republican Convention at Chicago, after spirited efforts made in favor of Seward, Chase and Bates, nominated Lincoln for the Presidency, with Hannibal Hamlin for Vice-President, at the same time adopting a vigorous anti-slavery platform.

The Democratic party having been disorganized and presenting two candidates, Douglas and Breckenridge, and the remnant of the "American" party having put forward John Bell, of Tennessee, the Republican victory was an easy one, Lincoln being elected November 6 by a large plurality, comprehending nearly all the Northern States, but none of the Southern. The secession of South Carolina and the Gulf States was the immediate result, followed a few months later by that of the border slave States and the outbreak of the great civil war.

The life of Abraham Lincoln became thenceforth merged in the history of his country. None of the details of the vast conflict which filled the remainder of Lincoln's life can here be given. [illegible] escaping [illegible] Baltimore on his way to the capital, he reached Washington February 23, and was inaugurated President of the United States March 4, 1861.

In his inaugural address he said: "I hold, that in contemplation of universal law and the Constitution the Union of these States is perpetual. Perpetuity is implied if not expressed in the fundamental laws of all national governments. It is safe to assert that no government proper ever had a provision in its organic law for its own termination. I therefore consider that in view of the Constitution and the laws, the Union is unbroken, and to the extent of my ability I shall take care, as the Constitution enjoins upon me, that the laws of the United States be extended in all the States. In doing this there need be no bloodshed or violence, and there shall be none unless it be forced upon the national authority. The power conferred to me will be used to hold, occupy and possess the property and places belonging to the Government, and to collect the duties and imposts, but beyond what may be necessary for these objects there will be no invasion, no using of force against or among the people anywhere. In your hands, my dissatisfied fellow-countrymen, is the momentous issue of civil war. The Government will not assail you. You can have no conflict without being yourselves the aggressors. You have no oath registered in heaven to destroy the Government, while I shall have the most solemn one to preserve, protect and defend it."

He called to his cabinet [illegible] Seward, Chase, Cameron and Bates [illegible] cured th[illegible]

session of Congress for July 4, 1861, in which he asked and obtained 400,000 men and $400,000,000 for the war; placed McClellan at the head of the Federal army on General Scott's resignation, October 31; appointed Edwin M. Stanton Secretary of War, January 14, 1862, and September 22, 1862, issued a proclamation declaring the freedom of all slaves in the States and parts of States then in rebellion from and after January 1, 1863. This was the crowning act of Lincoln's career—the act by which he will be chiefly known through all future time—and it decided the war.

October 16, 1863, President Lincoln called for 300,000 volunteers to replace those whose term of enlistment had expired; made a celebrated and touching, though brief, address at the dedication of the Gettysburg military cemetery, November 19, 1863; commissioned Ulysses S. Grant Lieutenant-General and Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the United States, March 9, 1864; was re-elected President in November of the same year, by a large majority over General McClellan, with Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, as Vice-President; delivered a very remarkable address at his second inauguration, March 4, 1865; visited the army before Richmond the same month; entered the capital of the Confederacy the day after its fall, and upon the surrender of General Robert E. Lee's army, April 9, was actively engaged in devising generous plans for the reconstruction of the Union, when, on the evening of Good Friday, April 14, he was shot in his box at Ford's Theatre, Washington, by John Wilkes Booth, a fanatical actor, and expired early on the following morning, April 15. Almost simultaneously a murderous attack was made upon William H. Seward, Secretary of State.

At noon on the 15th of April Andrew Johnson assumed the Presidency, and active measures were taken which resulted in the death of Booth and the execution of his principal accomplices.

The funeral of President Lincoln was conducted with unexampled solemnity and magnificence. Impressive services were held in Washington, after which the sad procession proceeded over the same route he had traveled four years before, from Springfield to Washington. In Philadelphia his body lay in state in Independence Hall, in which he had declared before his first inauguration "that I would sooner be assassinated than to give up the principles of the Declaration of Independence." He was buried at Oak Ridge Cemetery, near Springfield, Illinois, on May 4, where a monument emblematic of the emancipation of the slaves and the restoration of the Union mark his resting place.

The leaders and citizens of the expiring Confederacy expressed genuine indignation at the murder of a generous political adversary. Foreign nations took part in mourning the death of a statesman who had proved himself a true representative of American nationality. The freedmen of the South almost worshiped the memory of their deliverer; and the general sentiment of the great Nation he had saved awarded him a place in its affections, second only to that held by Washington.

The characteristics of Abraham Lincoln have been familiarly known throughout the civilized world. His tall, gaunt, ungainly figure, homely countenance, and his shrewd mother-wit, shown in his celebrated conversations overflowing in humorous and pointed anecdote, combined with an accurate, intuitive appreciation of the questions of the time, are recognized as forming the best type of a period of American history now rapidly passing away.

Andrew Johnson

# Andrew Johnson.

ANDREW JOHNSON, the seventeenth President of the United States, 1865-'9, was born at Raleigh, North Carolina, December 29, 1808. His father died when he was four years old, and in his eleventh year he was apprenticed to a tailor. He never attended school, and did not learn to read until late in his apprenticeship, when he suddenly acquired a passion for obtaining knowledge, and devoted all his spare time to reading.

After working two years as a journeyman tailor at Lauren's Court-House, South Carolina, he removed, in 1826, to Greenville, Tennessee, where he worked at his trade and married. Under his wife's instructions he made rapid progress in his education, and manifested such an intelligent interest in local politics as to be elected as "workingmen's candidate" alderman, in 1828, and mayor in 1830, being twice re-elected to each office.

During this period he cultivated his talents as a public speaker by taking part in a debating society, consisting largely of students of Greenville College. In 1835, and again in 1839, he was chosen to the lower house of the Legislature, as a Democrat. In 1841 he was elected State Senator, and in 1843, Representative in Congress, being re-elected four successive periods, until 1853, when he was chosen Governor of Tennessee. In Congress he supported the administrations of Tyler and Polk in their chief measures, especially the annexation of Texas, the adjustment of the Oregon boundary, the Mexican war, and the tariff of 1846.

In 1855 Mr. Johnson was re-elected Governor, and in 1857 entered the United States Senate, where he was conspicuous as an advocate of retrenchment and of the Homestead bill, and as an opponent of the Pacific Railroad. He was supported by the Tennessee delegation to the Democratic convention in 1860 for the Presidential nomination, and lent his influence to the Breckenridge wing of that party.

When the election of Lincoln had brought about the first attempt at secession in December, 1860, Johnson took in the Senate a firm attitude for the Union, and in May, 1861, on returning to Tennessee, he was in imminent peril of suffering from

popular violence for his loyalty to the "old flag." He was the leader of the Loyalists' convention of East Tennessee, and during the following winter was very active in organizing relief for the destitute loyal refugees from that region, his own family being among those compelled to leave.

By his course in this crisis Johnson came prominently before the Northern public, and when in March, 1862, he was appointed by President Lincoln military Governor of Tennessee, with the rank of Brigadier-General, he increased in popularity by the vigorous and successful manner in which he labored to restore order, protect Union men and punish marauders. On the approach of the Presidential campaign of 1864, the termination of the war being plainly foreseen, and several Southern States being partially reconstructed, it was felt that the Vice-Presidency should be given to a Southern man of conspicuous loyalty, and Governor Johnson was elected on the same platform and ticket as President Lincoln; and on the assassination of the latter succeeded to the Presidency, April 15, 1865. In a public speech two days later he said: "The American people must be taught, if they do not already feel, that treason is a crime and must be punished; that the Government will not always bear with its enemies; that it is strong, not only to protect, but to punish. In our peaceful history treason has been almost unknown. The people must understand that it is the blackest of crimes, and will be punished." He then added the ominous sentence: "In regard to my future course, I make no promises, no pledges." President Johnson retained the cabinet of Lincoln, and exhibited considerable severity toward traitors in his earlier acts and speeches, but he soon inaugurated a policy of reconstruction, proclaiming a general amnesty to the late Confederates, and successively establishing provisional Governments in the Southern States. These States accordingly claimed representation in Congress in the following December, and the momentous question of what should be the policy of the victorious Union toward its late armed opponents was forced upon that body.

Two considerations impelled the Republican majority to reject the policy of President Johnson: First, an apprehension that the chief magistrate intended to undo the results of the war in regard to slavery; and, second, the sullen attitude of the South, which seemed to be plotting to regain the policy which arms had lost. The credentials of the Southern members elect were laid on the table, a civil rights bill and a bill extending the sphere of the Freedmen's Bureau were passed over the executive veto, and the two highest branches of the Government were soon in open antagonism. The action of Congress was characterized by the President as a "new rebellion." In July the cabinet was reconstructed, Messrs. Randall, Stanbury and Browning taking the places of Messrs. Denison, Speed and Harlan, and an unsuccessful attempt was made by means of a general convention in Philadelphia to form a new party on the basis of the administration policy.

In an excursion to Chicago for the purpose of laying a corner-stone of the monument to Stephen A. Douglas, President Johnson, accompanied by several members of the cabinet, passed through Philadelphia, New York and Albany, in each of which cities, and in other places along the route, he made speeches justifying and explaining his own policy, and violently denouncing the action of Congress.

August 12, 1867, President Johnson removed the Secretary of War, replacing him by General Grant. Secretary Stanton retired under protest, based upon the tenure-of-office act which had been passed the preceding March. The President then issued a proclamation declaring the insurrec-

tion at an end, and that "peace, order, tranquility and civil authority existed in and throughout the United States." Another proclamation enjoined obedience to the Constitution and the laws, and an amnesty was published September 7, relieving nearly all the participants in the late Rebellion from the disabilities thereby incurred, on condition of taking the oath to support the Constitution and the laws.

In December Congress refused to confirm the removal of Secretary Stanton, who thereupon resumed the exercise of his office; but February 21, 1868, President Johnson again attempted to remove him, appointing General Lorenzo Thomas in his place. Stanton refused to vacate his post, and was sustained by the Senate.

February 24 the House of Representatives voted to impeach the President for "high crime and misdemeanors," and March 5 presented eleven articles of impeachment on the ground of his resistance to the execution of the acts of Congress, alleging, in addition to the offense lately committed, his public expressions of contempt for Congress, in "certain intemperate, inflammatory and scandalous harangues" pronounced in August and September, 1866, and thereafter declaring that the Thirty-ninth Congress of the United States was not a competent legislative body, and denying its power to propose Constitutional amendments. March 23 the impeachment trial began the President appearing by counsel, and resulted in acquittal, the vote lacking one of the two-thirds vote required for conviction.

The remainder of President Johnson's term of office was passed without any such conflicts as might have been anticipated. He failed to obtain a nomination for re-election by the Democratic party, though receiving sixty-five votes on the first ballot. July 4 and December 25 new proclamations of pardon to the participants in the late Rebellion were issued, but were of little effect. On the accession of General Grant to the Presidency, March 4, 1869, Johnson returned to Greenville, Tennessee. Unsuccessful in 1870 and 1872 as a candidate respectively for United States Senator and Representative, he was finally elected to the Senate in 1875, and took his seat in the extra session of March, in which his speeches were comparatively temperate. He died July 31, 1875, and was buried at Greenville.

President Johnson's administration was a peculiarly unfortunate one. That he should so soon become involved in bitter feud with the Republican majority in Congress was certainly a surprising and deplorable incident; yet, in reviewing the circumstances after a lapse of so many years, it is easy to find ample room for a charitable judgment of both the parties in the heated controversy, since it cannot be doubted that any President, even Lincoln himself, had he lived, must have sacrificed a large portion of his popularity in carrying out any possible scheme of reconstruction.

# ULYSSES S. GRANT

ULYSSES SIMPSON GRANT, the eighteenth President of the United States, 1869-'77, was born April 27, 1822, at Point Pleasant, Clermont County, Ohio. His father was of Scotch descent, and a dealer in leather. At the age of seventeen he entered the Military Academy at West Point, and four years later graduated twenty-first in a class of thirty-nine, receiving the commission of Brevet Second Lieutenant. He was assigned to the Fourth Infantry and remained in the army eleven years. He was engaged in every battle of the Mexican war except that of Buena Vista, and received two brevets for gallantry.

In 1848 Mr. Grant married Julia, daughter of Frederick Dent, a prominent merchant of St. Louis, and in 1854, having reached the grade of Captain, he resigned his commission in the army. For several years he followed farming near St. Louis, but unsuccessfully; and in 1860 he entered the leather trade with his father at Galena, Illinois.

When the civil war broke out in 1861, Grant was thirty-nine years of age, but entirely unknown to public men and without any personal acquaintance with great affairs. President Lincoln's first call for troops was made on the 15th of April, and on the 19th Grant was drilling a company of volunteers at Galena. He also offered his services to the Adjutant-General of the army, but received no reply. The Governor of Illinois, however, employed him in the organization of volunteer troops, and at the end of five weeks he was appointed Colonel of the Twenty-first Infantry. He took command of his regiment in June, and reported first to General Pope in Missouri. His superior knowledge of military life rather surprised his superior officers, who had never before even heard of him, and they were thus led to place him on the road to rapid advancement. August 7 he was commissioned a Brigadier-General of volunteers, the appointment having been made without his knowledge. He had been unanimously recommended by the Congressmen from Illinois, not one of whom had been his personal acquaintance. For a few weeks he was occupied in watching the movements of partisan forces in Missouri.

September 1 he was placed in command of the District of Southeast Missouri, with headquarters at Cairo, and on the 6th, without orders, he seized Paducah, at the mouth of the Tennessee River, and command[illegible] the [illegible] that stream [illegible]

the Ohio. This stroke secured Kentucky to the Union; for the State Legislature, which had until then affected to be neutral, at once declared in favor of the Government. In November following, according to orders, he made a demonstration about eighteen miles below Cairo, preventing the crossing of hostile troops into Missouri; but in order to accomplish this purpose he had to do some fighting, and that, too, with only 3,000 raw recruits, against 7,000 Confederates. Grant carried off two pieces of artillery and 200 prisoners.

After repeated applications to General Halleck, his immediate superior, he was allowed, in February, 1862, to move up the Tennessee River against Fort Henry, in conjunction with a naval force. The gunboats silenced the fort, and Grant immediately made preparations to attack Fort Donelson, about twelve miles distant, on the Cumberland River. Without waiting for orders he moved his troops there, and with 15,000 men began the siege. The fort, garrisoned with 21,000 men, was a strong one, but after hard fighting on three successive days Grant forced an "Unconditional Surrender" (an alliteration upon the initials of his name). The prize he captured consisted of sixty-five cannon, 17,600 small arms and 14,623 soldiers. About 4,000 of the garrison had escaped in the night, and 2,500 were killed or wounded. Grant's entire loss was less than 2,000. This was the first important success won by the national troops during the war, and its strategic results were marked, as the entire States of Kentucky and Tennessee at once fell into the National hands. Our hero was made a Major-General of Volunteers and placed in command of the District of West Tennessee.

In March, 1862, he was ordered to move up the Tennessee River toward Corinth, where the Confederates were concentrating a large army; but he was directed not to attack. His forces, now numbering 38,000, were accordingly encamped near Shiloh, or Pittsburg Landing, to await the arrival of General Buell with 40,000 more; but April 6 the Confederates came out from Corinth 50,000 strong and attacked Grant violently, hoping to overwhelm him before Buell could arrive; 5,000 of his troops were beyond supporting distance, so that he was largely outnumbered and forced back to the river, where, however, he held out until dark, when the head of Buell's column came upon the field. The next day the Confederates were driven back to Corinth, nineteen miles. The loss was heavy on both sides; Grant, being senior in rank to Buell, commanded on both days. Two days afterward Halleck arrived at the front and assumed command of the army, Grant remaining at the head of the right wing and the reserve. On May 30 Corinth was evacuated by the Confederates. In July Halleck was made General-in-Chief, and Grant succeeded him in command of the Department of the Tennessee. September 19 the battle of Iuka was fought, where, owing to Rosecrans's fault, only an incomplete victory was obtained.

Next, Grant, with 30,000 men, moved down into Mississippi and threatened Vicksburg, while Sherman, with 40,000 men, was sent by way of the river to attack that place in front; but, owing to Colonel Murphy's surrendering Holly Springs to the Confederates, Grant was so weakened that he had to retire to Corinth, and then Sherman failed to sustain his intended attack.

In January, 1863, General Grant took command in person of all the troops in the Mississippi Valley, and spent several months in fruitless attempts to compel the surrender or evacuation of Vicksburg; but July 4, following, the place surrendered, with 31,600 prisoners and 172 cannon, and the Mississippi River thus passed permanently into the control of the Government. Grant was made

Major General in the regular army, and in October following he was placed in command of the Division of the Mississippi. The same month he went to Chattanooga and saved the Army of the Cumberland from starvation, and drove Bragg from that part of the country. This victory overthrew the last important hostile force west of the Alleghanies and opened the way for the National armies into Georgia and Sherman's march to the sea.

The remarkable series of successes which Grant had now achieved pointed him out as the appropriate leader of the National armies, and accordingly, in February, 1864, the rank of Lieutenant-General was created for him by Congress, and on March 17 he assumed command of the armies of the United States. Planning the grand final campaign, he sent Sherman into Georgia, Sigel into the valley of Virginia, and Butler to capture Richmond, while he fought his own way from the Rapidan to the James. The costly but victorious battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna and Cold Harbor were fought, more for the purpose of annihilating Lee than to capture any particular point. In June, 1864, the siege of Richmond was begun. Sherman, meanwhile, was marching and fighting daily in Georgia and steadily advancing toward Atlanta; but Sigel had been defeated in the valley of Virginia, and was superseded by Hunter. Lee sent Early to threaten the National capital; whereupon Grant gathered up a force which he placed under Sheridan, and that commander rapidly drove Early, in a succession of battles, through the valley of Virginia and destroyed his army as an organized force. The siege of Richmond went on, and Grant made numerous attacks, but was only partially successful. The people of the North grew impatient and even the Government advised him to abandon the attempt to take Richmond or crush the Confederacy in that way; but he never wavered. He resolved to "fight it out on that line, if it took all summer."

By September Sherman had made his way to Atlanta, and Grant then sent him on his famous "march to the sea," a route which the chief had designed six months before. He made Sherman's success possible, not only by holding Lee in front of Richmond, but also by sending reinforcements to Thomas, who then drew off and defeated the only army which could have confronted Sherman. Thus the latter was left unopposed, and, with Thomas and Sheridan, was used in the furtherance of Grant's plans. Each executed his part in the great design and contributed his share to the result at which Grant was aiming. Sherman finally reached Savannah. Schofield beat the enemy at Franklin, Thomas at Nashville, and Sheridan wherever he met him; and all this while General Grant was holding Lee, with the principal Confederate army, near Richmond, as it were chained and helpless. Then Schofield was brought from the West, and Fort Fisher and Wilmington were captured on the sea-coast, so as to afford him a foothold; from here he was sent into the interior of North Carolina, and Sherman was ordered to move northward to join him. When all this was effected, and Sheridan could find no one else to fight in the Shenandoah Valley, Grant brought the cavalry leader to the front of Richmond, and, making a last effort, drove Lee from his entrenchments and captured Richmond.

At the beginning of the final campaign Lee had collected [illegible] fighting men in the lines at Richmond, besides the local militia and the gunboat crews, amounting to [illegible] more. Including Sheridan's force Grant had [illegible] before Petersburg and Richmond. [illegible] on the [illegible] of April, and Richmond [illegible], and Lee [illegible] toward Lynchburg. Grant pursued with remorseless

energy, only stopping to strike fresh blows, and Lee at last found himself not only outfought but also out-marched and out-generaled. Being completely surrounded, he surrendered on the 9th of April, 1865, at Appomattox Court-House, in the open field, with 27,000 men, all that remained of his army. This act virtually ended the war. Thus, in ten days Grant had captured Petersburg and Richmond, fought, by his subordinates, the battles of Five Forks and Sailor's Creek, besides numerous smaller ones, captured 20,000 men in actual battle, and received the surrender of 27,000 more at Appomattox, absolutely annihilating an army of 70,000 soldiers.

General Grant returned at once to Washington to superintend the disbandment of the armies, but this pleasurable work was scarcely begun when President Lincoln was assassinated. It had doubtless been intended to inflict the same fate upon Grant; but he, fortunately, on account of leaving Washington early in the evening, declined an invitation to accompany the President to the theater where the murder was committed. This event made Andrew Johnson President, but left Grant by far the most conspicuous figure in the public life of the country. He became the object of an enthusiasm greater than had ever been known in America. Every possible honor was heaped upon him; the grade of General was created for him by Congress; houses were presented to him by citizens; towns were illuminated on his entrance into them; and, to cap the climax, when he made his tour around the world, "all nations did him honor," as they had never before honored a foreigner.

The General, as Commander-in-Chief, was placed in an embarrassing position by the opposition of President Johnson to the measures of Congress; but he directly manifested his characteristic loyalty by obeying Congress rather than the disaffected President, although for a short time he had served in his cabinet as Secretary of War.

Of course, everybody thought of General Grant as the next President of the United States, and he was accordingly elected as such in 1868 "by a large majority," and four years later re-elected by a much larger majority — the most overwhelming ever given by the people of this country. His first administration was distinguished by a cessation of the strifes which sprang from the war, by a large reduction of the National debt, and by a settlement of the difficulties with England which had grown out of the depredations committed by privateers fitted out in England during the war. This last settlement was made by the famous "Geneva arbitration," which saved to this Government $15,000,000, but, more than all, prevented a war with England. "Let us have peace," was Grant's motto. And this is the most appropriate place to remark that above all Presidents whom this Government has ever had, General Grant was the most non-partisan. He regarded the Executive office as purely and exclusively *executive* of the laws of Congress, irrespective of "politics." But every great man has jealous, bitter enemies, a fact Grant was well aware of.

After the close of his Presidency, our General made his famous tour around the world, already referred to, and soon afterward, in company with Ferdinand Ward, of New York City, he engaged in banking and stock brokerage, which business was made disastrous to Grant, as well as to himself, by his rascality. By this time an incurable cancer of the tongue developed itself in the person of the afflicted ex-President, which ended his unrequited life July 23, 1885. Thus passed away from earth's turmoils the man, the General, who was as truly the "father of this regenerated country" as was Washington the father of the infant nation.

# RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

RUTHERFORD BIRCHARD HAYES, the nineteenth President of the United States, 1877–'81, was born in Delaware, Ohio, October 4, 1822. His ancestry can be traced as far back as 1280, when Hayes and Rutherford were two Scottish chieftains fighting side by side with Baliol, William Wallace and Robert Bruce. Both families belonged to the nobility, owned extensive estates and had a large following. The Hayes family had, for a coat-of-arms, a shield, barred and surmounted by a flying eagle. There was a circle of stars about the eagle and above the shield, while on a scroll underneath the shield was inscribed the motto, "Recte." Misfortune overtaking the family, George Hayes left Scotland in 1680, and settled in Windsor, Connecticut. He was an industrious worker in wood and iron, having a mechanical genius and a cultivated mind. His son George was born in Windsor and remained there during his life.

Daniel Hayes, son of the latter, married Sarah Lee, and lived in Simsbury, Connecticut. Ezekiel, son of Daniel, was born in 1724, and was a manufacturer of scythes at Bradford, Connecticut. Rutherford Hayes, son of Ezekiel and grandfather of President Hayes, was born in New Haven, in August, 1756. He was a famous blacksmith and tavern-keeper. He immigrated to Vermont at an unknown date, settling in Brattleboro, where he established a hotel. Here his son Rutherford, father of President Hayes, was born. In September, 1813, he married Sophia Birchard, of Wilmington, Vermont, whose ancestry on the male side is traced back to 1635, to John Birchard, one of the principal founders of Norwich. Both of her grandfathers were soldiers in the Revolutionary war.

The father of President Hayes was of a mechanical turn, and could mend a plow, knit a stocking, or do almost anything that he might undertake. He was prosperous in business, a member of the church and active in all the benevolent enterprises of the town. After the close of the war of 1812 he immigrated to Ohio, and purchased a farm near the present town of Delaware. His family then consisted of his wife and two children, and an orphan girl whom he had adopted.

It was [illegible] that the family [illegible] Delaware. Instead of [illegible] upon his

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farm, Mr. Hayes concluded to enter into business in the village. He purchased an interest in a distillery, a business then as respectable as it was profitable. His capital and recognized ability assured him the highest social position in the community. He died July 22, 1822, less than three months before the birth of the son that was destined to fill the office of President of the United States.

Mrs. Hayes at this period was very weak, and the subject of this sketch was so feeble at birth that he was not expected to live beyond a month or two at most. As the months went by he grew weaker and weaker so that the neighbors were in the habit of inquiring from time to time "if Mrs. Hayes's baby died last night." On one occasion a neighbor, who was on friendly terms with the family, after alluding to the boy's big head and the mother's assiduous care of him, said to her, in a bantering way, "That's right! Stick to him. You have got him along so far, and I shouldn't wonder if he would really come to something yet." "You need not laugh," said Mrs. Hayes, "you wait and see. You can't tell but I shall make him President of the United States yet."

The boy lived, in spite of the universal predictions of his speedy death; and when, in 1825, his elder brother was drowned, he became, if possible, still dearer to his mother. He was seven years old before he was placed in school. His education, however, was not neglected. His sports were almost wholly within doors, his playmates being his sister and her associates. These circumstances tended, no doubt, to foster that gentleness of disposition and that delicate consideration for the feelings of others which are marked traits of his character. At school he was ardently devoted to his studies, obedient to the teachers, and careful to avoid the quarrels in which many of his schoolmates were involved. He was always waiting at the school-house door when it opened in the morning, and never late in returning to his seat at recess. His sister Fannie was his constant companion, and their affection for each other excited the admiration of their friends.

In 1838 young Hayes entered Kenyon College and graduated in 1842. He then began the study of law in the office of Thomas Sparrow at Columbus. His health was now well established, his figure robust, his mind vigorous and alert. In a short time he determined to enter the law school at Cambridge, Massachusetts, where for two years he pursued his studies with great diligence.

In 1845 he was admitted to the bar at Marietta, Ohio, and shortly afterward went into practice as an attorney-at-law with Ralph P. Buckland, of Fremont. Here he remained three years, acquiring but limited practice, and apparently unambitious of distinction in his profession. His bachelor uncle, Sardis Birchard, who had always manifested great interest in his nephew and rendered him assistance in boyhood, was now a wealthy banker, and it was understood that the young man would be his heir. It is possible that this expectation may have made Mr. Hayes more indifferent to the attainment of wealth than he would otherwise have been, but he was led into no extravagance or vices on this account.

In 1849 he removed to Cincinnati where his ambition found new stimulus. Two events occurring at this period had a powerful influence upon his subsequent life. One of them was his marriage to Miss Lucy Ware Webb, daughter of Dr. James Webb, of Cincinnati; the other was his introduction to the Cincinnati Literary Club, a body embracing such men as Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase, General John Pope and Governor Edward F. Noyes. The marriage was a fortunate one in every-body knows. Not one of all the women th

our Presidents was more universally admired, reverenced and beloved than is Mrs. Hayes, and no one has done more than she to reflect honor upon American womanhood.

In 1856 Mr. Hayes was nominated to the office of Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, but declined to accept the nomination. Two years later he was chosen to the office of City Solicitor.

In 1861, when the Rebellion broke out, he was eager to take up arms in the defense of his country. His military life was bright and illustrious. June 7, 1861, he was appointed Major of the Twenty-third Ohio Infantry. In July the regiment was sent to Virginia. October 15, 1861, he was made Lieutenant-Colonel of his regiment, and in August, 1862, was promoted Colonel of the Seventy-ninth Ohio Regiment, but refused to leave his old comrades. He was wounded at the battle of South Mountain, and suffered severely, being unable to enter upon active duty for several weeks. November 30, 1862, he rejoined his regiment as its Colonel, having been promoted October 15.

December 25, 1862, he was placed in command of the Kanawha division, and for meritorious service in several battles was promoted Brigadier-General. He was also brevetted Major-General for distinguished service in 1864. He was wounded four times, and five horses were shot from under him.

Mr. Hayes was first a Whig in politics, and was among the first to unite with the Free Soil and Republican parties. In 1864 he was elected to Congress from the Second Ohio District, which had always been Democratic, receiving a majority of 3,098. In 1866 he was renominated for Congress and was a second time elected. In 1867 he was elected Governor over Allen G. Thurman, the Democratic candidate, and reelected in 1869. In 1874 Sardis Birchard died, leaving his large estate to General Hayes.

In 1876 he was nominated for the Presidency. His letter of acceptance excited the admiration of the whole country. He resigned the office of Governor and retired to his home in Fremont to await the result of the canvass. After a hard, long contest he was inaugurated March 5, 1877. His Presidency was characterized by compromises with all parties, in order to please as many as possible. The close of his Presidential term in 1881 was the close of his public life, and since then he has remained at his home in Fremont, Ohio, in Jeffersonian retirement from public notice, in striking contrast with most others of the world's notables.

J. A. Garfield

# JAMES A. GARFIELD.

JAMES A. GARFIELD, twentieth President of the United States, 1881, was born November 19, 1831, in the wild woods of Cuyahoga County, Ohio. His parents were Abram and Eliza (Ballou) Garfield, who were of New England ancestry. The senior Garfield was an industrious farmer, as the rapid improvements which appeared on his place attested. The residence was the familiar pioneer log cabin, and the household comprised the parents and their children—Mehetable, Thomas, Mary and James A. In May, 1833, the father died, and the care of the household consequently devolved upon young Thomas, to whom James was greatly indebted for the educational and other advantages he enjoyed. He now lives in Michigan, and the two sisters live in Solon, Ohio, near their birthplace.

As the subject of our sketch grew up he, too, was industrious, both in mental and physical labor. He worked upon the farm, or at carpentering, or chopped wood, or at any other odd job that would aid in support of the family, and in the meantime made the most of his books. Ever afterward he was never ashamed of his humble origin, nor forgot the friends of his youth. The poorest laborer was sure of his sympathy, and he always exhibited the character of a modest gentleman.

Until he was about sixteen years of age, James's highest ambition was to be a lake captain. To this his mother was strongly opposed, but she finally consented to his going to Cleveland to carry out his long-cherished design, with the understanding, however, that he should try to obtain some other kind of employment. He walked all the way to Cleveland, and this was his first visit to the city. After making many applications for work, including labor on board a lake vessel, but all in vain, he finally engaged as a driver for his cousin, Amos Letcher, on the Ohio & Pennsylvania Canal. In a short time, however, he quit this and returned home. He then attended the seminary at Chester for about three years, and next he entered Hiram Institute, a school started in 1850 by the Disciples of Christ, of which church he was a member. In order to pay his way he assumed the duties of janitor, and at times taught school. He soon completed the curriculum there, and then entered Williams College, at which he graduated in 1856, taking one of the highest honors of his class.

Afterward he returned to Hiram as President. In his youthful and therefore zealous piety, he exercised his talents occasionally as a preacher of the Gospel. He was a man of strong moral and religious convictions, and as soon as he began to look into politics, he saw innumerable points that could be improved. He also studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1859. November 11, 1858, Mr. Garfield married Miss Lucretia Rudolph, who ever afterward proved a worthy consort in all the stages of her husband's career. They had seven children, five of whom are still living.

It was in 1859 that Garfield made his first political speeches, in Hiram and the neighboring villages, and three years later he began to speak at county mass-meetings, being received everywhere with popular favor. He was elected to the State Senate this year, taking his seat in January, 1860.

On the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion in 1861, Mr. Garfield resolved to fight as he had talked, and accordingly he enlisted to defend the old flag, receiving his commission as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Forty-second Regiment of the Ohio Volunteer Infantry, August 14, that year. He was immediately thrown into active service, and before he had ever seen a gun fired in action he was placed in command of four regiments of infantry and eight companies of cavalry, charged with the work of driving the Confederates, headed by Humphrey Marshall, from his native State, Kentucky. This task was speedily accomplished, although against great odds. On account of his success, President Lincoln commissioned him Brigadier-General, January 11, 1862; and as he had been the youngest man in the Ohio Senate two years before, so now he was the youngest General in the army. He was with General Buell's army at Shiloh, also in its operations around Corinth and its march through Alabama. Next he was detailed as a member of the general court-martial for the trial of General Fitz John Porter, and then ordered to report to General Rosecrans, when he was assigned to the position of Chief of Staff. His military history closed with his brilliant services at Chickamauga, where he won the stars of Major-General.

In the fall of 1862, without any effort on his part, he was elected as a Representative to Congress, from that section of Ohio which had been represented for sixty years mainly by two men—Elisha Whittlesey and Joshua R. Giddings. Again, he was the youngest member of that body, and continued there by successive re-elections, as Representative or Senator, until he was elected President in 1880. During his life in Congress he compiled and published by his speeches, there and elsewhere, more information on the issues of the day, especially on one side, than any other member.

June 8, 1880, at the National Republican Convention held in Chicago, General Garfield was nominated for the Presidency, in preference to the old war-horses, Blaine and Grant; and although many of the Republican party felt sore over the failure of their respective heroes to obtain the nomination, General Garfield was elected by a fair popular majority. He was duly inaugurated, but on July 2 following, before he had fairly got started in his administration, he was fatally shot by a half-demented assassin. After very painful and protracted suffering, he died September 19, 1881, lamented by all the American people. Never before in the history of this country had anything occurred which so nearly froze the blood of the Nation, for the moment, as the awful act of Guiteau, the murderer. He was duly tried, convicted and put to death on the gallows.

The lamented Garfield was succeeded by the Vice-President, General Arthur, who seemed to endeavor to carry out the policy inaugurated by his predecessor.

# CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

CHESTER ALLEN ARTHUR, the twenty-first Chief Executive of this growing republic, 1881-'5, was born in Franklin County, Vermont, October 5, 1830, the eldest of a family of two sons and five daughters. His father, Rev. Dr. William Arthur, a Baptist clergyman, immigrated to this country from County Antrim, Ireland, in his eighteenth year, and died in 1875, in Newtonville, near Albany, New York, after serving many years as a successful minister. Chester A. was educated at that old, conservative institution, Union College, at Schenectady, New York, where he excelled in all his studies. He graduated there, with honor, and then struck out in life for himself by teaching school for about two years in his native State.

At the expiration of that time young Arthur, with $500 in his purse, went to the city of New York and entered the law office of ex-Judge E. D. Culver as a student. In due time he was admitted to the bar, when he formed a partnership with his intimate friend and old room-mate, Henry D. Gardiner, with the intention of practicing law at some point in the West; but after spending about three months in the Western States, in search of an eligible place, they returned to New York City, leased a room, exhibited a sign of their business and almost immediately enjoyed a paying patronage.

At this stage of his career Mr. Arthur's business prospects were so encouraging that he concluded to take a wife, and accordingly he married the daughter of Lieutenant Herndon, of the United States Navy, who had been lost at sea. To the widow of the latter Congress voted a gold medal, in recognition of the Lieutenant's bravery during the occasion in which he lost his life. Mrs. Arthur died shortly before her husband's nomination to the Vice-Presidency, leaving two children.

Mr. Arthur obtained considerable celebrity as an attorney in the famous Lemmon suit, which was brought to recover possession of eight slaves who had been declared free by the Superior Court of New York City. The noted Charles O'Conor, who was nominated by the "Straight Democrats" in 1872 for the United States Presidency, was retained by Jonathan G. Lem-

man of Virginia, to recover the negroes, but he lost the suit. In this case, however, Mr. Arthur was assisted by William M. Evarts, now United States Senator. Soon afterward, in 1856, a respectable colored woman was ejected from a street car in New York City. Mr. Arthur sued the car company in her behalf and recovered $500 damages. Immediately afterward all the car companies in the city issued orders to their employes to admit colored persons upon their cars.

Mr. Arthur's political doctrines, as well as his practice as a lawyer, raised him to prominence in the party of freedom; and accordingly he was sent as a delegate to the first National Republican Convention. Soon afterward he was appointed Judge Advocate for the Second Brigade of the State of New York, and then Engineer-in-Chief on Governor Morgan's staff. In 1861, the first year of the war, he was made Inspector-General, and next, Quartermaster-General, in both which offices he rendered great service to the Government. After the close of Governor Morgan's term he resumed the practice of law, forming first a partnership with Mr. Ransom, and subsequently adding Mr. Phelps to the firm. Each of these gentlemen were able lawyers.

November 21, 1872, General Arthur was appointed Collector of the Port of New York by President Grant, and he held the office until July 20, 1878.

The next event of prominence in General Arthur's career was his nomination to the Vice-Presidency of the United States, under the influence of Roscoe Conkling, at the National Republican Convention held at Chicago in June, 1880, when James A. Garfield was nominated for the head of the ticket. Both the convention and the campaign that followed were noisy and exciting. The friends of Grant, constituting nearly half the convention, were exceedingly persistent, and were sorely disappointed over their defeat. At the head of the Democratic ticket was placed a very strong and popular man; yet Garfield and Arthur were elected by a respectable plurality of the popular vote. The 4th of March following, these gentlemen were accordingly inaugurated; but within four months the assassin's bullet made a fatal wound in the person of General Garfield, whose life terminated September 19, 1881, when General Arthur, *ex officio*, was obliged to take the chief reins of government. Some misgivings were entertained by many in this event, as Mr. Arthur was thought to represent especially the Grant and Conkling wing of the Republican party; but President Arthur had both the ability and the good sense to allay all fears, and he gave the restless, critical American people as good an administration as they had ever been blessed with. Neither selfishness nor low partisanism ever characterized any feature of his public service. He ever maintained a high sense of every individual right as well as of the Nation's honor. Indeed, he stood so high that his successor, President Cleveland, though of opposing politics, expressed a wish in his inaugural address that he could only satisfy the people with as good an administration.

But the day of civil service reform had come in so far, and the corresponding reaction against "third-termism" had encroached so far even upon "second-term" service, that the Republican party saw fit in 1884 to nominate another man for President. Only by this means was General Arthur's term of office closed at Washington. Since his retirement from the Presidency in March, 1885, ex-President Arthur has continued in the practice of his chosen profession in New York City.

# GROVER CLEVELAND.

GROVER CLEVELAND, the twenty-second President of the United States, 1885—, was born in Caldwell, Essex County, New Jersey, March 18, 1837. The house in which he was born, a small two-story wooden building, is still standing. It was the parsonage of the Presbyterian church, of which his father, Richard Cleveland, at the time was pastor. The family is of New England origin, and for two centuries has contributed to the professions and to business, men who have reflected honor on the name. Aaron Cleveland, Grover Cleveland's great-great-grandfather, was born in Massachusetts, but subsequently moved to Philadelphia, where he became an intimate friend of Benjamin Franklin, at whose house he died. He left a large family of children, who in time married and settled in different parts of New England. A grandson was one of the small American force that fought the British at Bunker Hill. He served with gallantry throughout the Revolution and was honorably discharged at its close as a Lieutenant in the Continental army. Another grandson, William Cleveland (a son of the second Aaron Cleveland, who was distinguished as a writer and member of the Connecticut Legislature) was Grover Cleveland's grandfather. William Cleveland became a silversmith in Norwich, Connecticut. He acquired by industry some property and sent his son, Richard Cleveland, the father of Grover Cleveland, to Yale College, where he graduated in 1824. During a year spent in teaching at Baltimore, Maryland, after graduation, he met and fell in love with a Miss Annie Neale, daughter of a wealthy Baltimore book publisher, of Irish birth. He was earning his own way in the world at the time and was unable to marry: but in three years he completed a course of preparation for the ministry, secured a church in Windham, Connecticut, and married Annie Neale. Subsequently he moved to Portsmouth, Virginia, where he preached for nearly two years, when he was summoned to Caldwell, New Jersey, where was born Grover Cleveland.

When he was three years old the family moved to Fayetteville, Onondaga County, New York. Here Grover Cleveland lived until he was fourteen years old, the [illegible] healthful life of a country boy. His frank, generous manner made him a favorite among his companions, and their respect was won by the good qualities in the [illegible] which his manhood developed. He attended the district school of the village and

was for a short time at the Academy. His father, however, believed that his son should be taught to labor at an early age, and before he had completed his course of study at the academy he obtained work in a village store at $50 for the first year and the promise of $100 for the second year. His work was well done and the promised increase of pay was granted the second year.

Meanwhile his father and family had moved to Clinton, the seat of Hamilton College, where his father acted as agent to the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions, preaching in the churches of the vicinity. Hither Grover came at his father's request shortly after the beginning of his second year at the Fayetteville store, and resumed his studies at the Clinton Academy. After three years spent in this town, the Rev. Richard Cleveland was called to the village church of Holland Patent. He had preached here only a month when he was suddenly stricken down and died without an hour's warning. The death of the father left the family in straitened circumstances, as Richard Cleveland had spent all his salary of $1000 per year, which was not required for the necessary expenses of living, upon the education of his children, of whom there were nine, Grover being the fifth. Grover was hoping to enter Hamilton College, but the death of his father made it necessary for him to earn his own livelihood. [illegible] the Blind in New York. [illegible] for many years the [illegible] Fayetteville and Clinton [illegible] W[illegible]

H[illegible]

[illegible] home for some time at Black Rock, a few miles distant. He communicated his plans to Mr. Allen, who discouraged the idea of the West, and finally induced the enthusiastic boy to remain with him and help him prepare a catalogue of blooded stock, the well-known "Allen's American Herd Book," a publication familiar to all breeders of cattle. In August, 1855, he entered the law office of Rogers, Bowen & Rogers, at Buffalo, and after serving a few months without pay, was paid $4 a week, an amount barely sufficient to meet the necessary expenses of his board in the family of a fellow-student in Buffalo, with whom he took lodgings. Life at this time with Grover Cleveland was a stern battle with the world. He took his breakfast by candle-light with the drovers, and went at once to the office where the whole day was spent in work and study. Usually he returned again at night to resume reading which had been interrupted by the duties of the day. Gradually his employers came to recognize the ability, trustworthiness and capacity for hard work in their young employé, and by the time he was admitted to the bar (1859) he was one of their confidential clerks. A year later he was made confidential and managing clerk, and in the course of three years more his salary had been raised to $1000. In 1863 he was appointed assistant district attorney of Erie County by the district attorney, the Hon. [illegible]

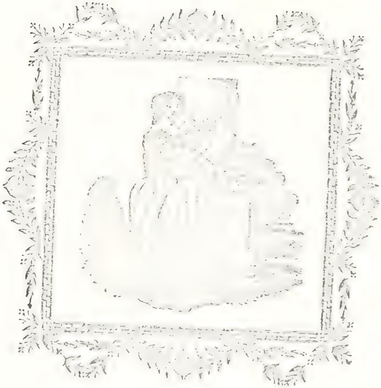
[illegible]

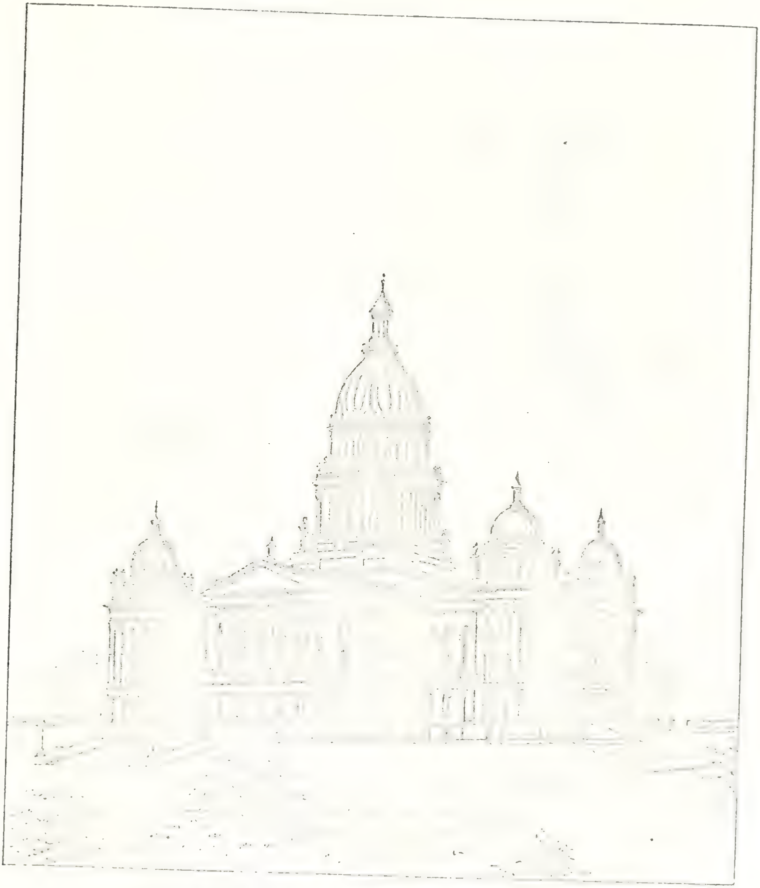
party Grover Cleveland consented to be the Democratic candidate for Supervisor, and came within thirteen votes of an election. The three years spent in the district attorney's office were devoted to assiduous labor and the extension of his professional attainments. He then formed a law partnership with the late Isaac V. Vanderpoel, ex-State Treasurer, under the firm name of Vanderpoel & Cleveland. Here the bulk of the work devolved on Cleveland's shoulders, and he soon won a good standing at the bar of Erie County. In 1869 Mr. Cleveland formed a partnership with ex-Senator A. P. Laning and ex-Assistant United States District Attorney Oscar Folsom, under the firm name of Laning, Cleveland & Folsom. During these years he began to earn a moderate professional income; but the larger portion of it was sent to his mother and sisters at Holland Patent to whose support he had contributed ever since 1860. He served as sheriff of Erie County, 1870-'4, and then resumed the practice of law, associating himself with the Hon. Lyman K. Bass and Wilson S. Bissell. The firm was strong and popular, and soon commanded a large and lucrative practice. Ill health forced the retirement of Mr. Bass in [illegible], and the firm became Cleveland & Bissell. In 1881 Mr. George J. Sicard was added to the firm.

In the autumn election of 1881 he was elected mayor of Buffalo by a majority of over 3,500—the largest majority ever given a candidate for mayor—and the Democratic city ticket was successful, although the Republicans carried Buffalo by over 1,000 majority for their State ticket. Grover Cleveland's administration as mayor fully justified the confidence reposed in him by the people of Buffalo, evidenced by the great vote he received.

The Democratic State Convention met at Syracuse, September 22, 1882, and nominated Grover Cleveland for Governor on the third ballot and Cleveland was elected by 192,000 majority. In the fall of 1884 he was elected President of the United States by about 1,000 popular majority, in New York State, and he was accordingly inaugurated the 4th of March following.

# HISTORY OF IOWA.





IOWA STATE HOUSE AT DES MOINES

# History of Iowa.

## ABORIGINAL.

THE race or races who occupied this beautiful prairie country before the advent of the whites from Europe had no literature, and therefore have left us no history of themselves. Not even traditions, to any extent, have been handed down to us. Hence, about all we know of the Indians, previous to exploration by the whites, is derived from mounds and a few simple relics.

The mounds were erected by a people generally denominated Mound Builders, but whether they were a distinct race from the Indians is an unsettled question. Prof. Alex. Winchell, of the Michigan State University, as well as a number of other investigators, is of the opinion that those who built mounds, mined copper and iron, made elaborate implements of war, agriculture and domestic economy, and built houses and substantial villages, etc., are no other than the ancestors of the present Indians, who, like the ancient Greeks and Romans, were more civilized in the arts of life than their successors during the middle ages. Most people have their periods of decline, as well as those of progress. The Persians, Hindoos and Chinese, although so long in existence as distinct nations, have been for ages in a state of decay. Spain and Italy do not improve, while Germany, Russia and the United States have now their turn in enjoying a rapid rise. Similarly, the Indians have long been on the decline in the practical arts of life. Even since the recent days of Fenimore Cooper, the "noble" red men have degenerated into savages, despite the close contact of the highest order of civilization.

Nearly all modern authorities unite in the opinion that the American continent was first peopled from Eastern Asia, either by immigration across Behring's Strait or by shipwrecks of sailors from the Kamtschatka and Japanese coast. If mankind originated at the north pole and subsequently occupied an Atlantic continent now submerged, it is possible that the American Indians are relics of prior or Atlantic races.

The ancient race which built the towns and cities of Mexico and the Western United States is called [illegible] [illegible] of them [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

what can be learned from their buried structures. The few inscriptions that are found seem to be meaningless.

Indian mounds are found throughout the United States east of the Rocky Mountains, but are far more abundant in some places than others. In this State they abound near the principal rivers. They vary in size from a few to hundreds of feet in diameter, and from three to fifteen or more feet in height. They are generally round, or nearly so, but in a few notable exceptions they bear a rude resemblance in their outline to the figure of some animal. Their contents are limited, both in quantity and variety, and consist mainly of human bones, stone implements, tobacco pipes, beads, etc. The stone implements are axes, skinning knives, pestles and mortars, arrow points, etc. The human bones are often found in a mass as if a number of corpses had been buried together, and indicate that their possessors were interred in a sitting posture. Judge Samuel Murdock, of Elkader, this State, who has made this subject a special study for many years, is of the opinion that these remains are not of subjects who were inhumed as corpses, but of persons who, under the influence of a savage religion, voluntarily sacrificed themselves by undergoing a burial when alive.

CAUCASIAN.

The first member of this race to discover the Mississippi River was Ferdinand De Soto, a Spaniard, who explored the region of the Lower Mississippi in 1541, but went no farther north than the 35th parallel. He founded no settlement, and was never followed by others of his country to make settlements, and to maintain her title to the country which she had earned by discovery through her subject De Soto. At a subsequent period the Mississippi was discovered above, and taken possession of in the name of France, and her fellow countrymen soon followed and effected actual settlements. Accordingly, in 1682, France claimed the country, and, according to the usage of European nations, earned a proper title to the same. The result was a collision between those two nations, success finally crowning the efforts of France.

In a grand council of Indians, on the shore of Lake Superior, they told the Frenchmen glowing stories of the "Father of Waters" and of the adjacent country, and in 1669 Jacques Marquette, a zealous and shrewd Jesuit missionary, became inspired with the idea of visiting this region, in the interests of civilization. After studying the language and customs of the Illinois Indians until 1673, he made preparations for the journey, in which he was to be accompanied by Louis Joliet, an agent of the French Government. The Indians, who had gathered in large numbers to witness his departure, endeavored to dissuade him from the undertaking, representing that the Indians of the Mississippi Valley were cruel and bloodthirsty. The great river itself, they said, was the abode of terrible monsters which could swallow men, canoes and all. But the shrewd missionary was already aware of Indian extravagance in description, set out upon the contemplated journey May 13. With the aid of two Miami guides he proceeded to the Wisconsin River, and down that stream to the Mississippi. Floating down the latter he discovered, on the 25th of June, traces of Indians on the west bank, and landed. This was at a point a little above the mouth of the Des Moines River, and thus a European first trod the soil of Iowa. After remaining a short time and becoming acquainted with the red men, he then continued his journey. He proceeded down as far as the mouth of the Illinois, thence up that stream and by Lake Michigan to the French missions.

Nine years later, in 1682, René Robert Cavelier La Salle descended the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico, and in the name of the King of France took formal possession of all the Mississippi Valley, naming it Louisiana, in honor of his king, Louis XIV. The river itself he named Colbert, in honor of the French minister. Soon afterward the Government of France began to encourage the establishment of a line of trading posts and missionary stations throughout the West from Canada to Louisiana, and this policy was maintained with partial success for about seventy-five years. Christian zeal animated both France and England in missionary enterprise, the former in the interests of Catholicism and the latter in favor of Protestantism. Hence their haste to pre-occupy the land and proselyte the aborigines; but this ugly rivalry disgusted the Indians and they refused to be converted to either branch of Christianity. The traders also persisted in importing whisky, which canceled nearly every civilizing influence that could be brought to bear upon the savages. Another characteristic of Indian nature was to listen attentively to all that the missionary said, pretending to believe all he preached and then offer in turn his theory of the world, of religion, etc.; and, not being listened to with the same degree of attention and pretense of belief, would depart from the white man's presence in disgust. This was his idea of the golden rule.

Comparatively few Indians were permanently located within the present bounds of the State of Iowa. Favorite hunting grounds were claimed to be certain bands for a time, and afterward by others, subject to the varying fortunes of Indian warfare. The tribes were principally the Illinois, Iowas, Dakotas, Sioux, Pottawattamies and finally the Sacs and Foxes.

In 1765 the Miami confederacy was composed of four tribes, whose total number of warriors was estimated at only 1,250 men. Of these about 250 were Twightwees, or Miamis proper; 300 Weas, or Ouiatenons; 300 Piankeshaws and 200 Shockeys; but their headquarters were along the Maumee River, in Indiana and Ohio.

From 1688 to 1697 the wars in which France and England were engaged retarded the growth of their American colonies. The efforts made by France to connect Canada and the Gulf of Mexico by a chain of trading posts and colonies naturally excited the jealousy of England and gradually laid the foundation for a struggle at arms. The crisis came and the contest obtained the name of the French and Indian war, the French and Indians combining against the English. The war was terminated in 1763 by a treaty at Paris by which France ceded to Great Britain all of North America east of the Mississippi except the island on which New Orleans is situated. The preceding autumn France ceded to Spain all the country west of that river.

In 1763 the total number of French families within the limits of the Northwest Territory did not probably exceed 600. These were in settlements about Detroit, along the river Wabash and the neighborhood of Fort Chartres on the Mississippi. The colonial policy of the British Government opposed any measures which might strengthen settlements in the interior of this country, lest they should become self-supporting and consequently independent of the mother country. Hence the settlements of the Northwest were still further retarded. That short-sighted policy consisted mainly in holding the lands in the possession of the Government and not allowing it to be subdivided and sold to those who would become settlers. After the establishment of American independence, and especially under the administration of Thomas Jefferson, Governor of Virginia and President of the United

States, subdivision of land and giving it to actual settlers rapidly peopled this portion of the Union, so that the Northwest Territory was formed and even subdivided into other Territories and States before the year 1820.

For more than 100 years after Marquette and Joliet trod the virgin soil of Iowa and admired its fertile plains, not a single settlement was made or attempted; not even a trading-post was established. During this time the Illinois Indians, once a powerful tribe, gave up the entire possession of this "Beautiful Land," as Iowa was then called, to the Sacs and Foxes. In 1803, when Louisiana was purchased by the United States, the Sacs, Foxes and Iowas possessed this entire State, and the two former tribes occupied also most of the State of Illinois. The four most important towns of the Sacs were along the Mississippi, two on the east side, one near the mouth of the Upper Iowa and one at the head of the Des Moines Rapids, near the present site of Montrose. Those of the Foxes were—one on the west side of the Mississippi just above Davenport, one about twelve miles from the river back of the Dubuque lead mines and one on Turkey River. The principal village of the Iowas was on the Des Moines River, in Van Buren County, where Iowaville now stands. Here the last great battle between the Sacs and Foxes and the Iowas was fought, in which Black Hawk, then a young man, commanded the attacking forces.

The Sioux had the northern portion of this State and Southern Minnesota. They were a fierce and warlike nation, who often disputed possession with their rivals in savage and bloody warfare. [illegible] boundary line was established between them by the Government of the United States [illegible] Prairie du Chien [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] tween the tribes, as each trespassed, or was thought to trespass, upon the other's side of the line. In 1830, therefore, the Government created a forty-mile neutral strip of land between them, which policy proved to be more successful in the interest of peace.

Soon after the acquisition of Louisiana by our Government, the latter adopted measures for the exploration of the new territory, having in view the conciliation of the numerous tribes of Indians by whom it was possessed, and also the selection of proper sites for military posts and trading stations.

The Army of the West, General Wilkinson commanding, had its headquarters at St. Louis. From this post Captains Lewis and Clarke, in 1805, were detailed with a sufficient force to explore the Missouri River to its source, and Lieutenant Zebulon M. Pike to ascend to the head of the Mississippi. August 20 the latter arrived within the present limits of Iowa, at the foot of the Des Moines Rapids, where he met William Ewing, who had just been appointed Indian Agent at this point, a French interpreter, four chiefs and fifteen Sac and Fox warriors. At the head of the rapids, where Montrose now is, Pike held a council with the Indians, merely for the purpose of stating to them that the President of the United States wished to inquire into the needs of the red man, with a view of suggesting remedies.

On the 23d he reached what is supposed from his description to be the site of Burlington, which place he designated for a post; but the [illegible] probably by some mistake, was altered and placed at Fort Madison. After accidentally separating from his men and losing his way, suffering at one time for six days [illegible] many of them [illegible] Lieutenant Pike ascertained the situation of the post [illegible] [illegible]

Julien Dubuque, a Frenchman who held a mining claim under a grant from Spain, he was not disposed to publish the wealth of his possessions. Having an old field-piece with him, however, he fired a salute in honor of the first visit of an agent from the United States to that part of the country, and Pike pursued his way up the river.

At what was afterward Fort Snelling, Minnesota, Lieutenant Pike held a council with the Sioux September 23, and obtained from them a grant of 100,000 acres of land. January 8 following (1806) he arrived at a trading post on Lake De Sable, belonging to the Northwestern Fur Company, whose field of operations at that time included this State. Pike returned to St. Louis the following spring, after making a successful expedition.

Before this country could be opened for settlement by the whites, it was necessary that Indian title should be extinguished and the aboriginal owners removed. When the Government assumed control of the country by virtue of the Louisiana purchase, nearly the whole State was in possession of the Sacs and Foxes, at whose head stood the rising Black Hawk. November 3, 1804, a treaty was concluded with these tribes by which they ceded to the United States the Illinois side of the great river, in consideration of $2,234 worth of goods then delivered, and an annuity of $1,000 to be paid in goods at cost; but Black Hawk always maintained that the chiefs who entered into that compact acted without authority, and that therefore the treaty was not binding.

The first fort erected on Iowa soil was at Fort Madison. A short time previously a military post was fixed at what is now Warsaw, Illinois, and named Fort Edwards. These enterprises caused uneasiness among the Indians. Indeed, Fort Madison was located in violation of the treaty of 1804. The Indians sent delegations to the white soldiers to learn what they were doing, and what they intended. On being "informed" that those structures were merely trading-posts they were incredulous and became more and more suspicious. Black Hawk therefore led a party to the vicinity of Fort Madison and attempted its destruction, but a premature attack by him caused his failure.

In 1812, when war was declared between this country and Great Britain, Black Hawk and his band allied themselves to the British, partly because they were dazzled by their specious promises, but mostly, perhaps, because they had been deceived by the Americans. Black Hawk said plainly that the latter fact was the cause. A portion of the Sacs and Foxes, however, headed by Keokuk ("watchful fox"), could not be persuaded into hostilities against the United States, being disposed to abide by the treaty of 1804. The Indians were therefore divided into the "war" and the "peace" parties. Black Hawk says he was informed, after he had gone to the war, that his people, left on the west side of the river, would be defenseless against the United States forces in case they were attacked; and, having all the old men, the women and the children on their hands to provide for, a council was held, and it was determined to have the latter go to St. Louis and place themselves under the "American" chief stationed there. Accordingly they went down, and were received as the "friendly band" of Sacs and Foxes, and were provided for and sent up the Missouri River.

On Black Hawk's return from the British army, he says that Keokuk was introduced to him as the war chief of the braves then in the village. On inquiry as to how he became chief, answer was given him that the particulars of his success [illegible] which had placed him among [illegible] [illegible] position [illegible]

In person Keokuk was tall and of portly bearing, and in speech he was an orator. He did not master the English language, however, and his interpreters were never able to do him justice. He was a friend of our Government, and always endeavored to persuade the Indians that it was useless to attack a nation so powerful as that of the United States.

The treaty of 1804 was renewed in 1816, which Black Hawk himself signed; but he afterward held that he was deceived, and that that treaty was not even yet binding. But there was no further serious trouble with the Indians until the noted "Black Hawk war" of 1832, all of which took place in Illinois and Wisconsin, with the expected result—the defeat and capture of the great chief, and the final, effectual and permanent repulsion of all hostile Indians to the west of the great Mississippi. Black Hawk died October 3, 1838, at his home in this State, and was buried there; but his remains were afterward placed in the museum of the Historical Society, where they were accidentally destroyed by fire.

More or less affecting the territory now included within the State of Iowa, fifteen treaties with the Indians have been made, an outline of which is here given. In 1804, when the whites agreed not to settle west of the Mississippi on Indian lands. In 1815, with the Sioux, ratifying peace with Great Britain and the United States; with the Sacs, a treaty of a similar nature, and also ratifying that of 1804, the Indians agreeing not to join their brethren who, under Black Hawk, had aided the British; with the Foxes, ratifying the treaty of peace, the Indians agreeing to deliver up all their prisoners; and with the Iowas, a treaty of friendship. In 1816, with the Sacs of Rock River, ratifying the treaty of 1804. In 1824, with the Sacs and Foxes, the latter relinquishing all their lands in Missouri, and that portion in the southeast corner of Iowa known as the "half-breed tract" was set off to the half-breeds. In 1825, placing a boundary line between the Sacs and Foxes on the south and the Sioux on the north. In 1830, when that line was widened to forty miles. Also in the same year, with several tribes, who ceded a large portion of their possessions in the western part of the State. In 1832, with the Winnebagoes, exchanging lands with them and providing a school, farm, etc., for them. Also in the same year, the "Black Hawk purchase" was made, of about 6,000,000 acres, along the west side of the Mississippi from the southern line of the State to the mouth of the Iowa River. In 1836, with the Sacs and Foxes, ceding Keokuk's reserve to the United States. In 1837, with the same, when another slice of territory, comprising 1,250,000 acres, joining west of the foregoing tract, was obtained. Also, in the same year, when these Indians gave up all their lands allowed them under former treaties; and finally, in 1842, when they relinquished their title to all their lands west of the Mississippi.

Before the whole of Iowa fell into the hands of the United States Government sundry white settlers had, under the Spanish and French Governments, obtained and occupied several important claims within our boundaries, which it may be well to notice in brief. September 22, 1788, Julien Dubuque, before mentioned, obtained a large grant of lands from the Fox Indians at the place now occupied by the city named after him. The tract contained valuable lead mines, and Dubuque followed mining. His claims, however, as well as some to which he afterward obtained title, were disputed for many years, with the final result of disappointing the petitioners. In 1795 [illegible] obtained a grant of [illegible] upon which [illegible] is now situated, [illegible] the Spanish and [illegible] finally confirmed [illegible]

the Supreme Court of the United States, is the oldest legal title held by a white man in the State of Iowa. A tract of 5,860 acres in Clayton County was granted by the Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Louisiana in 1795 to Basil Girard, whose title was made valid some time after the preceding case was settled.

Other early settlers were: Mr. Johnson, an agent of the American Fur Company, who had a trading-post below Burlington. Le Moliere, a French trader, had, in 1820, a station at what is now Sandusky, in Lee County, six miles above Keokuk. During the same year Dr. Samuel C. Muir, a surgeon of the United States army, built a cabin where the city of Keokuk now stands. His marriage and subsequent life were so romantic that we give the following brief sketch:

While stationed at a military post on the Upper Mississippi, the post was visited by a beautiful Indian maiden—whose native name unfortunately has not been preserved—who, in her dreams, had seen a white brave unmoor his canoe, paddle it across the river and come directly to her lodge. She felt assured, according to the superstitious belief of her race, that in her dreams she had seen her future husband, and had come to the fort to find him. Meeting Dr. Muir she instantly recognized him as the hero of her dream, which, with childlike innocence and simplicity, she related to him. Her dream was, indeed, prophetic. Charmed with Sophia's beauty, innocence and devotion, the Doctor honorably married her, but after a while the sneers and jeers of his brother officers—less honorable than he, perhaps—made him feel ashamed of his dark-skinned wife, and when his regiment was ordered down the river to Bellefontaine, it is said that he embraced the opportunity to rid himself of her, and left her, never expecting to see her again, and little dreaming that she would have the courage to follow him. But with her infant child, this intrepid wife and mother started alone in her canoe, and after many days of weary labor and a lonely journey of 900 miles, she at last reached him. She afterward remarked, when speaking of this toilsome journey down the river in search of her husband, "When I got there I was all perished away—so thin!" The Doctor, touched by such unexampled devotion, took her to his heart, and ever after until his death treated her with marked respect. She always presided at his table with grace and dignity, but never abandoned her native style of dress. In 1819-'20 he was stationed at Fort Edward, now Warsaw, but the senseless ridicule of some of his brother officers on account of his Indian wife induced him to resign his commission. He then built a cabin as above stated, where Keokuk is now situated, and made a claim to some land. This claim he leased to Otis Reynolds and John Culver, of St. Louis, and went to La Pointe (afterward Galena), where he practiced his profession for ten years, when he returned to Keokuk. His Indian wife bore to him four children—Louise, James, Mary and Sophia. Dr. Muir died suddenly of cholera in 1832, but left his property in such a condition that it was soon wasted in vexatious litigation, and his brave and faithful wife, left friendless and penniless, became discouraged, and, with her two younger children, disappeared. It is said she returned to her people on the Upper Missouri.

The gentlemen who had leased Dr. Muir's claim at Keokuk subsequently employed as their agent Moses Stillwell, who arrived with his family in 1828 and took possession. His brothers-in-law, Amos and Valencourt Van Ansdal, came with him and settled near. Mr. Stillwell's daughter Margaret (afterward Mrs. Ford) was born in 1831, at the foot of the rapids, called by the Indians Puck-e-she-tuck. [illegible]

ably the first white American child born in Iowa.

In 1829 Dr. Isaac Galland made a settlement on the Lower Rapids, at what is now Nashville. The same year James S. Langworthy, who had been engaged in lead mining at Galena since 1824, commenced lead-mining in the vicinity of Dubuque. A few others afterward came to that point as miners, and they soon found it necessary to hold a council and adopt some regulations for their government and protection. They met in 1830 on the bank of the river, by the side of an old cottonwood drift log, at what is now the Jones Street Levee in Dubuque, and elected a committee, consisting of J. L. Langworthy, H. F. Lander, James McPhetres, Samuel Scales and E. M. Wren, who drafted a set of rules, which were adopted by this, the first "Legislature" of Iowa. They elected Dr. Jarote as their officer to choose arbitrators for the settlement of difficulties that might arise. These settlers, however, were intruders upon Indian territory, and were driven off in 1832 by our Government, Colonel Zachary Taylor commanding the troops. The Indians returned and were encouraged to operate the rich mines opened by the late white occupants.

But in June of the same year the troops were ordered to the east side of the Mississippi to assist in the annihilation of the very Indians whose rights they had been protecting on the west side!

Immediately after the close of the Black Hawk war and the negotiation of the treaty in September, 1832, by which the Sacs and Foxes ceded the tract known as the "Black Hawk Purchase," the settlers, supposing that now they had a right to re-enter the territory, returned and took possession of their claims, built cabins, erected furnaces and prepared large quantities of lead for market. But the prospects of the hardy and enterprising settlers and miners were again ruthlessly interfered with by the Government on the ground that the treaty with the Indians would not go into force until June 1, 1833, although they had withdrawn from the vicinity of the settlement. Colonel Taylor was again ordered by the War Department to remove the miners, and in January, 1833, troops were again sent from Prairie du Chien to Dubuque for that purpose. This was a serious and perhaps unnecessary hardship imposed upon the miners. They were compelled to abandon their cabins and homes in mid-winter. This, too, was only out of respect for forms; for the purchase had been made, and the Indians had retired. After the lapse of fifty years, no very satisfactory reason for this rigorous action of the Government can be given. But the orders had been given, and there was no alternative but to obey. Many of the settlers re-crossed the river, and did not return; a few, however, removed to an island near the east bank of the river, built rude cabins of poles, in which to store their lead until spring, when they could float the fruits of their labor to St. Louis for sale, and where they could remain until the treaty went into force, when they could return. Among these were the Langworthy brothers, who had on hand about 300,000 pounds of lead.

No sooner had the miners left than Lieutenant Covington, who had been placed in command at Dubuque by Colonel Taylor, ordered some of the cabins of the settlers to be torn down, and wagons and other property to be destroyed. This wanton and inexcusable action on the part of a subordinate clothed with a little brief authority, was sternly rebuked by Colonel Taylor, and Covington was superseded by Lieutenant George Wilson, who pursued a just and friendly course with the pioneers, who were only waiting for the time when they could repossess their claims.

The treaty went into [illegible]

1833, the troops were withdrawn, and the Langworthy brothers and a few others at once returned and resumed possession of their homes and claims. From this time must date the first permanent settlement of this portion of Iowa. John P. Sheldon was appointed superintendent of the mines by the Government, and a system of permits to miners and licenses to smelters was adopted, similar to that which had been in operation at Galena since 1825, under Lieutenant Martin Thomas and Captain Thomas C. Legate. Substantially the primitive law enacted by the miners assembled around that old cottonwood drift log in 1830, was adopted and enforced by the United States Government, except that miners were required to sell their mineral to licensed smelters, and the smelter was required to give bonds for the payment of 6 per cent. of all lead manufactured to the Government.

About 500 people arrived in the mining district in 1833, after the Indian title was fully extinguished, of whom 150 were from Galena. In the same year Mr. Langworthy assisted in building the first school-house in Iowa, and thus was formed the nucleus of the populous and thriving city of Dubuque. Mr. Langworthy lived to see the naked prairie on which he first settled become the site of a city of 15,000 inhabitants, the small school-house which he aided in constructing replaced by three substantial edifices, wherein 2,000 children were being trained, churches erected in every part of the city, and railroads connecting the wilderness which he first explored with all the eastern world. He died suddenly on the [illegible] of March, 1865, while on a trip over the Dubuque Southwestern Railroad, at Monticello, and the evening train brought the news of his death and the remains.

Lucius H. Langworthy, his brother, was one of the most [illegible] of the [illegible] of Iowa. He died greatly lamented by many friends in June, 1865.

The name Dubuque was given to the settlement by the miners at a meeting held in 1834.

Soon after the close of the Black Hawk war in 1832, Zachariah Hawkins, Benjamin Jennings, Aaron White, Augustine Horton, Samuel Gooch, Daniel Thompson and Peter Williams made claims at Fort Madison. In 1833 General John H. Knapp and Colonel Nathaniel Knapp purchased these claims, and in the summer of 1835 they laid out the town of "Fort Madison." Lots were exposed for sale early in 1836. The town was subsequently re-surveyed and platted by the United States Government. The population rapidly increased, and in less than two years the beautiful location was covered by a flourishing town, containing nearly 600 inhabitants, with a large proportion of enterprising merchants, mechanics and manufacturers.

In the fall of 1832 Simpson S. White erected a cabin on the site of Burlington, seventy-nine miles below Rock Island. During the war parties had looked longingly upon the "Flint Hills" from the opposite side of the river, and White was soon followed by others. David Tothero made a claim on the prairie about three miles back from the river, at a place since known as the farm of Judge Morgan. The following winter the settlers were driven off by the military from Rock Island, as intruders upon the rights of the Indians. White's cabin was burned by the soldiers. He retired to Illinois, where he remained during the winter, and in the following summer, as soon as the Indian title was extinguished, returned and rebuilt his cabin. White was joined by his brother-in-law, Doolittle, and they laid out the town of Burlington in 1834, on a beautiful area of [illegible]

formed by the surrounding hills which were crowned with luxuriant forests and presented the most picturesque scenery. The same autumn witnessed the opening of the first dry-goods stores by Dr. W. R. Ross and Major Jeremiah Smith, each well supplied with Western merchandise. Such was the beginning of Burlington, which in less than four years became the seat of government for the Territory of Wisconsin, and in three years more contained a population of 1,400 persons.

Immediately after the treaty with the Sacs and Foxes, in September, 1832, Colonel George Davenport made the first claim on the site of the present thriving city of Davenport. As early as 1827, Colonel Davenport had established a flat-boat ferry, which ran between the island and the main shore of Iowa, by which he carried on a trade with the Indians west of the Mississippi. In 1833 Captain Benjamin W. Clark moved from Illinois, and laid the foundation of the town of Buffalo, in Scott County, which was the first actual settlement within the limits of that county.

The first settlers of Davenport were Antoine Le Claire, Colonel George Davenport, Major Thomas Smith, Major William Gordon, Philip Hambough, Alexander W. McGregor, Levi S. Colton, Captain James May and others.

A settlement was made in Clayton County in the spring of 1832, on Turkey River, by Robert Hatfield and William W. Wayman. No further settlement was made in this part of the State until 1836.

The first settlers of Muscatine County were Benjamin Nye, John Vanater and G. W. Kasey, all of whom came in 1834. E. E. Fay, William St. John, N. Fullerton, H. Reece, Jonas Pettibone, R. P. Lowe, Stephen Whicher, Abijah Whiting, J. E. Fletcher, W. D. Abernethy and Alexis Smith were also early settlers of Muscatine.

As early as 1824 a French trader named Hart had established a trading-post, and built a cabin on the bluffs above the large spring now known as "Mynster Spring," within the limits of the present city of Council Bluffs, and had probably been there some time, as the post was known to the employes of the American Fur Company as "La Cote de Hart," or "Hart's Bluff." In 1827 an agent of the American Fur Company, Francis Guittar, with others, encamped in the timber at the foot of the bluffs, about on the present location of Broadway, and afterward settled there. In 1839 a block house was built on the bluff in the east part of the city. The Pottawattomie Indians occupied this part of the State until 1846-'7, when they relinquished the territory and removed to Kansas. Billy Caldwell was then principal chief. There were no white settlers in that part of the State except Indian traders, until the arrival of the Mormons under the lead of Brigham Young. These people on their way westward halted for the winter of 1846-'7, on the west bank of the Missouri River, about five miles above Omaha, at a place now called Florence. Some of them had reached the eastern bank of the river the spring before in season to plant a crop. In the spring of 1847 Brigham Young and a portion of the colony pursued their journey to Salt Lake, but a large portion of them returned to the Iowa side and settled mainly within the present limits of Pottawattomie County. The principal settlement of this strange community was at a place first called "Miller's Hollow," on Indian Creek, and afterward named Kanesville, in honor of Colonel Thomas L. Kane, of Pennsylvania, who visited them soon afterward. The Mormon settlement extended over the county and into neighboring counties, wherever timber and water were [illegible] [illegible] Hyde [illegible] seven [illegible] miles [illegible]

of the Quorum of Twelve, and all that part of the State remained under Mormon control for several years. In 1847 they raised a battalion numbering 500 men for the Mexican war. In 1848 Hyde started a paper called the *Frontier Guardian*, at Kanesville. In 1849, after many of the faithful had left to join Brigham Young at Salt Lake, the Mormons in this section of Iowa numbered 6,552, and in 1850, 7,828; but they were not all within the limits of Pottawatomie County. This county was organized in 1848, all the first officials being Mormons. In 1852 the order was promulgated that all the true believers should gather together at Salt Lake. Gentiles flocked in, and in a few years nearly all the first settlers were gone.

May 9, 1843, Captain James Allen, with a small detachment of troops on board the steamer Ione, arrived at the site of the present capital of the State, Des Moines. This was the first steamer to ascend the Des Moines River to this point. The troops and stores were landed at what is now the foot of Court avenue, and the Captain returned in the steamer to Fort Sanford to arrange for bringing up more soldiers and supplies. In due time they too arrived, and a fort was built near the mouth of Raccoon Fork, at its confluence with the Des Moines, and named "Fort Des Moines." Soon after the arrival of the troops a trading-post was established on the east side of the river by two noted Indian traders named Ewing, from Ohio. Among the first settlers in this part of Iowa were Benjamin Bryant, J. B. Scott, James Drake [illegible], John Sturtevant, Robert Kinzie, Alexander Turner, Peter Newcomer and others.

## [illegible] LIFE.

Most of the early settlers of Iowa came from older States, as Pennsylvania, New York and Ohio, where their prospects for even a competency were very poor. They found those States good—to emigrate from. Their entire stock of furniture, implements and family necessities were easily stored in one wagon, and sometimes a cart was their only vehicle.

After arriving and selecting a suitable location, the next thing to do was to build a log cabin, a description of which may be interesting to many of our younger readers, as in some sections these old-time structures are no more to be seen. Trees of uniform size were chosen and cut into logs of the desired length, generally twelve to fifteen feet, and hauled to the spot selected for the future dwelling. On an appointed day the few neighbors who were available would assemble and have a "house-raising." Each end of every log was saddled and notched so that they would lie as close down as possible; the next day the proprietor would proceed to "chink" and "daub" the cabin, to keep out the rain, wind and cold. The house had to be re-daubed every fall, as the rains of the intervening time would wash out a great part of the mortar. The usual height of the house was seven or eight feet. The gables were formed by shortening the logs gradually at each end of the building near the top. The roof was made by laying very straight small logs or stout poles suitable distances apart, and on these were laid the clapboards, somewhat like shingling, generally about two and a half feet to the weather. These clapboards were fastened to their places by "weight poles" [illegible] in place of nails [illegible] just described [illegible] [illegible] "[illegible]" or "[illegible]" which were [illegible] of twenty inches [illegible] the cabin. [illegible] from the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] blocks and [illegible] [illegible]

its handles. This was driven into the block of wood by a mallet. As the frow was wrenched down through the wood, the latter was turned alternately over from side to side, one end being held by a forked piece of timber.

The chimney to the Western pioneer's cabin was made by leaving, in the original building a large open place in one wall, or by cutting one after the structure was up, and by building on the outside, from the ground up, a stone column, or a column of sticks and mud, the sticks being laid up cob-house fashion. The fire-place thus made was often large enough to receive fire-wood six to eight feet long. Sometimes this wood, especially the "back-log," would be nearly as large as a saw-log. The more rapidly the pioneer could burn up the wood in his vicinity the sooner he had his little farm cleared and ready for cultivation. For a window, a piece about two feet long was cut out of one of the wall logs, and the hole closed, sometimes by glass but generally with greased paper. Even greased deer-hide was sometimes used. A doorway was cut through one of the walls if a saw was to be had; otherwise the door would be left by shortened logs in the original building. The door was made by pinning clapboards to two or three wood bars, and was hung upon wooden hinges. A wooden latch, with catch, then finished the door, and the latch was raised by any one on the outside by pulling a leather string. For security at night this latch-string was drawn in, but for friends and neighbors, and even strangers, the "latch-string was always hung out," as a welcome. In the interior over the fire-place would be a shelf called "the mantel," on which stood a candlestick or lamp, some cooking and table ware, possibly an old clock and other articles; in the fire-place would be the crane, sometimes of iron, sometimes of wood; on it the pots were hung for cooking; over the door, in forked cleats, hung the ever-trusty rifle and powder-horn; in one corner stood the larger bed for the "old folks," and under it the trundle-bed for the children; in another stood the old-fashioned spinning-wheel, with a smaller one by its side; in another the heavy table, the only table, of course, there was in the house; in the remaining was a rude cupboard holding the tableware, which consisted of a few cups and saucers, and blue-edged plates, standing singly on their edges against the back, to make the display of table-furniture more conspicuous; while around the room were scattered a few splint-bottom or Windsor chairs, and two or three stools.

These simple cabins were inhabited by a kind and true-hearted people. They were strangers to mock modesty, and the traveler seeking lodging for the night, or desirous of spending a few days in the community, if willing to accept the rude offering, was always welcome, although how they were disposed of at night the reader might not easily imagine; for, as described, a single room was made to answer for kitchen, dining-room, sitting-room, bed-room and parlor, and many families consisted of six or eight members.

The bed was very often made by fixing a post in the floor about six feet from one wall and four feet from the adjoining wall, and fastening a stick to this post about two feet above the floor, on each of two sides, so that the other end of each of the two sticks could be fastened in the opposite wall; clapboards were laid across these, and thus the bed was made complete. Guests were given this bed, while the family disposed of themselves in another corner of the room or in the loft. When several guests were on hand at once they were sometimes disposed of at night in the following manner: When bedtime came the men were requested to step out of doors while the women spread out a broad bed

upon the mid floor, and put themselves to bed in the center; the signal was given, and the men came in and each husband took his place in bed next his own wife, and single men outside beyond them again. They were generally so crowded that they had to lie "spoon" fashion, and whenever anyone wished to turn over he would say "spoon," and the whole company of sleepers would turn over at once. This was the only way they could all keep in bed.

To witness the various processes of cooking in those days would alike surprise and amuse those who have grown up since cooking stoves and ranges came into use. Kettles were hung over the large fire, suspended with pot-hooks, iron or wooden, on the crane, or on poles, one end of which would rest upon a chain. The long-handled frying pan was used for cooking meat. It was either held over the blaze by hand or set down upon coals drawn out upon the hearth. This pan was also used for baking pancakes, also call flapjacks, batter-cakes, etc. A better article for this, however, was the cast iron spider, or Dutch skillet. The best thing for baking bread in those days, and possibly even in these later days, was the flat-bottomed bake kettle, of greater depth, with closely fitting cast-iron cover, and commonly known as the Dutch oven. With coals over and under it, bread and biscuits would be quickly and nicely baked. Turkey and spare-ribs were sometimes roasted before the fire, suspended by a string, a dish being placed underneath to catch the drippings.

Hominy and samp were also much used. The hominy, however, was generally hulled corn—boiled corn from which the hull or bran had been taken by hot lye, hence sometimes called lye hominy. True hominy and samp were made of pounded corn. A popular method of making this, as well as real meal for bread, was to cut out or burn a large hole in the top of a huge stump, in the shape of a mortar, and pounding the corn in this by a maul or beetle suspended by a swing pole like a well-sweep. This and the well-sweep consisted of a pole twenty to thirty feet long fixed in an upright fork so that it could be worked "teeter" fashion. It was a rapid and simple way of drawing water. When the samp was sufficiently pounded it was taken out, the bran floated off, and the delicious grain boiled like rice.

The chief articles of diet in an early day were corn bread, hominy or samp, venison, pork, honey, pumpkin (dried pumpkin for more than half the year), turkey, prairie chicken, squirrel and some other game, with a few additional vegetables a portion of the year. Wheat bread, tea, coffee and fruit were luxuries not to be indulged in except on special occasions, as when visitors were present.

Besides cooking in the manner described, the women had many other arduous duties to perform, one of the chief of which was spinning. The big wheel was used for spinning yarn and the little wheel for spinning flax. These stringed instruments furnished the principal music for the family, and were operated by our mothers and grandmothers with great skill, attained without pecuniary expense, and with far less practice than is necessary for the girls of our period to acquire a skillful use of their costly and elegant instruments. But those wheels, indispensable a few years ago, are all now superseded by the mighty factories which overspread the country, furnishing cloth of all kinds at an expense ten times less than could be incurred now by the old system.

The traveler always found a welcome at the pioneer's cabin. It was never full. Although there might be already a guest for every puncheon, there was still "room for one more," and a wider circle would be made for the new-comer at the log fire. If

the stranger was in search of land, he was doubly welcome, and his host would volunteer to show him all the "first rate claims in this neck of the woods," going with him for days, showing the corners and advantages of every "Congress tract" within a dozen miles of his own cabin.

To his neighbors the pioneer was equally liberal. If a deer was killed, the choicest bits were sent to his nearest neighbor, a half-dozen miles away perhaps. When a pig was butchered, the same custom prevailed. If a new-comer came in too late for "cropping," the neighbors would supply his table with just the same luxuries they themselves enjoyed, and in as liberal quantity, until a crop could be raised. When a new-comer had located his claim, the neighbors for miles around would assemble at the site of the proposed cabin and aid him in "gittin" it up. One party with axes would cut down the trees and hew the logs; another with teams would haul the logs to the ground; another party would "raise" the cabin; while several of the old men would rive the clapboards for the roof. By night the little forest domicile would be up and ready for a "house-warming," which was the dedicatory occupation of the house, when music and dancing and festivity would be enjoyed at full height. The next day the new-comer would be as well situated as his neighbors.

An instance of primitive hospitable manners will be in place here. A traveling Methodist preacher arrived in a distant neighborhood to fill an appointment. The house where services were to be held did not belong to a church member, but no matter for that. Boards were collected from all quarters with which to make temporary seats, one of the neighbors volunteering to lead off in the work, while the host, with the faithful gun, went into the woods in quest of meat, for this was a "settled time" and the preacher was coming and no meat in the house. The host ceased not to chase until he found the meat, in the shape of a deer; returning he sent a boy out after it, with directions on what "pint" to find it. After services, which had been listened to with rapt attention by all the audience, mine host said to his wife, "Old woman, I reckon this 'ere preacher is pretty hungry and you must git him a bite to eat." "What shall I get him?" asked the wife, who had not seen the deer, "thar's nathen in the house to eat." "Why, look thar," returned he, "thar's a deer, and thar's plenty of corn in the field; you git some corn and grate it while I skin the deer, and we'll have a good supper for him." It is needless to add that venison and corn bread made a supper fit for any pioneer preacher, and was thankfully eaten.

Fires set out by Indians or settlers sometimes purposely and sometimes permitted through carelessness, would visit the prairie every autumn, and sometimes the forests, either in autumn or spring, and settlers could not always succeed in defending themselves against the destroying element. Many interesting incidents are related. Often a fire was started to bewilder game, or to bare a piece of ground for the early grazing of stock the ensuing spring, and it would get away under a wind and soon be beyond control. Violent winds would often arise and drive the flames with such rapidity that riders on the fleetest steeds could scarcely escape. On the approach of a prairie fire the farmer would immediately set about "cutting off supplies" for the devouring enemy by a "back fire." Thus by starting a small fire near the fire ground about his premises, and keeping it under control next his property, he would burn off a strip around and prevent the attack of the devouring flames. A few furrows in a ditch around the farm were in some degree a protection.

An original prairie of tall and exuberant grass on fire, especially at night, was a magnificent spectacle, enjoyed only by the pioneer. Here is an instance where the frontiersman, proverbially deprived of the sights and pleasures of an old community, is privileged far beyond the people of the present day in this country. One could scarcely tire of beholding the scene, as its awe-inspiring features seemed constantly to increase, and the whole panorama unceasingly changed like the dissolving views of a magic lantern, or like the aurora borealis. Language cannot convey, words cannot express, the faintest idea of the splendor and grandeur of such a conflagration at night. It was as if the pale queen of night, disdaining to take her accustomed place in the heavens, had dispatched myriads upon myriads of messengers to light their torches at the altar of the setting sun until all had flashed into one long and continuous blaze. One instance has been described as follows:

"Soon the fires began to kindle wider and rise higher from the long grass; the gentle breeze increased to stronger currents, and soon formed the small, flickering blaze into fierce torrent flames, which curled up and leaped along in resistless splendor; and like quickly raising the dark curtain from the luminous stage, the scenes before me were suddenly changed, as if by a magician's wand, into one boundless amphitheater, blazing from earth to heaven and sweeping the horizon round,—columns of lurid flames sportively mounting up to the zenith, and dark clouds of crimson smoke curling away and aloft till they nearly obscured stars and moon, while the rushing, crackling sounds, like roaring cataracts, mingled with distant thunders, were almost deafening. Danger, death, glared all around; it screamed for victims; yet, notwithstanding the imminent peril of prairie fires, one [illegible] almost unable to withdraw [illegible]."

LOUISIANA TERRITORY.

As before mentioned, although De Soto, a Spaniard, first took possession of the Mississippi Valley for his Government, Spain did not establish her title to it by following up the proclamation with immediate settlements, and the country fell into the hands of France, by whose agent it was named "Louisiana."

By the treaty of Utrecht, France ceded to England her possessions in Hudson's Bay, Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, but retained Canada and Louisiana. In 1711 this province was placed in the hands of a governor-general, with headquarters at Mobile, for the purpose of applying a new policy for the settlement and development of the country. The very next year another change was made, placing all this territory in the hands of Anthony Crozat, a wealthy merchant of Paris, but this scheme also failed, as Spain continued to obstruct the efforts of any Frenchman to establish trade, by closing the ports against him. In 1717 John Law appeared on the scene with his famous "Mississippi Company," as the Louisiana branch of the Bank of France; and as his roseate scheme promised to do much in raising crippled France upon a surer footing, extended powers and privileges were granted him. He was to be practically a viceroy, and the life of his charter was fixed at twenty-five years. But in 1720, when the "Mississippi bubble" was at the height of its splendor, it suddenly collapsed, leaving the mother country in a far worse condition than before.

Heretofore Louisiana had been a subordinate dependency under the jurisdiction of the Governor-General of Canada. Early in 1723 the province of Louisiana was erected into an independent Government, and it was divided into nine districts, for civil and military purposes.

Characteristic of human nature, the people [illegible] with [illegible]

finding enormous wealth ready at hand, if they should continue to scour the country, which they did in places as far west as the Rocky Mountains, to the neglect of their agricultural and domestic interests. A habit of roaming became fixed. At the same time their exposed condition was a constant temptation to Indian rapine, and the Natchez tribe in 1723 made a general assault upon the whites. At first they were repulsed, but about five years afterward, aided by the Chickasaws and others, they fell upon the French village of St. Catharine and massacred the whole male population. Two soldiers, who happened to be in the woods, alone escaped to New Orleans, to bear the news. The colonies on the Yazoo and the Washita suffered the same fate. Maddened by these outrages, the whites turned upon the Natchez and in the course of three years exterminated them. They were probably the most intelligent tribe of Indians north of Mexico.

During the fifteen years from 1717 to 1732 the province increased in population from 700 to 5,000, and in prosperity to a wonderful degree. It remained under royal governors until 1764, the end of the French dominion. Most of this time the Indians were troublesome, and in 1754 began the long "French and Indian war" with England, which resulted in favor of the latter, that Government obtaining all of New France, Canada, and the eastern half of Louisiana. This province did not suffer by being the scene of battle, but did suffer a great deal from a flood of irredeemable paper money. In the meantime the western portion, or residue, of the province was secretly promised to Spain; but before either of the foreign powers had opportunity to rejoice long in their western possessions, a new power on earth, the United States, took independent possession of all the country except Louisiana and Florida, which it has maintained ever since. During the seventy years of French control the province of Louisiana increased in population from a few destitute fishermen to a flourishing colony of 13,538.

St. Louis, Missouri, was started in 1764.

Don O'Reilly, the new Governor of Louisiana in 1764, ruled with a despotic hand, yet for the general advantage of the people. His successor, Don Antonio Maria Bucarelly, was mild, and he was succeeded January 1, 1777, by Don Bernard de Galvez, who was the last Governor. He sympathized with American independence. The British, with 140 troops and 1,400 Indians, invaded Upper Louisiana from the north by way of the Straits of Mackinaw, and invested St. Louis, Missouri, in 1780, but were driven off. When the Indians saw that they were led to fight "Americans" as well as Spaniards, they found that they had been deceived, and withdrew from the British army, and thus General George R. Clark, in behalf of the Americans, easily defended St. Louis, and also all the new settlements in this western country.

After the Revolutionary war the country began again to prosper. Governor Galvez, by a census, ascertained that Louisiana had in 1785 a population of about 33,000, exclusive of Indians.

In the summer of the latter year Don Estavan Miro became Governor pro tem. of the Spanish possessions in this country, and was afterward confirmed as such by the king. During his administration a vain attempt was made by the Catholics to establish the Inquisition at New Orleans. He was succeeded in [illegible] by [illegible] de Carondelet, [illegible] colonies grew prosperous. [illegible] the United States [illegible] this direction [illegible] [illegible] Mexico [illegible] [illegible]

Under the leadership of Livingston and Monroe, the United States Government, after various propositions had been discussed by the respective powers, succeeded in effecting, in 1803, a purchase of the whole of Louisiana from France for $11,250,000, and all this country west of the great river consisted of the "Territory of Orleans" (now the State of Louisiana) and the "District of Louisiana" (now the States of Arkansas, Missouri and Iowa, and westward indefinitely). The latter was annexed to the Territory of Indiana for one year, and in 1805 it was erected into a separate Territory, of the second class, the legislative power being vested in the Governor and judges. Before the close of the year it was made a Territory of the first class, under the name of the "Territory of Louisiana," the Government being *administered* by the Governor and judges. The first Governor was James Wilkinson, and he was succeeded near the close of 1806 by Colonel Meriweather Lewis, the seat of Government being at St. Louis; and during his administration the Territory was divided into six judicial districts or large counties—St. Charles, St. Louis, St. Genevieve, Cape Girardeau, New Madrid and Arkansas. In 1810 the population of Louisiana Territory was 21,000, five-sevenths of whom were in Arkansas.

In 1812 the State of Louisiana was admitted into the Union, and then it was deemed expedient to change the name of the Territory. It was accordingly given the name of "Missouri Territory," which it retained until the admission of the State of Missouri in 1821.

IOWA TERRITORY.

Although the "Northwestern Territory" was carved out of Virginia and now divided into the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, [illegible] Iowa, this State was in 1834 incorporated into the "Territory of Michigan," and thus became subject to the ordinance of 1787; and two years later it was made a part of "Wisconsin Territory." And two years still later, in 1838, the "Territory of Iowa" was formed independently, with sixteen counties and a population of 22,859.

In 1833, at Dubuque, a postoffice was established, and some time prior to 1834 one or two justices of the peace had been appointed. In 1834 the Territorial Legislature of Michigan created two counties west of the Mississippi—Dubuque and Des Moines—separated by a line drawn westward from the foot of Rock Island. These counties were partially organized. John King was appointed "Chief Justice" of Dubuque County, and Isaac Leffler, of Burlington, of Des Moines County. Two associate justices in each county were appointed by the Governor. In October, 1835, General George W. Jones, of Dubuque, was elected a delegate to Congress. April 20, 1836, through the efforts of General Jones, Congress passed a bill creating the Territory of Wisconsin, which went into operation July 4, that year. Iowa was then included in that Territory, of which General Henry Dodge was appointed Governor. The census of 1836 showed a population in Iowa of 10,531, of which 6,257 were in Des Moines County and 4,274 in Dubuque County.

The first Legislature assembled at Belmont, Wisconsin, October 25, 1836; the second at Burlington, Iowa, November 6, 1837; and the third also at the latter place, June 1, 1838.

As early as 1837 the people of Iowa began to petition Congress for a separate Territorial organization, which was granted June 12 following. The Governor Lucas of Ohio was appointed by President Van Buren the first Governor of the new Territory. [illegible] he issued a proclamation for the [illegible] of

members of the first Territorial Legislature, to take place September 10. The following were elected:

*Council.*—Jesse B. Brown, J. Keith, E. A. M. Swazey, Arthur Ingram, Robert Ralston, George Hepner, Jesse J. Payne, D. B. Hughes, James M. Clark, Charles Whittlesey, Jonathan W. Parker, Warner Lewis, Stephen Hempstead.

*House.*—Wm. Patterson, Hawkins Taylor, Calvin J. Price, James Brierly, James Hall, Gideon S. Bailey, Samuel Parker, James W. Grimes, George Temple, Van B. Delashmutt, Thomas Blair, George H. Beeler, Wm. G. Coop, Wm. H. Wallace, Asbury B. Porter, John Frierson, Wm. L. Toole, Levi Thornton, S. C. Hastings, Robert G. Roberts, Laurel Summers, Jabez A. Burchard, Jr., Chauncey Swan, Andrew Bankson, Thomas Cox and Hardin Nowlin.

At the session of the above Legislature Wm. W. Chapman was elected delegate to Congress. As the latter body had given the Governor unlimited veto power, and as Governor Lucas was disposed to exercise it arbitrarily, the independent "Hawkeyes" grew impatient under his administration, and, after having a stormy session for a time, they had Congress to limit the veto power. Great excitement also prevailed, both in the Legislature and among the people, concerning the question of the location of the seat of Government for the State. As they knew nothing concerning the great future development and extent of the State, they had no correct idea where the geographical center would or should be. The Black Hawk purchase, which was that strip of land next the Mississippi, in the southeastern part of the State, was the full extent and horizon of their ideas of the new commonwealth. Hence they thought mostly of Burlington or Mount Pleasant for a capital. Indeed, at that time, the Indians had possession of the rest of Iowa. But a few of the more shrewd foresaw that a more central location would need be further to the north at least, if not west, and a point in Johnson County was ultimately decided upon.

Commissioners, appointed by the Governor, selected the exact site, laid out a section of land into a town, sold lots and proceeded to erect the public buildings. The capitol was commenced in 1839 and Iowa City became thenceforward the capital of the State. The fourth Legislative Assembly met at this place December 6, 1841, but not in the new capitol building, as it was not yet ready. Being somewhat difficult to raise the necessary funds, the building was not completed for several years. The early Territorial Legislatures of Iowa laid the foundation for a very just and liberal Government, far in advance of what had ever been done before by any State.

About this time a conflict arose between this Territory and Missouri concerning the boundary line between them. There was a difference of a strip eight or ten miles wide, extending from the Mississippi to the Missouri rivers, which each claimed. Missouri officers, attempting to collect taxes within the disputed territory, were arrested and confined in jail by Iowa sheriffs, and the respective Governors called out the militia, preparing for hostilities. About 1,200 Iowa men enlisted, and 500 were actually armed and encamped in Van Buren County, ready to defend their Territory. Three prominent and able men were sent to Missouri as envoys plenipotentiary, to effect, if possible, a peaceable adjustment of the difficulty. Upon their arrival, they found that the county commissioners of Clark County, Missouri, had rescinded their [illegible]

Court of the United States for the settlement of the boundary question. This proposition was declined; but afterward, upon petition of Iowa and Missouri, Congress authorized a suit to settle the controversy. The suit was duly instituted, and resulted in the decision that Iowa had only asserted "the truth of history," and she knew where the rapids of the Des Moines River were located. Thus ended the Missouri war. "There was much good sense," says Hon. C. C. Nourse, "in the basis upon which peace was secured, to-wit: 'If Missourians did not know where the rapids of the river Des Moines were located, that was no sufficient reason for killing them off with powder and lead; and if we did know a little more of history and geography than they did we ought not to be shot for our learning. We commend our mutual forbearance to older and greater people.'" Under an order from the Supreme Court of the United States commissioners surveyed and established the boundary. The expenses of the war, on the part of Iowa, were never paid, either by the United States or the Territorial Government.

### STATE ORGANIZATION AND SUBSEQUENT HISTORY.

The population having become, by the year 1844, sufficient to justify the formation of a State Government, the Territorial Legislature of Iowa passed an act, approved February 12, 1844, submitting to the people the question of the formation of a State Constitution and providing for the election of delegates to a convention to be called together for that purpose. The people voted for this at their township elections in the following April, giving the measure a large majority. The elected delegates assembled in convention at Iowa City, October 7, 1844, and completed their work by November 1. Hon. Shepherd Leffler, the President of this convention, was instructed to transmit a certified copy of the proposed Constitution to the Delegate in Congress, to be submitted by him to that body at the earliest practicable day. It also provided that it should be submitted, together with any conditions or changes that might be made by Congress, to the people of the Territory, for their approval or rejection, at the township election in April, 1845.

The Constitution, as thus prepared, fixed the boundaries of the State very differently from what were finally agreed upon.

May 4, 1846, a second convention met at Iowa City, and on the 18th of the same month another Constitution, prescribing the boundaries as they now are, was adopted. This was accepted by the people, August 3, by a vote of 9,492 to 9,036. The new Constitution was approved by Congress, and Iowa was admitted as a sovereign State in the American Union, December 28, 1846. The people of the State, anticipating favorable action by Congress, held an election for State officers October 26 which resulted in Ansel Briggs being declared Governor; Elisha Cutler, Jr., Secretary of State; Joseph T. Fales, Auditor; Morgan Reno, Treasurer; and members of the Senate and House of Representatives.

The act of Congress which admitted Iowa gave her the 16th section of every township of land in the State, or its equivalent, for the support of schools; also seventy-two sections of land for the purpose of a university; also five sections of land for the completion of the public buildings; also the salt springs within her limits, not exceeding twelve in number, with sections of land adjoining each; also, in consideration that her public lands should be exempt from taxation by the State, she gave to the State five per cent of the net proceeds of the sale of public lands within the State. Thus provided for, and with [illegible] boundless [illegible] prospects, Iowa [illegible]

menced "housekeeping" upon her own account.

A majority of the Constitutional Convention of 1846 were of the Democratic party, and the instrument contains some of the peculiar tenets of the party at that day. All banks of issue were prohibited within the State. The State was prohibited from becoming a stockholder in any corporation for pecuniary profit, and the General Assembly could only provide for private corporations by general statutes. The Constitution also limited the State's indebtedness to $[illegible]. It required the General Assembly to provide public schools throughout the State for at least three months in the year. Six months' previous residence of any white male citizen of the United States constituted him an elector.

At the time of organization as a State, Iowa had a population of 116,651, as appears by the census of 1847. There were twenty-seven organized counties in the State, and the settlements were rapidly pushing toward the Missouri River.

The first General Assembly was composed of nineteen Senators and forty Representatives. It assembled at Iowa City, November 30,1846, about a month before the State was admitted into the Union.

The most important business transacted was the passage of a bill authorizing a loan of $50,000 for means to run the State Government and pay the expenses of the Constitutional Conventions. The great excitement of the session, however, was the attempt to choose United States Senators. The Whigs had a majority of [illegible] in the House, and the Democrats a majority of one in the Senate. After repeated attempts to [illegible] these majorities [illegible] joint convention [illegible] the purpose [illegible] attempt was abandoned. A school law was passed at this session for the [illegible] of public schools in the State.

At the first session also arose the question of the relocation of the capital. The western boundary of the State, as now determined, left Iowa City too far toward the eastern and southern boundary of the State; this was conceded. Congress had appropriated five sections of land for the erection of public buildings, and toward the close of the session a bill was introduced providing for the re-location of the seat of Government, involving to some extent the location of the State University, which had already been discussed. This bill gave rise to much discussion and parliamentary maneuvering, almost purely sectional in its character. It provided for the appointment of three commissioners, who were authorized to make a location as near the geographical center of the State as a healthy and eligible site could be obtained; to select the five sections of land donated by Congress; to survey and plat into town lots not exceeding one section of the land so selected, etc. Soon after, by "An act to locate and establish a State University," approved February 25, 1847, the unfinished public buildings at Iowa City, together with ten acres of land on which they were situated, were granted for the use of the University, reserving their use, however, by the General Assembly and the State officers, until other provisions were made by law.

When the report of the commissioners, showing their financial operations, had been read in the House of Representatives, at the next session, and while it was under consideration, an indignant member [illegible] moved to refer the report to a select committee of five, with instructions [illegible] [illegible] and how much [illegible]." The report [illegible] Monroe City [illegible] became the seat of Government [illegible]

act approved January 15, 1849, the law by which the location had been made was repealed and the new town was vacated, the money paid by purchasers of lots being refunded to them. This, of course, retained the seat of Government at Iowa City, and precluded for the time the occupation of the building and grounds by the University.

After the adjournment of the first General Assembly, the Governor appointed Joseph Williams, Chief Justice, and George Green and John F. Kinney, Judges of the Supreme Court. They were afterward elected by the second General Assembly, and constituted the Supreme Court until 1855, with the exception that Kinney resigned in January, 1854, and J. C. Hall, of Burlington, was appointed in his place.

At this session Charles Mason, William G. Woodward and Stephen Hempstead were appointed commissioners to prepare a code of laws for the State. Their work was finished in 1850 and was adopted by the General Assembly. This "code" contained among other provisions a code of civil practice, superseding the old common-law forms of actions and writs, and it was admirable for its simplicity and method. It remained in force until 1863, when it was superseded by the more complicated and metaphysical system of the revision of that year.

The first Representatives in Congress were S. Clinton Hastings, of Muscatine, and Shepherd Leffler, of Des Moines County. The second General Assembly elected to the United States Senate Augustus Cæsar Dodge and George W. Jones. The State government, after the first session, was under the control of Democratic administration, till 1855. The electoral vote of the State was cast for Lewis Cass in 1848, and for Franklin Pierce in 1852. The popular vote shows that the Free-Soil element of the State during this period apparently held the balance of power, and that up to 1854 it acted in the State elections to some extent with the Democratic party. In 1848 Lewis Cass received 12,093 votes, Zachary Taylor 11,084, and Martin Van Buren, the Free-Soil candidate, 1,126 votes, being 167 less than a majority for Cass. In 1852 Pierce received 17,762 votes, Scott 15,855, and Hale, Free-Soil, 1,606, being for Pierce 301 votes more than a majority.

The question of the permanent location of the seat of government was not settled, and in 1851 bills were introduced for the removal of the capital to Pella and to Fort Des Moines. The latter appeared to have the support of the majority, but was finally lost in the House on the question of ordering it to its third reading.

At the next session, in 1853, a bill was introduced in the Senate for the removal of the seat of government to Fort Des Moines, and on first vote was just barely defeated. At the next session, however, the effort was more successful, and January 15, 1855, a bill relocating the capital within two miles of the Raccoon Fork of the Des Moines, and for the appointment of commissioners, was approved by Governor Grimes. The site was selected in 1856, in accordance with the provisions of this act, the land being donated to the State by citizens and property-holders of Des Moines. An association of citizens erected a building for a temporary capitol, and leased it to the State at a nominal rent.

The passage by Congress of the act organizing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, and the provision it contained abrogating that portion of the Missouri Bill that prohibited slavery and involuntary servitude north of 36° 30′ was the beginning of a political revolution in the Northern States, and in none was it more marked than in the State of Iowa. Iowa was the "first free child born of the Missouri Compromise," and has always resented the discrimination her founders patent.

The year 1856 marked a new era in the history of Iowa. In 1854 the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad had been completed to the east bank of the Mississippi River, opposite Davenport. In the same year the corner-stone of a railroad bridge that was to be the first to span the "Father of Waters," was laid with appropriate ceremonies at this point. St. Louis had resolved that the enterprise was unconstitutional, and by writs of injunction made an unsuccessful effort to prevent its completion. Twenty years later in her history, St. Louis repented her folly, and made atonement for her sin by imitating Iowa's example. January 1, 1856, this railroad was completed to Iowa City. In the meantime, two other railroads had reached the east bank of the Mississippi—one opposite Burlington, and one opposite Dubuque—and these were being extended into the interior of the State. Indeed, four other lines of railroads had been projected across the State from the Mississippi to the Missouri, having eastern connections.

May 15, 1856, Congress passed an act granting to the State, to aid in the construction of railroads, the public lands in alternate sections, six miles on either side of the proposed lines. An extra session of the General Assembly was called in July of this year, that disposed of the grant to the several companies that proposed to complete these enterprises. The population of Iowa was now [illegible]. Public attention had been called to the necessity of a railroad across the continent. The position of Iowa, in the very heart and centre of the republic, on the route of this great highway of the continent, began to attract attention. Cities and towns sprang up through the State as if by magic. Capital began to pour into the State, and had it been employed in developing the vast coal measures and [illegible] manufactories, or [illegible] been expended in improving the lands, and in building houses and barns, it would have been well. But all were in haste to get rich, and the spirit of speculation ruled the hour.

In the meantime, every effort was made to help the speedy completion of the railroads. Nearly every county and city on the Mississippi, and many in the interior, voted large corporate subscriptions to the stock of the railroad companies, and issued their negotiable bonds for the amount. Thus enormous county and city debts were incurred, the payment of which these municipalities tried to avoid, upon the plea that they had exceeded the constitutional limitation of their powers. The Supreme Court of the United States held these bonds to be valid, and the courts by mandamus compelled the city and county authorities to levy taxes to pay the judgments recovered upon them. These debts are not all paid, even to this day; but the worst is over, and the incubus is in the course of ultimate extinction. The most valuable lessons are those learned in the school of experience, and accordingly the corporations of Iowa have ever since been noted for economy.

In 1856 the popular vote was as follows: Fremont, 43,954; Buchanan, [illegible]; and Fillmore, [illegible]. This was [illegible] less than a majority for Fremont. The following year an election was held, after an exciting campaign, for State officers, resulting in a majority of [illegible] for Ralph P. Lowe, the Republican nominee. The Legislature was largely Republican in both branches.

One of the most injurious results to the State arising from the spirit of speculation prevalent in 1856, was the purchase and entry of [illegible] Government land within the State by non-residents. This land was held for speculation, and [illegible] beyond the reach of [illegible]. [illegible] from the [illegible]

policy of the Federal Government in selling lands within her borders. The money thus obtained by the Federal Government has been comparatively inconsiderable. The value of this magnificent public domain to the United States was not in the few thousands of dollars she might exact from the hardy settlers, or that she might obtain from the speculator who hoped to profit by the settlers' labors in improving the country. Statesmen should have taken a broader and more comprehensive view of national economy, and a view more in harmony with the divine economy that had prepared these vast fertile plains of the West for the "homes of men and the seats of empire." It was here that new States were to be builded up, that should be the future strength of the nation against foreign invasion or home revolt. A single regiment of Iowa soldiers during the dark days of the Rebellion was worth more to the nation than all the money she ever exacted from the toil and sweat of Iowa's early settlers. Could the statesmen of forty years ago have looked forward to this day, when Iowa pays her $1,000,000 annually into the treasury of the nation for the extinction of the national debt, they would have realized that the founding of new States was a greater enterprise than the retailing of public lands.

In January, 1857, another Constitutional Convention assembled at Iowa City, which framed the present State Constitution. One [illegible]

[illegible]

and counties was also limited to 5 per cent. upon the valuation of their taxable property. The judges of the Supreme Court were to be elected by the popular vote. The permanent seat of government was fixed at Des Moines, and the State University located at Iowa City. The qualifications of electors remained the same as under the old Constitution. But the schedule provided for a vote of the people upon a separate proposition to strike the word "white" out of the suffrage clause, which, had it prevailed, would have resulted in conferring the right of suffrage without distinction of color. Since the early organization of Iowa there had been upon the statute book a law providing that no negro, mulatto nor Indian should be a competent witness in any suit or proceeding to which a white man was a party. The General Assembly of 1856-7 repealed this law, and the new Constitution contained a clause forbidding such disqualification in the future. It also provided for the education of "all youth of the State" through a system of common schools. This Constitution was adopted at the ensuing election by a vote of 40,311 to 38,681.

October 19, 1857, Governor Grimes issued a proclamation declaring the city of Des Moines to be the capital of the State of Iowa. The removal of the archives and offices was commenced at once and continued through the fall. It was an undertaking of no small magnitude; there was not a mile of railroad to facilitate the work, and the [illegible]

ments contained large sums of money, mostly individual funds, however. Thus Iowa City ceased to be the capital of the State, after four Territorial Legislatures, six State Legislatures and three Constitutional Conventions had held their sessions there. By the exchange, the old capitol at Iowa City became the seat of the university, and, except the rooms occupied by the United States District Court, passed under the immediate and direct control of the trustees of that institution. Des Moines was now the permanent seat of government, made so by the fundamental law of the State, and January 11, 1858, the Seventh General Assembly convened at the new capitol. The citizens' association, which built this temporary building, borrowed the money of James D. Eads, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and leased it to the State. In 1864 the State purchased the building. At the session of the General Assembly in 1858, James W. Grimes was elected United States Senator as successor to George W. Jones.

During the years 1858-'65, the Sioux Indians became troublesome in the northwestern part of the State. They made frequent raids for the purpose of plunder, and on several occasions murdered whole families of settlers. In 1861 several companies of militia were ordered to that portion of the State, to hunt down and expel the thieves. No battles were fought. The Indians fled as soon as they discovered that systematic measures had been adopted for their punishment.

PATRIOTISM.

The Presidential campaign of 1860 was the most remarkable and exciting of all in the history of Iowa. The day [illegible] civil war [illegible] inaugurated and [illegible] Lincoln was [illegible] well [illegible] The people of Iowa [illegible] hatred or ill-will toward the people of any State or section of the Union. There was, however, on the part of the majority, a cool determination to consider and decide upon our national relations to this institution of slavery, uninfluenced by any threat of violence or civil war. The popular vote of Iowa gave Mr. Lincoln [illegible]; Stephen A. Douglas, 55,111; Breckinridge, 1,048.

The General Assembly of the State of Iowa, as early as 1851, had by joint resolution declared that the State of Iowa was "bound to maintain the union of these States by all the means in her power." The same year the State furnished a block of marble for the Washington monument at the national capital, and by order of the General Assembly there was inscribed upon its enduring surface the following: "Iowa: Her affections, like the rivers of her borders, flow to an inseparable Union." The time was now approaching in her history when these declarations of attachment and fidelity to the nation were to be put to a practical test.

The declaration of Mr. Buchanan's last annual message, that the nation possessed no constitutional power to coerce a seceding State, was received by a great majority of our citizens with humiliation and distrust. Anxiously they awaited the expiring hours of his administration, and looked to the incoming President as the expected deliverer that should rescue the nation from the hands of traitors and the control of those whose [illegible] for [illegible]. The attack upon the national flag [illegible] a [illegible] the [illegible] loyal States of the republic [illegible] was [illegible] in Iowa, and when the proclamation of the President was published, April 15, 1861, calling for [illegible] to maintain the honor, the integrity and [illegible] our national Union and the perpetuity of popular government."

the good people of Iowa were more than willing to respond to the call. Party lines gave way, and for a while, at least, party spirit was hushed, and the cause of our common country was supreme in the affections of the people. Peculiarly fortunate were the citizens of Iowa at this crisis, in having a truly representative man, Samuel J. Kirkwood, as executive of the State.

Within thirty days after the date of the President's call for troops, the first Iowa regiment was mustered into the service of the United States, a second regiment was in camp ready for the service, and the General Assembly of the State was convened in special session, and had by joint resolution solemnly pledged every resource of men and money to the national cause.

The Constitution of Iowa limited the State debt to $250,000, except debts contracted to "repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or defend the State in war." The General Assembly authorized a loan of $800,000 for a war and defense fund, to be expended in organizing, arming, equipping and subsisting the militia of the State to meet the present and future requisitions of the President. Those in power looked to the spirit rather than to the letter of the Constitution, and acted upon the theory that to preserve the nation was to preserve the State, and that to prevent invasion was the most effectual means of repelling it. A few, however, in both branches of the General Assembly were more careful of the letter of the Constitution. Three votes in the Senate and seventeen in the House were cast against the loan bill. These bonds were at 7 per cent. interest. Only [illegible] were ever issued, and they were purchased and held chiefly by our own citizens. At this crisis James W. Grimes and James Harlan were in the United States Senate, and General Samuel R. Curtis and General Vandever in the House of Representatives. During the first year of the war, Iowa furnished sixteen regiments of infantry, six of cavalry and three batteries, in all, 22,000 soldiers. Iowa had no refuse population to enlist as "food for powder." Her cities contained none of that element found about the purlieus of vice in the great centers of population. Her contribution to the armies of the republic was a genuine offering of manhood and patriotism. From her fields, her workshops, her counting-houses, her offices, and the halls of her schools and colleges, she contributed the best muscle, sinew and brain of an industrious, enterprising and educated people. The first regiment of Iowa soldiers fought the battle of Wilson's Creek after their term of enlistment had expired, and after they were entitled to a discharge. They were citizen soldiers, each of whom had a personal interest in the struggle. It was to them no question of enlistment, of bounty or of pay. When the gallant General Lyon placed himself at their head, and told them that the honor of Iowa and of the nation was in their hands, he addressed men who knew what the appeal meant, and to whom such an appeal was never made in vain.

At the fall election of 1861, party spirit had revived; and the contest for the control of the State administration was warm and earnest. Dissensions arose in both parties but the election resulted in a majority of [illegible] votes for Kirkwood, who was thus retained as Governor of Iowa. In 1863 the Republicans elected their candidate for Governor, William M. Stone, by a majority of [illegible].

Meanwhile the General Assembly had passed a law authorizing the "soldiers' vote," that is, citizens of the State in the volunteer military service of the United States, whether within or without the limits of the State, were authorized to open a poll on the day of the election, and to return

turn of their votes to the proper civil authorities. In the Presidental contest of 1864 the popular vote at home was as follows: Lincoln, 72,122; McClellan, 47,703. The soldier vote returned was: Lincoln, 16,844; McClellan, 1,883.

The General Assembly did all in its power to encourage enlistment and to protect the soldiers in the field and their families at home. Statutes were enacted suspending all suits against soldiers in the service, and all writs of execution or attachment against their property; and county boards of supervisors were authorized to vote bounties for enlistments, and pecuniary aid to the families of those in the service. The spirits of our people rose and fell, according to the success of the Union armies. One day the bells rung out with joy for the surrender of Vicksburg, and again the air seemed full of heaviness because of our defeats on the Peninsula; but through all these dark and trying days, the faith of the great majority never wavered.

The Emancipation Proclamation of the President was to them an inspiration of a new hope.

In the Adjutant's department at Des Moines are preserved the shot-riddled colors and standards of Iowa's regiments. Upon them, by special authority, were inscribed from time to time during the war the names of the battle-fields upon which these regiments gained distinction. These names constitute the geographical nomenclature of two-thirds of the territory lately in rebellion. From the Des Moines River to the Gulf, from the Mississippi to the Atlantic, in the Mountains of West Virginia and in the valley of the Shenandoah, the Iowa soldier made his presence known and felt, and maintained the honor of the State and the cause of the nation. They were with Lyon at Wilson's Creek; [illegible] of Donelson. They fought with [illegible] and with Curtis at Pea Ridge; [illegible] at Champion Hills; with Reid at Shiloh. They were with Grant at the surrender of Vicksburg. They fought above the clouds with Hooker at Lookout Mountain. They were with Sherman in his march to the sea, and were ready for battle when Johnston surrendered. They were with Sheridan in the valley of the Shenandoah, and were in the veteran ranks of the nation's deliverers that stacked their arms in the national capitol at the close of the war.

The State furnished to the armies of the republic, during the war, over 70,000 men, and 20,000 of these perished in battle or from diseases contracted in the service.

We append here a brief notice of each regiment:

The First Regiment was organized under the President's first call for three-months volunteers, with John Francis Bates, of Dubuque, as Colonel. It comprised various independent military companies that had been organized before the war, who tendered their services even before the breaking out of hostilities. They were mustered in May 14, and first saw service under General Lyon in Missouri.

Second Infantry; Samuel R. Curtis, of Keokuk, Colonel. This was the first three-years regiment, and made a most distinguished record throughout the South, going with Sherman to the sea, returning through the Carolinas, etc. After the battle at Fort Donelson, the unenthusiastic General Halleck pronounced this regiment "the bravest of the brave."

Third Infantry; Nelson G. Williams, of Dubuque County, Colonel. Veteranized in 1864, but before the new officers received their commissions the regiment was [illegible] out of existence at the battle of Atlanta.

Fourth Infantry; G. M. Dodge, of Council Bluffs, Colonel. Engaged in the principal battles of the South.

Fifth Infantry; William H. Worthington, of Keokuk, Colonel; [illegible]

1865; and were transferred to the Fifth Cavalry.

Sixth Infantry; John A. McDowell, of Keokuk, Colonel. Engaged faithfully in many of the prominent battles.

Seventh Infantry; J. G. Lauman, of Burlington, Colonel. It lost 227 at the single battle of Belmont.

Eighth Infantry; Frederick Steele, of the regular army, Colonel. Most of this command suffered in rebel prisons for eight months. Was on duty in Alabama nearly a year after the collapse of the Rebellion.

Ninth Infantry; William Vandever, of Dubuque, Colonel. Was in almost every Southern State, traveling altogether 10,000 miles; marched more than 4,000 miles!

Tenth Infantry; Nicholas Persczel, of Davenport, Colonel. Fought mainly in Mississippi; losing half its number at the battle of Champion Hills alone!

Eleventh Infantry; A. M. Hare, of Muscatine, Colonel. Served mainly in the interior of the South, doing as valiant service as any other regiment.

Twelfth Infantry; J. J. Wood, of Maquoketa, Colonel. In rebel prisons eight months. Veteranized January 4, 1864, a larger proportion of the men re-enlisting than from any other Iowa regiment. Served for several months after the close of the war.

Thirteenth Infantry; M. M. Crocker, of Des Moines, Colonel. Fought in the Southern interior and made the famous march with Sherman to the sea, being the first to enter Columbia, South Carolina, where secession had its rise.

Fourteenth Infantry; William T. Shaw, of Anamosa, Colonel. Nearly all captured at Shiloh, but were released after a few months. Engaged in some of the severest contests.

Fifteenth Infantry; Hugh T. Reid, of Keokuk, Colonel. Served three and a half years in the heart of the Rebellion.

Sixteenth Infantry; Alex. Chambers, of the regular army, Colonel. Bravely served throughout the South.

Seventeenth Infantry; John W. Rankin, of Keokuk, Colonel. Served in the interior of the South.

Eighteenth Infantry; John Edwards, of Chariton, Colonel. Much of its time was spent in garrison duty.

Nineteenth Infantry; Benjamin Crabb, of Washington, Colonel. Served mainly in Mississippi. Were prisoners of war about ten months.

Twentieth Infantry, comprising five companies each from Scott and Linn counties, who vied with each other in patriotism; William M. Dye, of Marion, Colonel. Engaged mainly on the Gulf coast.

Twenty-first Infantry; ex-Governor Samuel Merrill, Colonel. Distinguished in valiant service throughout the South. See Twenty-third Regiment.

Twenty-second Infantry; William M. Stone, of Knoxville, since Governor of the State, was Colonel. Did excellent service, all the way from Mississippi to old Virginia.

Twenty-third Infantry; William Dewey, of Fremont County, Colonel. Its services were mainly in Mississippi. At Black River but a few minutes were required in carrying the rebel works, but those few minutes were fought with fearful loss to the troops. The Twenty-first also participated in this daring assault, and immediately after the victory was gained General Lawler passed down the line and warmly shook every man by the hand, so great was his emotion.

Twenty-fourth Infantry; the "Iowa Temperance Regiment," was raised by Eber C. Byam, of Linn County. Engaged mainly in the Lower Mississippi Valley.

Twenty-fifth Infantry; George A. Stone, of Mt. Pleasant, Colonel. [illegible]

Twenty-sixth Infantry; Milo Smith, of Clinton, Colonel. [illegible] months.

Twenty-seventh Infantry; James I. Gilbert, of Lansing, Colonel. On duty all the way from Minnesota to the Gulf of Mexico.

Twenty-eighth Infantry; William E. Miller, of Iowa City, Colonel. Service, in the region of the Lower Mississippi.

Twenty-ninth Infantry; Thomas H. Benton, Jr., of Council Bluffs, Colonel. Stationed in Arkansas.

Thirtieth Infantry; Charles B. Abbott, of Louisa County, Colonel. In the thickest of the war, coming home loaded with honors.

Thirty-first Infantry; William Smyth, of Marion, Colonel. Returned from its many hard-fought battles in the interior of the South with only 370 men out of 1,000 enlisted.

Thirty-second Infantry; John Scott, of Nevada, Colonel. Engaged in a number of battles.

Thirty-third Infantry; Samuel A. Rice, a popular politician of Central Iowa, Colonel. Served from Arkansas to Alabama.

Thirty-fourth Infantry; George W. Clark, of Indianola, Colonel. Traveled 15,000 miles in its service!

Thirty-fifth Infantry; S. G. Hill, of Muscatine, Colonel. Served bravely in a dozen battles, and traveled 10,000 miles.

Thirty-sixth Infantry; Charles W. Kittredge, of Ottumwa, Colonel. Suffered a great deal from sickness--small-pox, measles, malaria, etc.

Thirty-seventh Infantry, the "Gray-Beard Regiment," being composed of men over forty-five years of age, and was the only one of its kind in the war. Garrison and post duty.

Thirty-eighth Infantry; D. H. Hughes, of Decorah, Colonel. Most unfortunate of all in respect of sickness, 300 dying during the first two years.

Thirty-ninth Infantry; H. J. B. Cummings, of Winterset, Colonel. One of the most distinguished regiments in the field.

Fortieth Infantry; John A. Garrett, of Newton, Colonel.

Forty-first Infantry was not completed, and the three companies raised for it were attached to the Seventh Cavalry.

There were no regiments numbered Forty-second or Forty-third.

Forty-fourth Infantry for 100 days; Stephen H. Henderson, Colonel. Garrison duty in Tennessee.

Forty-fifth Infantry, for 100 days; A. H. Bereman, of Mt. Pleasant, Colonel. Garrison duty in Tennessee.

Forty-sixth Infantry, for 100 days; D. B. Henderson, of Clermont, Colonel. Garrison duty in Tennessee.

Forty-seventh Infantry, for 100 days; James P. Sanford, of Oskaloosa, Colonel. Stationed at the sickly place of Helena, Arkansas.

Forty-eighth Infantry (battalion), for 100 days; O. H. P. Scott, of Farmington, Lieutenant-Colonel. Guarded prisoners on Rock Island.

First Cavalry; Fitz Henry Warren, of Burlington, Colonel. Served for three years, mainly along the Lower Mississippi.

Second Cavalry; W. L. Elliott, a Captain in the Third Cavalry of the regular army, Colonel. Fought faithfully in many important battles in Tennessee and Mississippi.

Third Cavalry; Cyrus Bussey, of Broomfield, Colonel. Distinguished in war.

Fourth Cavalry; A. B. Porter, of Mt. Pleasant, Colonel. Participated with zeal and judgment in the hottest of battles in Tennessee and Mississippi.

Fifth Cavalry, only in part an Iowa regiment; William W. Lowe, of the regular army, Colonel. Distinguished in the hotly contested battles of Tennessee and vicinity.

Sixth Cavalry; D. S. Wilson, of Dubuque, Colonel. Served against the Indians.

Seventh Cavalry; S. W. Summers, of

Ottumwa, Colonel. Served against the Indians.

Eighth Cavalry; Joseph B. Dorr, of Dubuque, Colonel. Served faithfully in guarding Sherman's communications, etc.

Ninth Cavalry; M. M. Trumbull, of Cedar Falls, Colonel. Scouting, guard and garrison duties in Arkansas.

First Battery of Light Artillery; C. H. Fletcher, of Burlington, Captain. Served in Arkansas and Tennessee.

Second Battery; Nelson T. Spoor, of Council Bluffs, Captain. Engaged at Farmington, Corinth and other places.

Third Battery; M. M. Hayden, of Dubuque, Captain. Engaged at Pea Ridge, and in other important battles.

Fourth Battery; on duty most of the time in Louisiana.

Iowa Regiment of Colored Troops; John G. Hudson, of Missouri, Colonel. Garrison duty at St. Louis and elsewhere.

Northern Border Brigade; James A. Sawyer, of Sioux City, Colonel. Protected the Northwestern frontier.

Southern Border Brigade; protected the southern border of the State.

The following promotions were made by the United States Government from Iowa regiments: To the rank of Major-General—Samuel R. Curtis, Frederick Steele, Frank J. Herron and Grenville M. Dodge; to that of Brigadier-General—Jacob G. Lauman, James M. Tuttle, W. L. Elliott, Fitz Henry Warren, Charles L. Matthies, William Vandever, M. M. Crocker, Hugh T. Reid, Samuel A. Rice, John. M. Corse, Cyrus Bussey, Edward Hatch, Elliott W. Rice, William W. Belknap, John Edwards, James A. Williamson, James I. Gilbert and Thomas J. McKean; Corse, Hatch, Belknap, Elliott and Vandever were brevetted Major-Generals; brevetted Brigadier-Generals—William T. Clark, Edward F. Winslow, S. G. Hill, Thomas H. Benton, S. S. Glasgow, Clark R. Weaver, Francis M. Drake, George A. Stone, Datus E. Coon, George W. Clark, Herman H. Heath, J. M. Hedrick and W. W. Lowe.

## IOWA SINCE THE WAR.

The two principal events of political interest in this State since the war have been the popular contests concerning woman suffrage and the liquor traffic. In the popular elections the people gave a majority against the former measure, but in favor of prohibiting the sale or manufacture of intoxicating liquors.

A list of State officers to date is given on a subsequent page. The last vote for Governor, October 9, 1883, stood as follows: For Buren R. Sherman, Republican, 164,141; L. G. Kinne, Democrat, 140,032, and James B. Weaver, National Greenback, 23,093.

## STATE INSTITUTIONS.

The present capitol building is a beautiful specimen of modern architecture. Its dimensions are, in general, 246 x 364 feet, with a dome and spire extending up to a height of 275 feet. In 1870 the General Assembly made an appropriation, and provided for the appointment of a board of commissioners to commence the work of building. They were duly appointed and proceeded to work, laying the corner-stone with appropriate ceremonies, November 23, 1871. The structure is not yet completed. When finished it will have cost about [illegible].

The State University, at Iowa City, was established there in [illegible], immediately after the removal of the capital to Des Moines. As had already been planned, it occupied the old capitol building. As early as January, 1849, two branches of the university were established, one at Fairfield and one at Dubuque. At Fairfield, the board of directors organized and erected a building at a cost of [illegible]. This was nearly destroyed by a hurricane the following year,

but was rebuilt more substantially by the citizens of Fairfield. This branch never received any aid from the State, and January 24, 1853, at the request of the board, the General Assembly terminated its relation to the State. The branch at Dubuque had only a nominal existence.

By act of Congress, approved July 20, 1840, two entire townships of land were set apart in this State for the support of a university. The Legislature of this State placed the management of this institution in the hands of a board of fifteen trustees, five to be chosen (by the Legislature) every two years, the superintendent of public instruction to be president of the board. This board was also to appoint seven trustees for each of the three normal schools, to be simultaneously established—one each at Andrew, Oskaloosa and Mt. Pleasant. One was never started at the last-named place, and after a feeble existence for a short time the other two were discontinued. The university itself was closed during 1859-'60, for want of funds.

The law department was established in June, 1868, and soon afterward the Iowa Law School at Des Moines, which had been in successful operation for three years, was transferred to Iowa City and merged in the department. The medical department was established in 1869; and in 1874 a chair of military instruction was added.

Since April 11, 1870, the government of the university has been in the hands of a board of regents. The present faculty comprises forty-two professors, and the attendance 560 students.

The State Normal School is located at Cedar Falls, and was opened in 1876. It has now a faculty of nine members, with an attendance of 301 pupils.

The State Agricultural College is located at Ames, in Story County, being established by the legislative act of March 23, 1858. In 1862 Congress granted to Iowa 240,000 acres of land for the endowment of schools of agriculture and the mechanic arts. The main building was completed in 1868, and the institution opened the following year. Tuition is free to pupils from the State over sixteen years of age. The college farm comprises 860 acres, of which a major portion is in cultivation. Professors, twenty-two; scholars, 319.

The Deaf and Dumb Institute was established in 1855, at Iowa City, but was afterward removed to Council Bluffs, to a tract of ninety acres of land two miles south of that city. In October, 1870, the main building and one wing were completed and occupied. In February, 1877, fire destroyed the main building and east wing, and during the summer following a tornado partially demolished the west wing. It is at present (1885) manned with fifteen teachers, and attended by 292 pupils.

The College for the Blind has been at Vinton since 1862. Prof. Samuel Bacon, himself blind, a fine scholar, who had founded the Institution for the Blind, at Jacksonville, Illinois, commenced as early as 1852 a school of instruction at Keokuk. The next year the institution was adopted by the State and moved to Iowa City, with Prof. Bacon as principal. It was moved thence, in 1862, to Vinton. The building was erected and the college manned at vast expenditure of money. It is said that $282,000 were expended upon the building alone, and that it required an outlay of $5,000 a year to heat it, while it had accommodations for 130 inmates. At present, however, they have accommodations for more pupils, with an attendance of 132. There are eleven teachers. The annual legislative appropriation is $[illegible], besides $[illegible] per year for each pupil.

The first Iowa Hospital for the Insane was established by an act of the Legislature approved January 24, 1855. It is located at Mt. Pleasant, where the building was com-

pleted in 1861, at a cost of $258,555. Within the first three months 100 patients were admitted, and before the close of October, 1877, an aggregate of 3,684 had been admitted. In April, 1876, a portion of the building was destroyed by fire. At this institution there are now ninety-four superintendents and assistants, in charge of 472 patients.

Another Hospital for the Insane, at Independence, was opened May 1, 1873, in a building which cost $88,114. The present number of inmates is 580, in the care of 111 superintendents and employes.

The Soldiers' Orphans' Home is located at Davenport. It was originated by Mrs. Annie Wittenmeyer, during the late war, who called a convention for the purpose at Muscatine, September 7, 1863, and July 13 following the institution was opened in a brick building at Lawrence, Van Buren County. It was sustained by voluntary contributions until 1866, when the State took charge of it. The Legislature provided at first for three "homes." The one in Cedar Falls was organized in 1865, an old hotel building being fitted up for it, and by the following January there were ninety-six inmates. In October, 1869, the Home was removed to a large brick building about two miles west of Cedar Falls, and was very prosperous for several years; but in 1876 the Legislature devoted this building to the State Normal School, and the buildings and grounds of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at Glenwood, Mills County, to an institution for the support of feeble-minded children, and also provided for the removal of the soldiers' orphans at the Glenwood and Cedar Falls homes to the institution at Davenport. The latter has now in charge 169 orphans.

The Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children, referred to above, is at Glenwood, established by the Legislature in March, 1876. The institution was opened September 1, following, with a few pupils; but now the attendance is 215, in the care of four teachers. This asylum is managed by three trustees, one of whom must be a resident of that county, Mills.

The first penitentiary was established in 1841, near Fort Madison, its present location. The cost of the original building was $55,934, and its capacity was sufficient for 138 convicts. At present there are at this prison 364 convicts, in charge of forty-three employes.

The penitentiary at Anamosa was established in 1872–'3. It now has 239 convicts and thirty-four employes.

The boys' reform school was permanently located at Eldora, Hardin County, in 1872. For the three years previous it was kept at the building of the Iowa Manual Labor Institute at Salem, Henry County. Only boys between seven and sixteen years of age are admitted. Credit of time for good conduct is given, so that occasionally one is discharged before he is of age. There are now (1885) 201 pupils here.

The "girls' department" is at Mitchellville, similarly managed. Inmates, eighty-three.

The State Historical Society is in part supported by the State, the Governor appointing nine of the eighteen curators. This society was provided for in connection with the University, by legislative act of January 28, 1857, and it has published a series of valuable collections, and a large number of finely engraved portraits of prominent and early settlers.

The State Agricultural Society is conducted under the auspices of the State, and is one of the greatest promoters of the welfare of the people among all the State organizations. It holds an annual fair at Des Moines, and its proceedings are also published annually, at the expense of the State.

The Fish Hatching House has been suc-

cessfully carrying on its good work since its establishment in 1874, near Anamosa. Three fish commissioners are appointed, one for each of the three districts into which the State is for the purpose divided.

The State Board of Health, established in 1880, has an advisory supervision, and to a limited extent also a police supervision, over the health of the people,—especially with reference to the abatement of those nuisances that are most calculated to promulgate dangerous and contagious diseases. Their publications, which are made at the expense of the State, should be studied by every citizen

EDUCATIONAL.

The germ of the free public school system of Iowa, which now ranks second to none in the United States, was planted by the first settlers, and in no other public measure have the people ever since taken so deep an interest. They have expanded and improved their original system until now it is justly considered one of the most complete, comprehensive and liberal in the country.

Nor is this to be wondered at when it is remembered that humble log school-houses were built almost as soon as the log cabins of the earliest settlers were occupied, and school-teachers were among the first immigrants to Iowa. Schools, therefore, the people have had everywhere from the start, and the school-houses, in their character and accommodations, have kept fully abreast with the times.

The first school-house within the limits of Iowa was a log cabin at Dubuque, built by J. L. Langworthy and a few other miners, in the autumn of 1833. When it was completed George Cubbage was employed as teacher during the winter of 1833-'34, thirty-five pupils attending his school. Barrett Whittemore taught the next school term, with twenty-five pupils in attendance. Mrs. Caroline Dexter commenced teaching in Dubuque in March, 1836. She was the first female teacher there, and probably the first in Iowa. In 1839 Thomas H. Benton, Jr., afterward for ten years Superintendent of Public Instruction, opened an English and classical school in Dubuque. The first tax for the support of schools at Dubuque was levied in 1840.

At Burlington a commodious log school-house, built in 1834, was among the first buildings erected. A Mr. Johnson taught the first school in the winter of 1834-'5.

In Muscatine County, the first school was taught by George Bumgardner, in the spring of 1837. In 1839 a log school-house was erected in Muscatine, which served for a long time as school-house, church and public hall.

The first school in Davenport was taught in 1838. In Fairfield, Miss Clarissa Sawyer, James F. Chambers and Mrs. Reed taught school in 1839.

Johnson County was an entire wilderness when Iowa City was located as the capital of the Territory of Iowa, in May, 1839. The first sale of lots took place August 18, 1839, and before January 1, 1840, about twenty families had settled within the limits of the town. During the same year Jesse Berry opened a school in a small frame building he had erected on what is now College street.

In Monroe County, the first settlement was made in 1843, by Mr. John R. Gray, about two miles from the present site of Eddyville; and in the summer of 1844 a log school-house was built by Gray, William V. Beedle, C. Renfro, Joseph McMullen and Willoughby Randolph, and the first school was opened by Miss Urania Adams. The building was occupied for school purposes for nearly two years.

About a year after the first cabin was built at Oskaloosa, a log school-house was built, in which school was opened by Samuel W. Caldwell in 1844.

"At Fort Des Moines, now the capital of the State, the first school was taught by Lewis Whitten, Clerk of the District Court, in the winter of 1846-'7, in one of the rooms on "Coon Row," built for barracks.

The first school in Pottawattamie County was opened by George Green, a Mormon, at Council Point, prior to 1849; and until about 1854 nearly all the teachers in that vicinity were Mormons.

The first school in Decorah was taught in 1855, by Cyrus C. Carpenter, since Governor of the State. In Crawford County the first school-house was built in Mason's Grove, in 1856, and Morris McHenry first occupied it as teacher.

During the first twenty years of the history of Iowa, the log school-house prevailed, and in 1861 there were 893 of these primitive structures in use for school purposes in the State. Since that time they have been gradually disappearing. In 1865 there were 796; in 1870, 336; and in 1875, 121.

In 1846, the year of Iowa's admission as a State, there were 20,000 scholars out of 100,000 inhabitants. About 400 school districts had been organized. In 1850 there were [illegible],200, and in 1857 the number had increased to 3,265.

In March, 1858, upon the recommendation of Hon. M. L. Fisher, then Superintendent of Public Instruction, the seventh General Assembly enacted that "each civil township is declared a school district," and provided that these should be divided into sub-districts. This law went into force March 20, 1858, and reduced the number of school districts from about 3,500 to less than 900. This change of school organization resulted in a very material reduction of the expenditures for the compensation of district secretaries and treasurers. An effort was made for several years, from 1867 to 1872, to abolish the sub-district system. Mr. Kissell, Superintendent, recommended this in his report of January 1, 1872, and Governor Merrill forcibly endorsed his views in his annual message. But the Legislature of that year provided for the formation of independent districts from the sub-districts of district townships.

The system of graded schools was inaugurated in 1849, and new schools, in which more than one teacher is employed, are universally graded.

Teachers' institutes were organized early in the history of the State. The first official mention of them occurs in the annual report of Hon. Thomas H. Benton, Jr., made December 2, 1850, who said: "An institution of this character was organized a few years ago, composed of the teachers of the mineral regions of Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa. An association of teachers has also been formed in the county of Henry, and an effort was made in October last to organize a regular institute in the county of Jones."

No legislation, however, was had until March, 1858, when an act was passed authorizing the holding of teachers' institutes for periods not less than six working days, whenever not less than thirty teachers should desire. The superintendent was authorized to expend not exceeding $100 for any one institute, to be paid out by the county superintendent, as the institute may direct, for teachers and lecturers, and $[illegible],000 was appropriated to defray the expenses of these institutes. Mr. Fisher at once pushed the matter of holding institutes, and December 6, 1858, he reported to the Board of Education that institutes had been appointed in twenty counties within the preceding six months, and more would have been held but the appropriation had been exhausted. At the first session of the Board of Education, commencing December 6, 1858, a code of school laws was enacted which retained the existing provisions for teachers' institutes. In March, 1860, the

General Assembly amended the act of the board by appropriating "a sum not exceeding $50 annually for one such institute, held as provided by law in each county." In 1865 the superintendent, Mr. Faville, reported that "the provision made by the State for the benefit of teachers' institutes has never been so fully appreciated, both by the people and the teachers, as during the last two years." Under this law an institute is held annually in each county, under the direction of the county superintendent.

By an act approved March 19, 1874, normal institutes were established in each county, to be held annually by the county superintendent. This was regarded as a very decided step in advance by Mr. Abernethy, and in 1876 the General Assembly established the first permanent State Normal School at Cedar Falls, Black Hawk County, appropriating the building and property of the Soldiers' Orphans Home at that place for that purpose. This school is now "in the full tide of successful experiment."

Funds for the support of the public schools are derived in several ways. The sixteenth section of every congressional township was set apart by the General Government for school purposes, being one thirty-sixth part of all the lands of the State. The minimum price of these lands was fixed at $1.25 per acre. Congress also made an additional donation to the State of 500,000 acres, and an appropriation of 5 per cent. on all the sales of public lands to the school fund. The State gives to this fund the proceeds of the sales of all lands which escheat to it; the proceeds of all fines for the violation of the liquor and criminal laws. The money derived from these sources constitutes the permanent school fund of the State, which cannot be diverted to any other purpose. The penalties collected by the courts for fines and forfeitures go to the school fund in the counties where collected. The proceeds of the sale of lands and the 5 per cent. fund go into the State Treasury, and the State distributes these proceeds to the several counties according to their request.

In 1881 there were in the State 4,339 school districts, containing 11,244 schools, and employing 21,776 teachers. The average monthly pay of male teachers was $32.50, and of female teachers $27.25. There were 594,730 persons of school age, of whom 431,513 were enrolled in the public schools. The average cost of tuition for each pupil per month was $1.62. The expenditures for all school purposes was $5,129,819.49. The permanent school fund is now $3,547,123.82, on which the income for 1881 was $234,622.40.

Besides the State University, Agricultural College and Normal School, described on preceding pages, ample provision for higher education has been made by the different religious denominations, assisted by local and individual beneficence. There are, exclusive of State institutions, twenty-three universities and colleges, and one hundred and eleven academies and other private schools for the higher branches. All these are in active operation, and most of them stand high.

Amity College, located at College Springs, Page County, has eight instructors and two hundred and forty-five students.

Burlington University, eight instructors and forty-three pupils.

Callanan College, at Des Moines, has eighteen in the faculty and one hundred and twenty students enrolled.

Central University, at Pella, Marion County, is under the auspices of the Baptist church, and has eleven in the faculty and one hundred and two students.

Coe College, at Cedar Rapids, has a faculty of ten, and an attendance of one hundred and ninety-nine.

Cornell College, Methodist Episcopal, at Mt. Vernon, Linn County, has eighteen members of the faculty and four hundred and seventy-nine scholars. This is a strong institution.

Drake University, at Des Moines, has thirty instructors and three hundred and twenty-five pupils.

Griswold College, at Davenport, is under the control of the Episcopal church, and has seven instructors and seventy-five students.

Iowa College, at Grinnell, is permanently endowed. Has fourteen instructors and three hundred and eighty-four students.

Iowa Wesleyan University (Methodist Episcopal), at Mt. Pleasant, has six members of the faculty and one hundred and seventy-five students.

Luther College, at Decorah, Winneshiek County, has a faculty of ten, and one hundred and sixty-five pupils.

Oskaloosa College has a faculty of five, and one hundred and thirty-five students.

Penn College, at Oskaloosa, has a faculty of five members, and one hundred and forty pupils in attendance.

Simpson Centenary College, at Indianola, Warren County (Methodist Episcopal), has a faculty of seven and an attendance of two hundred.

Tabor College, at Tabor, Fremont County, modeled after the Oberlin (Ohio) College, has twelve members in the faculty and an attendance of two hundred and ten scholars.

University of Des Moines has five instructors and fifty pupils.

Upper Iowa University (Methodist Episcopal), located at Fayette, in Fayette County, has eleven instructors and three hundred and fifty students.

Whittier College, at Salem, Henry County, is under the auspices of the Friends. There are five instructors and sixty pupils.

## STATISTICAL.

When Wisconsin Territory was organized in 1836, the entire population of that portion of the Territory now embraced in the State of Iowa was 10,531. The Territory then embraced two counties, Dubuque and Des Moines, erected by the Territory of Michigan in 1834. Since then the counties have increased to ninety-nine, and the population in 1880 was 1,624,463. The following table will show the population at different periods since the erection of Iowa Territory:

| Year. | Population. | Year. | Population. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1838 | 22,859 | 1859 | 638,775 |
| 1840 | 43,112 | 1860 | 674,913 |
| 1844 | 75,152 | 1863 | 701,732 |
| 1846 | 97,588 | 1865 | 75[illegible] |
| 1847 | 116,6[illegible] | 1867 | 902,040 |
| 1849 | 152,[illegible] | 1869 | 1,040,819 |
| 1850 | 191,[illegible] | 1870 | 1,191,727 |
| 1851 | 204,774 | 1873 | 1,251,333 |
| 1852 | 230,713 | 1875 | 1,[illegible] |
| 1854 | 326,013 | 1880 | 1,624,463 |
| 1856 | 519,055 | | |

The most populous county is Dubuque—42,997. Polk County has 42,395, and Scott, 41,270. Not only in population, but in everything contributing to the growth and greatness of a State, has Iowa made rapid progress. In a little more than thirty-five years its wild but beautiful prairies have advanced from the home of the savage to a highly civilized commonwealth.

The first railroad across the State was completed to Council Bluffs in January, 1871. The completion of three others soon followed. In 1854 there was not a mile of railroad in Iowa. Within the succeeding twenty years, 3,765 miles were built and put in successful operation.

The present value of buildings for our State institutions is as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| State University | [illegible] | Insane | [illegible] |
| Agricultural College | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | Normal School | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | | |

The State has never levied more than two and one-half mills on the dollar for State tax, and this is at present the constitutional limit.

Iowa has no State debt. Whatever obligations have been incurred in the past have been promptly met and fully paid. Many of the counties are in debt, but only four of them to an amount exceeding $100,000 each. The bonded debt of the counties amounts in the aggregate to $2,592,222 and the floating debt, $153,456; total, $2,745,678.

In the language of Judge C. C. Nourse, we feel compelled to say: "The great ultimate fact that America would demonstrate is, the existence of a people capable of attaining and preserving a superior civilization, with a government self-imposed, self-administered and self-perpetuated. In this age of wonderful progress, America can exhibit nothing to the world of mankind more wonderful or more glorious than her new States—young empires, born of her own enterprise and tutored at her own political hearth-stone. Well may she say to the monarchies of the Old World, who look for evidence of her regal grandeur and state, 'Behold, these are my jewels!' and may she never blush to add, 'This one in the center of the diadem is Iowa!'"

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

Iowa, in the highly figurative and expressive language of the aborigines, is said to signify "The Beautiful Land," and was applied by them to this magnificent region of the country between the two great rivers.

The general shape of the State is that of a rectangle, the northern and southern boundaries being due east and west lines, and its eastern and western boundaries determined by southerly flowing rivers—the Mississippi on the east and the Missouri and the Big Sioux on the west. The width of the State from north to south is over 200 miles, being from the parallel of 43° 30' to that of 40° 36', or merely three degrees; but this distance includes the small angle at the southeast corner. The length of the State from east to west is about 265 miles. The area is 55,045 square miles, nearly all of which is readily tillable and highly fertile.

The State lies wholly within and comprises a part of a vast plain, and there is no mountainous or even hilly country within its borders, excepting the bluffs of the larger rivers. The highest point is near Spirit Lake, and is about 1,200 feet above the lowest, which is in the southeast corner, and is 444 feet above the level of the Gulf of Mexico. The average descent per mile between these two points is four feet, and that from Spirit Lake to the northeast corner of the State, at low-water mark of the Mississippi, is five feet five inches.

It has been estimated that about seven-eighths of Iowa was prairie when the white race first settled here. It seems to be a settled point in science that the annual fires of the Indians, prevented this western country from becoming heavily timbered.

GEOLOGY.

Geologists divide the soil of Iowa into three general divisions, which not only possess different physical characters, but also differ in the mode of their origin. These are drift, bluff and alluvial and belong respectively to the deposits bearing the same names. The drift occupies a much larger part of the surface of the State than both the others. The bluff has the next greatest area of surface.

All soil is disintegrated rock. The drift deposit of Iowa was derived to a considerable extent from the rocks of Minnesota; but the greater part [illegible] from the underlying rocks, most of which have been pulverized by glacial action. In Northern and Northwestern Iowa the drift contains more sand and gravel than elsewhere. In

Southern Iowa the soil is frequently stiff and clayey. The bluff soil is found only in the western part of the State, and adjacent to Missouri River. Although it contains less than 1 per cent. of clay in its composition, it is in no respect inferior to the best drift soil. The alluvial soil is that of the flood plains of the river valleys, or bottom lands. That which is periodically flooded by the rivers is of little value for agricultural purposes; but a large part of it is entirely above the reach of the highest flood, and is very productive.

The stratified rocks of Iowa range from the Azoic to the Mesozoic, inclusive; but the greater portion of the surface of the State is occupied by those of the Palæozoic age. The table below will show each of these formations in their order:

| SYSTEMS. AGES. | GROUPS. PERIODS. | FORMATIONS. EPOCHS. | [illegible] |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cretaceous | Post Tertiary | Drift | [illegible] |
| | Lower Cretaceous | Inoceramus Beds | [illegible] |
| | | Woodbury Sandstones and Shales | [illegible] |
| | | Nishnabotany Sandstone | [illegible] |
| Carboniferous | Coal Measures | Upper Coal Measures | [illegible] |
| | | Middle Coal Measures | [illegible] |
| | | Lower Coal Measures | [illegible] |
| | Subcarboniferous | St. Louis Limestone | [illegible] |
| | | Keokuk Limestone | [illegible] |
| | | Burlington Limestone | [illegible] |
| | | Kinderhook Beds | [illegible] |
| Devonian | Hamilton | Hamilton Limestone and Shales | [illegible] |
| Upper Silurian | Niagara | Niagara Limestone | [illegible] |
| | Cincinnati | Maquoketa Shales | [illegible] |
| Lower Silurian | Trenton | Galena Limestone | [illegible] |
| | | Trenton Limestone | [illegible] |
| | | St. Peter's Sandstone | [illegible] |
| | Primordial | Lower Magnesian Limestone | [illegible] |
| | | Potsdam Sandstone | [illegible] |
| Azoic | Huronian | Sioux Quartzite | [illegible] |

The Sioux quartzite, in the azoic system, is found exposed in natural ledges only upon a few acres in the extreme northwest corner of the State, upon the banks of the Big Sioux River, for which reason the specific name of Sioux quartzite has been given them. It is an intensely hard rock, breaks in splintery fracture, and of a color varying, in different localities, from a light to deep red. The process of metamorphism has been so complete throughout the whole formation that the rock is almost everywhere of uniform texture. The dip is four or five degrees to the northward, and the trend of the outcrop is eastward and westward.

The Potsdam sandstone formation is exposed only in a small portion of the northeastern part of the State. It is only to be seen in the bases of the bluffs and steep valley sides which border the river there. It is nearly valueless for economic purposes. No fossils have been discovered in this formation in Iowa.

The Lower Magnesian limestone has but little greater geographical extent in Iowa than the Potsdam sandstone. It lacks a uniformity of texture and stratification, owing to which it is not generally valuable for building purposes.

The St. Peter's sandstone formation is remarkably uniform in thickness throughout its known geographical extent, and it occupies a large portion of the northern half of Allamakee County, immediately beneath the drift.

With the exception of the Trenton limestone, all the limestones of both Upper and Lower Silurian age in Iowa are magnesian limestone. This formation occupies large portions of Winneshiek and Allamakee counties, and a small part of Clayton. The greater part of it is useless for economic purposes; but there are some compact, even layers that furnish fine material for window caps and sills.

The Galena limestone is the upper formation of the Trenton Group. It is 150 miles long and seldom exceeds twelve miles in width. It exhibits its greatest development in Dubuque County. It is nearly a pure dolomite with a slight admixture of silicious matter; good blocks for dressing are sometimes found near the top of the bed, although it is usually unfit for such a purpose. This formation is the source of the lead ore of the Dubuque lead mines. The lead region proper is confined to an area of about fifteen miles square in the vicinity of Dubuque. The ore occurs in vertical fissures, which traverse the rock at regular intervals from east to west; some is found in those which have a north and south direction. This ore is mostly that known as galena, or sulphuret of lead, very small quantities only of the carbonate being found with it.

The surface occupied by the Maquoketa shales is more than 100 miles in length, but is singularly long and narrow, seldom reaching more than a mile or two in width. The most northern exposure yet recognized is in the western part of Winneshiek County, while the most southerly is in Jackson County, in the bluffs of the Mississippi. The formation is largely composed of bluish and brownish shales, sometimes slightly arenaceous, sometimes calcareous, which weather into a tenacious clay upon the surface, and the soil derived from it is usually stiff and clayey.

The area occupied by the Niagara limestone is forty and fifty miles in width and nearly 160 miles long from north to south. This formation is entirely a magnesian limestone, with a considerable portion of silicious matter, in some places in the form of chert or coarse flint. [illegible] probably [illegible] quarry rock in the State. The [illegible] at Marion, [illegible] and [illegible].

The area of surface occupied by the Hamilton limestone and shales, is as great as those by all the formations of both Upper and Lower Silurian age in the State. Its length is nearly 200 miles, and width from forty to fifty. Portions of it are valuable for economic purposes; and, having a large geographical extent in the State, is a very important formation. Its value for the production of hydraulic lime has been demonstrated at Waverly, Bremer County. The heavier and more uniform magnesian beds furnish material for bridge piers and other material requiring strength and durability. A coral occurs near Iowa City, known as "Iowa City marble" and "bird's-eye marble."

Of the three groups of formations that constitute the carboniferous, viz., the subcarboniferous, coal measures and Permian, only the first two are found in Iowa.

The Subcarboniferous group occupies a very large area of surface. Its eastern border passes from the northeastern part of Winnebago County, with considerable directness in a southeasterly direction to the northern part of Washington County. It then makes a broad and direct bend nearly eastward, striking the Mississippi at Muscatine. The southern and western boundaries are to a considerable extent the same as that which separates it from the coal field. From the southern part of Pocahontas County it passes southeast to Fort Dodge, thence to Webster City, thence to a point three or four miles northeast of Eldora, in Hardin County, thence southward to the middle of the north line of Jasper County, thence [illegible] Keokuk County, thence [illegible] Jefferson County, thence [illegible] Van Buren County. [illegible]

The [illegible]

derhook beds is in Des Moines County, near the mouth of Skunk River. The most northerly now known is in the eastern part of Pocahontas County, more than 200 miles distant. The principal exposures of this formation are along the bluffs which border the Mississippi and Skunk rivers, where they form the eastern and northern boundary of Des Moines County; along English River, in Washington County; along the Iowa River, in Tama, Marshall, Hamlin and Franklin counties, and along the Des Moines River, in Humboldt County. This formation has a considerable economic value, particularly in the northern portion of the region it occupies. In Pocahontas and Humboldt counties it is invaluable, as no other stone except a few boulders are found here. At Iowa Falls the lower division is very good for building purposes. In Marshall County all the limestone to be obtained comes from this formation, and the quarries near Le Grand are very valuable. At this point some of the layers are finely veined with peroxide of iron, and are wrought into both useful and ornamental objects. In Tama County the oolitic member is well exposed, where it is manufactured into lime. Upon exposure to atmosphere and frost it crumbles to pieces; consequently it is not valuable for building purposes.

The Burlington limestone is carried down by the southerly dip of the Iowa rocks, so that it is seen for the last time in this State in the valley of Skunk River, near the southern boundary of Des Moines County; it has been recognized in the northern part of Washington County, which is the most northerly point that it has been found; but it probably exists as far north as Marshall County. Much valuable material is afforded by this formation for economic purposes. The upper division furnishes excellent common quarry rock. Geologists are attracted by the great abundance and variety of its fossils—crinoids—now known to be more than 300.

The Keokuk limestone formation is to be seen only in four counties: Lee, Van Buren, Henry and Des Moines. In some localities the upper silicious portion is known as the Geode bed; it is not recognizable in the northern portion of the formation, nor in connection with it where it is exposed, about eighty miles below Keokuk. The geodes of the Geode bed are more or less masses of silex, usually hollow and lined with crystals of quartz; the outer crust is rough and unsightly, but the crystals which stud the interior are often very beautiful; they vary in size from the size of a walnut to a foot in diameter. This formation is of great economic value. Large quantities of its stone have been used in the finest structures in the State, among which are the postoffices at Dubuque and Des Moines. The principal quarries are along the banks of the Mississippi, from Keokuk to Nauvoo.

The St. Louis limestone is the uppermost of the subcarboniferous group in Iowa. It occupies a small superficial area, consisting of long, narrow strips, yet its extent is very great. It is first seen resting on the Geode division of the Keokuk limestone, near Keokuk; proceeding northward, it forms a narrow border along the edge of the coal fields in Lee, Des Moines, Henry, Jefferson, Washington, Keokuk and Mahaska counties; it is then lost sight of until it appears again in the banks of Boone River, where it again passes out of view under the Coal Measures, until it is next seen in the banks of the Des Moines, near Fort Dodge. As it exists in Iowa, it consists of three tolerably distinct subdivisions—the magnesian, arenaceous and calcareous. The upper division furnishes excellent material for quicklime, and when quarries are [illegible] opened, near the [illegible] part of [illegible] County, large blocks are obtained. The sandstone, or middle division, is of

little value. The lower, or magnesian division, furnishes a valuable and durable stone, exposures of which are found on Lick Creek, in Van Buren County, and on Long Creek, seven miles west of Burlington.

The Coal Measure group is properly divided into three formations, viz.: The Lower, Middle and Upper Coal Measures, each having a vertical thickness of about 200 feet. The Lower Coal Measures exist eastward and northward of the Des Moines River, and also occupy a large area westward and southward of that river, but their southerly dip passes them below the Middle Coal Measures at no great distance from the river. This formation possesses greater economic value than any other in the whole State. The clay that underlies almost every bed of coal furnishes a large amount of material for potter's use. The sandstone of these measures is usually soft and unfit, but in some places, as in Red Rock in Marion County, blocks of large dimensions are obtained, which make good building material, samples of which can be seen in the State Arsenal, at Des Moines.

The Upper Coal Measures occupy a very large area, comprising thirteen whole counties, in the southwestern part of the State. By its northern and eastern boundaries it adjoins the area occupied by the Middle Coal Measures.

The next strata in the geological series are of the Cretaceous age. They are found in the western half of the State, and [illegible]

The Nishnabotany sandstone has the most easterly and southerly extent of the cretaceous deposits of Iowa, reaching the southeastern part of Guthrie County and the southern part of Montgomery County. To the northward, it passes beneath the Woodbury sandstones and shales, the latter passing beneath the chalky beds. This sandstone is, with few exceptions, valueless for economic purposes.

The chalky beds rest upon the Woodbury sandstone and shales. They have not been observed in Iowa except in the bluffs which border the Big Sioux River in Woodbury and Plymouth counties. They are composed almost entirely of calcareous material, the upper portion of which is extensively used for lime. No building material can be obtained from these beds, and the only value they possess, except lime, are the marls, which at some time may be useful on the soil of the adjacent region.

Extensive beds of peat exist in Northern Middle Iowa, which, it is estimated, contain the following areas: Cerro Gordo County, 1,500 acres; Worth, 2,000; Winnebago, 2,000; Hancock, 1,500; Wright, 500; Kossuth, 700; Dickinson, 80. Several other counties contain peat beds, but the peat is inferior to that in the northern part of the State. The beds are of an average depth of four feet. It is estimated that each acre of these beds will furnish 250 tons of dry fuel for each foot in depth. At present this peat is not utilized; but owing to its great distance from the coal fields and the absence of timber, the time is coming when its value will be fully realized.

The only sulphate of the alkalies of any economic value is gypsum, and it may be found in the vicinity of Fort Dodge in Webster County. The deposit occupies a nearly central position in the county, the Des Moines River running nearly centrally through it, along the valley sides of which the gypsum is seen in the form of [illegible]

rock cliff and ledges, and also occurring abundantly in similar positions along both sides of the valleys of the smaller streams and of the numerous ravines coming into the river valley. The most northerly known limit of the deposit is at a point near the mouth of Lizard Creek, a tributary of the Des Moines River and almost adjoining the town of Fort Dodge. The most southerly point at which it has been exposed is about six miles, by way of the river, from the northerly point mentioned. The width of the area is unknown, as the gypsum becomes lost beneath the overlying drift, as one goes up the ravines and minor valleys.

On either side of the creeks and ravines which come into the valley of the Des Moines River, the gypsum is seen jutting out from beneath the drift in the form of ledges and bold quarry fronts, having almost the exact appearance of ordinary limestone exposures, so horizontal and regular its lines of stratification, and so similar in color is it to some varieties of that rock. The principal quarries now opened are on Two Mile Creek, a couple of miles below Fort Dodge.

Epsomite, or native Epsom salts, having been discovered near Burlington, all the sulphates of alkaline earths of natural origin have been recognized in Iowa, all except the sulphate of lime being in very small quantity.

Sulphate of lime in the various forms of fibrous gypsum, selenite and satin spar and amorphous masses, has also been discovered in various formations in different parts of the State, including the Coal Measures shales near Fort Dodge, where it exists in small quantities quite independently of the great gypsum deposit there. The quantity of gypsum in these minor deposits is always too small to be of any practical value, usually occurring in shales and clay-stones, associated with strata that contain more or less sulphuret of iron. Gypsum has also



been detected in the Coal Measures, the St. Louis limestone, the Cretaceous strata, and also in the lead caves of Dubuque.

Sulphate of strontia is found at Fort Dodge.

## CLIMATE.

The greatest objection to the climate of this State is the prevalence of wind, which is somewhat greater than in the States south and east, but not so great as farther west. The air is purer than either east or south, as indicated by the bluer sky and consequent deeper green vegetation, and is therefore more bracing. By way of contrast, Northern Illinois has a whiter sky and a consequent more yellowish green vegetation.

The prevailing direction of the wind is from the west.

Thunder-storms are somewhat more violent here than east or south, but not so furious as toward the Rocky Mountains. The greatest rainfall is in the southeastern part of the State, and the least in the northwestern portion. The increase of timber growth is increasing the amount of rain, as well as distributing it more evenly throughout the year. As elsewhere in the Northwestern States, easterly winds bring rain and snow, while westerly ones clear the sky. While the highest temperature occurs here in August, the month of July averages the hottest, and January the coldest. The mean temperature of April and October nearly [illegible]

## CENSUS OF IOWA.

| COUNTIES. | 1850. | 1860. | 1870. | 1880. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Adair | ...... | 984 | [illegible] | 11,[illegible] |
| Adams | ...... | 1,533 | [illegible] | 11,[illegible] |
| Allamakee | 777 | 12,237 | 17,[illegible] | 19,791 |
| Appanoose | 3,131 | 11,931 | 16,456 | 16,636 |
| Audubon | ...... | 454 | 1,212 | 7,448 |
| Benton | 672 | 8,496 | 22,454 | [illegible] |
| Black Hawk | 135 | 8,244 | 21,706 | 23,913 |
| Boone | 735 | 4,232 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Bremer | ...... | 4,915 | 12,528 | 14,081 |
| Buchanan | 517 | 7,906 | 17,034 | 18,547 |
| Buena Vista | ...... | 57 | 1,585 | 7,537 |
| Butler | ...... | 3,724 | 9,951 | 14,293 |
| Calhoun | ...... | 147 | 1,602 | 5,595 |
| Carroll | ...... | 281 | 2,451 | 12,351 |
| Cass | ...... | 1,612 | 5,464 | 16,943 |
| Cedar | 3,941 | 12,949 | 19,731 | 18,937 |
| Cerro Gordo | ...... | 940 | 4,722 | 11,461 |
| Cherokee | ...... | 58 | 1,967 | 8,240 |
| Chickasaw | ...... | 4,336 | 10,180 | 14,534 |
| Clarke | 79 | 5,427 | 8,735 | 11,512 |
| Clay | ...... | 52 | 1,523 | 4,248 |
| Clayton | 3,873 | 20,728 | 27,771 | [illegible] |
| Clinton | [illegible],822 | 18,938 | 35,357 | [illegible] |
| Crawford | ...... | 383 | 2,530 | 12,413 |
| Dallas | 854 | 5,244 | 12,019 | 18,746 |
| Davis | 7,264 | 13,764 | 15,565 | 16,[illegible] |
| Decatur | 965 | 8,677 | 12,018 | 15,336 |
| Delaware | 1,759 | 11,024 | 17,432 | 17,952 |
| Des Moines | 12,988 | 19,611 | 27,256 | 33,099 |
| Dickinson | ...... | 180 | 1,389 | 1,901 |
| Dubuque | 10,841 | 31,164 | 38,969 | 42,997 |
| Emmett | ...... | 105 | 1,392 | 1,550 |
| Fayette | 825 | 12,073 | 16,973 | 22,258 |
| Floyd | ...... | 3,744 | 10,768 | 14,677 |
| Franklin | ...... | 1,309 | 4,738 | 10,248 |
| Fremont | 1,244 | 5,074 | 11,174 | 17,653 |
| Greene | ...... | 1,374 | 4,627 | 12,725 |
| Grundy | ...... | 793 | 6,399 | 12,639 |
| Guthrie | ...... | 3,058 | 7,061 | 14,863 |
| Hamilton | ...... | 1,699 | 6,055 | 11,252 |
| Hancock | ...... | 179 | 999 | 3,453 |
| Hardin | ...... | 5,440 | 13,684 | 17,808 |
| Harrison | ...... | 3,621 | 8,931 | 16,649 |
| Henry | 8,707 | 18,701 | 21,463 | 20,826 |
| Howard | ...... | 3,168 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Humboldt | ...... | 332 | 2,596 | 6,341 |
| Ida | ...... | 43 | 226 | [illegible] |
| Iowa | 822 | 8,029 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | 7,210 | [illegible] | [illegible] | 23,771 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 22,116 | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | 4,472 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | 3,007 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | ...... | 416 | 3,351 | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | 29,232 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | 5,444 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | 471 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | ...... | ...... | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

| COUNTIES. | 1850. | 1860. | 1870. | 1880. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mitchell | ...... | 3,409 | 9,582 | [illegible] |
| Monona | ...... | 832 | 3,654 | [illegible] |
| Monroe | 2,884 | 8,612 | 12,724 | [illegible] |
| Montgomery | ...... | 1,256 | 5,934 | [illegible] |
| Muscatine | 5,731 | 16,444 | 21,[illegible] | [illegible] |
| O'Brien | ...... | 8 | 715 | 4,155 |
| Osceola | ...... | ...... | ...... | 2,219 |
| Page | 551 | 4,419 | 9,975 | [illegible] |
| Palo Alto | ...... | 132 | 1,336 | 4,131 |
| Plymouth | ...... | 148 | 2,199 | 8,567 |
| Pocahontas | ...... | 103 | 1,446 | 3,713 |
| Polk | 4,513 | 11,625 | 27,857 | 42,[illegible] |
| Pottawattamie | 7,828 | 4,968 | 16,893 | [illegible] |
| Poweshiek | 615 | 5,668 | 15,581 | [illegible] |
| Ringgold | ...... | 2,923 | 5,691 | [illegible] |
| Sac | ...... | 246 | 1,411 | 8,774 |
| Scott | 5,986 | 25,959 | 38,599 | 41,2[illegible] |
| Shelby | ...... | 818 | 2,540 | [illegible] |
| Sioux | ...... | 10 | 576 | 5,426 |
| Story | ...... | 4,051 | 11,651 | [illegible] |
| Tama | 8 | 5,285 | 16,131 | 21,585 |
| Taylor | 204 | 3,590 | 6,989 | [illegible] |
| Union | ...... | 2,012 | 5,986 | [illegible] |
| Van Buren | 12,270 | 17,081 | 17,672 | 17,042 |
| Wapello | 8,471 | 14,518 | 22,346 | [illegible] |
| Warren | 961 | 10,281 | 17,[illegible] | 19,578 |
| Washington | 4,957 | 14,235 | 18,952 | 20,375 |
| Wayne | 340 | 6,409 | 11,287 | 16,127 |
| Webster | ...... | 2,504 | 10,484 | 15,950 |
| Winnebago | ...... | 168 | 1,562 | 4,917 |
| Winneshiek | 546 | 13,942 | 23,570 | 23,937 |
| Woodbury | ...... | 1,119 | 6,172 | [illegible] |
| Worth | ...... | 756 | 2,892 | 7,953 |
| Wright | ...... | 653 | 2,392 | [illegible] |
| Total | 192,214 | 674,913 | 1,191,792 | 1,62[illegible] |

## TERRITORIAL OFFICERS.

*Governors.*—Robert Lucas, 1838 '41; John Chamber, 1841 '45; James Clark, 1845.

*Secretaries.*—Wm. B. Conway, 1838, died 1839; James Clark, 1839 '41; O. H. W. Stull, 1841 '43; Samuel J. Burr, 1843 '45; Jesse Williams, 1845.

*Auditors.*—Jesse Williams, 1840 '43; William L. Gilbert, 1843 '45; Robert M. Secrest, 1845.

*Treasurers.*—Thornton Bayliss, 1839 '40; Morgan Reno, 1840.

*Judges.*—Charles Mason, Chief Justice, 1838; Joseph Williams, 1838; Thomas S. Wilson, 1838.

*Presiding Officers [illegible]*—Jesse B. Browne, 1838 [illegible]; Stephen Hempstead, [illegible] M. Bainbridge, [illegible] '41; J. W. P[illegible]; John D. Elbert, [illegible]; Thomas Cox [illegible]

1843–'44; S. Clinton Hasting, 1845; Stephen Hempstead, 1845–'46.

*Speakers of the House.*—William H. Wallace, 1838–'39; Edward Johnson, 1839–'40; Thomas Cox, 1840–'31; Warner Lewis, 1841–'42; James M. Morgan, 1842–'43; James P. Carleton, 1843–'44; James M. Morgan, 1845; George W. McLeary, 1845–'46.

STATE OFFICERS.

*Governors.*—Ansel Briggs, 1846–'50; Stephen Hempstead, 1850–'54; James W. Grimes, 1854–'58; Ralph P. Lowe, 1858–'60; Samuel J. Kirkwood, 1860–'64; William M. Stone, 1864–'68; Samuel Morrill, 1868–'72; Cyrus C. Carpenter, 1872–'76; Samuel J. Kirkwood, 1876–'77; J. G. Newbold, 1877–'78; John H. Gear, 1878–'82; Buren R. Sherman, 1882–'86; William Larrabee, 1886.

*Lieutenant-Governors.*—Oran Faville, 1858–'60; Nicholas J. Rusch, 1860–'62; John R. Needham, 1862–'64; Enoch W. Eastman, 1864–'66; Benjamin F. Gue, 1866–'68; John Scott, 1868–'70; M. M. Walden, 1870–'72; H. C. Bulis, 1872–'74; Joseph Dysart, 1874–'76; Joshua G. Newbold, 1876–'78; Frank T. Campbell, 1878–'82; Orlando H. Manning, 1882–'85; John A. T. Hull, 1886.

This office was created by the new constitution Sept. 3, 1857.

*Secretaries of State.*—Elisha Cutter, Jr., 1846–'48; Joseph H. Bonney, 1848–'50; George W. McCleary, 1850–'56; Elijah Sells, 1856–'62; James Wright, 1862–'67; Ed. Wright, 1867–'73; Josiah T. Young, 1873–'79; J. A. T. Hull, 1879–'83; Franklin D. Jackson, 1883.

*Auditors of State.*—Joseph T. Fales, 1846–'50; William Pattee, 1850–'55; Andrew J. Stevens, 1855–'55; John Pattee, 1855–'59; Jonathan W. Cattell, 1859–'65; John A. Elliott, 1865–'71; John Russell, 1871–'75; Buren R. Sherman, 1875–'81; Wm. V. Lucas, 1881; John L. Brown, 1881–'85; J. W. Cattell, acting, 1885–'86.

*Treasurers of State.*—Morgan Reno, 1846–'50; Israel Kister, 1850–'52; Martin L. Morris, 1852–'59; John W. Jones, 1859–'63; William H. Holmes, 1863–'67; Samuel E. Rankin, 1867–'73; William Christy, 1873–'77; George W. Bemis, 1877–'81; Edwin H. Conger, 1881–'85; Voltaire Twombly, 1885.

*Attorney-Generals.*—David C. Cloud, 1853–'56; Samuel A. Rice, 1856–'60; Charles C. Nourse, 1860–'64; Isaac L. Allen, 1865–'66; Frederick E. Bissell, 1866–'67; Henry O'Connor, 1867–'72; Marcena E. Cutts, 1872–'76; John F. McJunkin, 1877–'81; Smith McPherson, 1881–'85; A. J. Baker, 1885.

*Adjutant-Generals.*—Daniel S. Lee, 1851–'55; George W. McCleary, 1855–'57; Elijah Sells, 1857; Jesse Bowen, 1857–'61; Nathaniel Baker, 1861–'77; John H. Looby, 1877–'78; W. L. Alexander, 1878–'81.

*Registers of the State Land-Office.*—Anson Hart, 1855–'57; Theodore S. Parvin, 1857–'59; Amos B. Miller, 1859–'62; Edwin Mitchell, 1862–'63; Josiah A. Harvey, 1863–'67; Cyrus C. Carpenter, 1867–'71; Aaron Brown, 1871–'75; David Secor, 1875–'79; J. K. Powers, 1879–'82.*

*Superintendents of Public Instruction.*—James Harlan, 1847–'48; Thos. H. Benton, Jr., 1848–'54; James D. Eads, 1854–'57; Joseph C. Stone, 1857; Maturin L. Fisher, 1857–'58; Oran Faville, 1864–'67; D. Franklin Wells, 1867–'68; A. S. Kissell, 1868–'72; Alonzo Abernethy, 1872–'76; Carl W. Von Coelln, 1876–'82; John W. Akers, 1882–'85.

This office was created in 1847 and abolished in 1858, and the duties then devolved upon the secretary of the Board of Education; it was re-created March [illegible]

*State Printers.*—Garrett D. Palmer and George Paul, 1849–'51; William H. Merritt, 1851–'53; William A. Hornish, 1853; Dan-

[illegible]

nis A. Mahoney and Joseph B. Dorr, 1853-'55; Peter Moriarty, 1855-'57; John Teesdale, 1857-'61; Francis W. Palmer, 1861-'69; Frank M. Mills, 1869-'71; G. W. Edwards, 1871-'73; Rich. P. Clarkson, 1873-'79; Frank M. Mills, 1879-'81; Geo. E. Roberts, 1881.

*State Binders.*—William M. Coles, 1855-'58; Frank M. Mills, 1858-'67; James S. Carter, 1867-'71; J. J. Smart, 1871-'75; H. A. Perkins, 1875-'79; Matt. Parrott, 1879-'85; L. S. Merchant, 1885.

*Secretaries of Board of Education.*—T. H. Benton, Jr., 1859-'63; Oran Faville, 1863-'64.

This office was abolished March 23, 1864.

*Presidents of the Senate.*—Thomas Baker, 1846-'47; Thomas Hughes, 1847-'48; John J. Selman, 1848-'49; Enos Lowe, 1849-'51; Wm. E. Leffingwell, 1851-'53; Maturn L. Fisher, 1853-'55; Wm. W. Hamilton, 1855-'57.

Under the new Constitution the Lieutenant-Governor is President of the Senate.

*Speakers of the House.*—Jesse B. Brown, 1846-'48; Smiley H. Bonham, 1848-'50; George Temple, 1850-'52; James Grant, 1852-'54; Reuben Noble, 1854-'56; Samuel McFarland, 1856-'57; Stephen B. Sheledy, 1857-'59; John Edwards, 1859-'61; Rush Clark, 1861-'63; Jacob Butler, 1863-'65; Ed. Wright, 1865-'67; John Russell, 1867-'69; Aylett R. Cotton, 1869-'71; James Wilson, 1871-'73; John H. Geer, 1873-'77; John Y. Stone, 1877-'79; Lore Alford, 1880-'81; G. R. Struble, 1881-'83; Wm. P. Wolf, 1883-'85; Albert Head, 1886.

*Chief Justices of the Supreme Court.*—Charles Mason, 1847; Joseph Williams, [illegible]; S. Clinton Hastings, [illegible]; Joseph Williams, [illegible]-'55; George G. Wright, [illegible]; Ralph P. Lowe, [illegible]; Caleb Baldwin, [illegible]; George G. Wright, [illegible]; Ralph P. Lowe, [illegible]; John F. Dillon, [illegible]; Chester C. Cole, 1870-'71; James G. Day, 1871-'72; Joseph M. Beck, 1872-'74; W. E. Miller, 1874-'76; Chester C. Cole, 1876; Wm. H. Seevers, 1876-'77; James G. Day, 1877-'78; James H. Rothrock, 1878-'83 and '84; Joseph M. Beck, 1879-'80 and '85; Austin Adams, 1880-'81 and '86; Wm. H. Seevers, 1882.

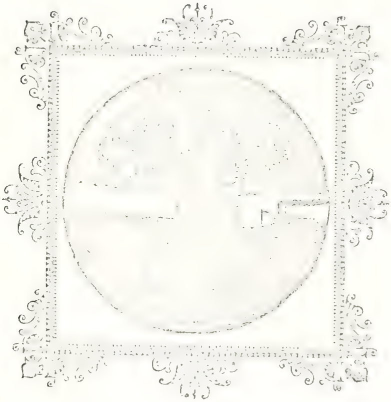
*Associate Justices.*—Joseph Williams, held over from territorial government until a successor was appointed; Thomas S. Wilson, 1847; John F. Kinney, 1847-'54; George Greene, 1847-'55; Jonathan C. Hall, 1854-'55; William G. Woodward, 1855; Norman W. Isbell, 1855-'56; Lacon D. Stockton, 1856-'60; Caleb Baldwin, 1860-'64; Ralph P. Lowe, 1860; George G. Wright, 1860; John F. Dillon, 1864-'70; Chester C. Cole, 1864-'77; Joseph M. Beck, 1868; W. E. Miller, 1870; James G. Day, 1870.

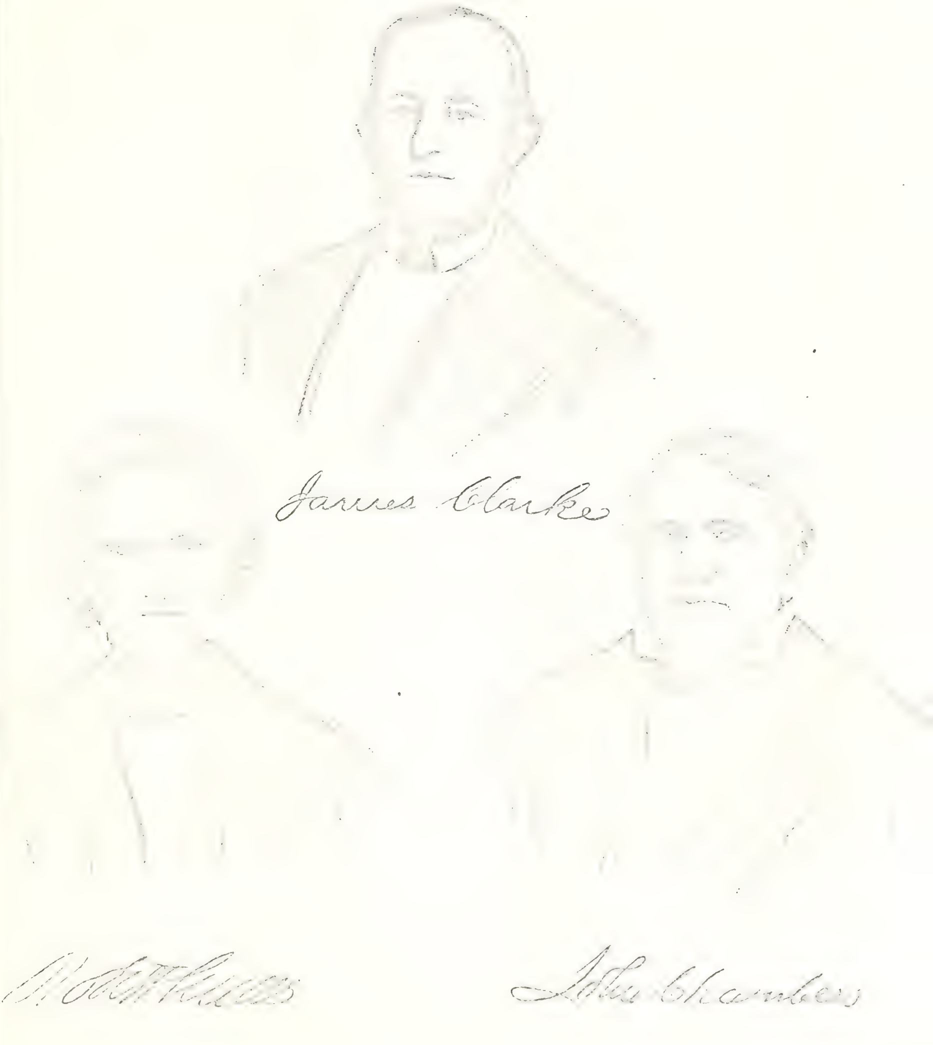
*United States Senators.*—Augustus C. Dodge, 1848-'55; George W. Jones, 1848-'59; James Harlan, 1855-'65; James W. Grimes, 1859-'69; Samuel J. Kirkwood, 1866; James Harlan, 1867-'73; James B. Howell, 1870; George G. Wright, 1871-'77; William B. Allison, 1873-'79; Samuel J. Kirkwood, 1877-'81; Wm. B. Allison, 1879-'85; James W. McDill, 1881; James F. Wilson, 1883.

*Present State Officers* (1886).—Governor, William Larrabee; Secretary of State, Frank D. Jackson; Auditor of State, J. W. Cattell, acting; Treasurer, Voltaire Twombly; Superintendent of Public Instruction, John W. Akers; Printer, George E. Roberts; Binder, L. S. Merchant; Adjutant-General, W. L. Alexander; Librarian, Mrs. S. B. Maxwell.

*Supreme Court.*—William H. Seevers, Chief Justice, Oskaloosa; James G. Day, Sidney; James H. Rothrock, Tipton; Joseph M. Beck, Fort Madison; Austin Adams, Dubuque, Judges. A. J. Baker, Attorney-General.

# Governors of Iowa.




James Clarke
John Chambers

# ROBERT LUCAS.

ROBERT LUCAS, the first Governor of Iowa Territory, was the fourth son and ninth child of William and Susannah Lucas, and was born April 1, 1781, in Jefferson Valley, at Shepherdstown, Jefferson County, Virginia, a few miles from Harper's Ferry, where his ancestors settled before the Revolution. His father, who was descended from William Penn, was born January 18, 1745, and his mother, of Scotch extraction, was born October 8, 1745. They were married about the year 1760, and reared a family of six sons and six daughters. His father, who had served as a Captain in the Continental army during the Revolutionary war, and had distinguished himself at the battle of Bloody Run, emigrated with his family to Scioto County, Ohio, early in the present century.

At the time of this removal Robert was a young man. He had obtained his education chiefly in Virginia, from an old Scotch schoolmaster named McMullen, who taught him mathematics and surveying. The latter afforded him remunerative employment immediately upon his entrance into Ohio.

He was married at Portsmouth, Ohio, April 3, 1810, to Elizabeth Brown, who died October 18, 1812, leaving an infant daughter, who afterward became Mrs. Minerva E. B. Sumner. March 7, 1816, he formed a second matrimonial connection; this time with Friendly A. Sumner, who bore to him four sons and three daughters.

The first public office held by Robert Lucas was that of County Surveyor of Scioto County, the commission from Governor Edward Tiffin, of Ohio, appointing him such being dated December 26, 1803. December 16, 1805, he was commissioned by Governor Tiffin justice of the peace for three years. His first military appointment was that of Lieutenant of militia, by virtue of which he was authorized to raise twenty men to assist in filling Ohio's quota of [illegible] volunteers called for by the President in view of possible difficulties with the Spanish. He was subsequently promoted through all the military grades to Major General of Ohio militia, which latter rank was conferred upon him in 1816.

He was a Brigadier-General on the breaking out of the war of 1812, and had much to do with raising troops. He was appointed a Captain in the regular army, but before his commission reached him he was already in active service, scouting, spying, carrying a musket in the ranks and in other useful capacities. After Hull's surrender he was paroled and returned to Ohio. He was in the meantime made a Lieutenant-Colonel, and then a Colonel, from which position he resigned.

He served in numerous civil offices in

Ohio, and at the time of his second marriage, in 1816, he was and had been for some time a member of the Ohio Legislature, serving successively for nineteen years in one or the other branch, and in the course of his legislative career presiding over first one and then the other branch. In 1820 and again in 1828, he was chosen one of the Presidential electors of Ohio. In May, 1832, at Baltimore, Maryland, he presided over the first Democratic National Convention—that which nominated Andrew Jackson for his second term as President, and Martin Van Buren for Vice President. In 1832 he was elected Governor of Ohio, and re-elected in 1834. He declined a third nomination for the same office.

Under the act of Congress to divide the Territory of Wisconsin and to establish the territorial government of Iowa, approved June 12, 1838, the subject of this sketch was appointed Governor of the new Territory, and he immediately accepted the responsibility. A journey from the interior of Ohio to the banks of the Upper Mississippi was then a matter of weeks; so that, although Governor Lucas set out from his home on the 25th of July, delaying on his route a few days at Cincinnati, to arrange for the selection of the books for a territorial library, it was not till nearly the middle of August that he reached Burlington, then the temporary seat of government.

The first official act of Lucas as Governor of Iowa was to issue a proclamation dated August 13, 1838, dividing the Territory into eight representative districts, apportioning the members of the Council and House of Representatives among the nineteen counties then composing the Territory, and appointing the second Monday in September ensuing for the election of members of the Legislative Assembly and a delegate to Congress. His first message to the Legislature, after its organization, was dated November 12, 1838, and [illegible] chiefly to a code of laws for the new commonwealth. He opposed imprisonment for debt, favored the death penalty for murder (executions to be in the presence of only the Sheriff and a suitable number of witnesses), and strenuously urged the organization of a liberal system of common schools. The organization of the militia was also one of his pet measures. There was a broad difference between the views of a majority of this Legislative Assembly and the Governor, on many questions of public policy, as well as points of authority. This resulted in the sending to the President of a memorial, dated January 12, 1839, signed by eight of the council and seven of the Representatives, praying the removal of Governor Lucas. In addition to this, a memorial for the Governor's removal was passed by both Houses, signed in due form by their presiding officers, and transmitted to the President. The charges made were met by a protest signed by eight Representatives, and as a result Governor Lucas was allowed to remain in office until the next change of administration.

In 1839 and '40 occurred the well-known boundary dispute with Missouri, which was finally settled in favor of Iowa, by the Supreme Court of the United States. November 5, 1839, Governor Lucas announced that the Territory had advanced in improvement, wealth and population (which latter was estimated at 50,000) without a parallel in history, and recommended the necessary legislation preparatory to the formation of a State government. This was overruled by the people, however. Among the latest of Governor Lucas's acts was a proclamation dated April 30, 1841, calling the Legislature to assemble, for the first time, at Iowa City, the new capital.

March 25, 1841, he was succeeded by John Chambers. He lived a quiet life near Iowa City until his death, February 7, 1853, [illegible]

JOHN CHAMBERS was the second Governor of Iowa Territory. He was born October 6, 1780, at Bromley Bridge, Somerset County, New Jersey. His father, Rowland Chambers, was born in Pennsylvania, of Irish parentage. According to a tradition in the family, their remote ancestors were Scotch, and belonged to the clan Cameron. Having refused to join in the rebellion of 1675, they migrated to Ireland, where, by an act of Parliament, on their own petition, they took the name of Chambers. Rowland Chambers espoused with enthusiasm the cause of American independence, and was commissioned a Colonel of New Jersey militia. At the close of the war, reduced in circumstances, he immigrated to Kentucky and settled in Washington, then the seat of Mason County. John, the youngest of seven children, was then fourteen years old. A few days after the family settled in their new home he found employment in a dry-goods store, and the following spring was sent to Transylvania Seminary at Lexington. He returned home in less than a year. In [illegible] he became deputy under Francis Taylor, Clerk of the District Court. His duties being light, he applied himself to the study of law. In the spring of 1800 he assumed all the duties of the office in which he had been employed, and in November following he was licensed to practice law.

In 1803 Mr. Chambers, who had now entered upon a career of uninterrupted professional prosperity, was married to Miss Margaret Taylor, of Hagerstown, Maryland. She lived but about three years, and in 1807 he married Miss Hannah Taylor, a sister of his first wife. Not long after he engaged in the manufacture of bale rope and bagging for the Southern market. In this he incurred heavy losses.

In the campaign of 1812 he served as aid-de-camp to General Harrison, with the rank of Major. In 1815 Mr. Chambers was sent to the Legislature, and in 1828 he went to Congress to fill the unexpired term of General Thomas Metcalfe. In 1830 and 1831 he was again in the State Legislature. In 1832 he lost his wife. She was a lady of cultivated mind and elegant manners, and had made his home a happy and attractive one. The same year he was offered a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court of Kentucky, but this he declined. This same [illegible] [illegible]

to resign, out of consideration for his health. From 1835 to 1839 he was in Congress, making for himself a high reputation.

Between 1815 and 1828 Mr. Chambers was, for several years, the commonwealth's attorney for the judicial district in which he lived. He was during that period at the zenith of his reputation as a lawyer and advocate. He met the giants of the Kentucky bar in important civil and criminal trials. His well-known high sense of honor, and his contempt for professional chicanery, commanded the respect of his legal compeers. His appearance and manner were dignified, his tone calm and impressive, and his language singularly direct and vigorous.

He closed his congressional career in 1839 with the purpose of resuming the practice of law, but his old friend General Harrison was nominated for the Presidency and induced him to aid in the personal canvass General Harrison made through the country. He was urged by President Harrison to accept some office requiring his residence in Washington, but this he declined, though he afterward accepted the appointment of Governor of Iowa. He entered upon the duties of the office May 13, 1841. His success in his administration of the affairs of the Territory was well attested by the approbation of the people, and by the hearty commendation of those in authority at Washington, especially for his management of Indian affairs. During his term of office he found it necessary on several occasions to suppress the feuds of the red men, which he did with such firmness and decision that quiet was promptly restored where war seemed imminent. Governor Chambers was repeatedly called on to treat with the Indian tribes for the purchase of their lands. In October, 1841, he was commissioned jointly with Hon. T. H. Crawford, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and Governor Doty, of Wisconsin, to hold a treaty with the Sacs and Foxes, which, however, did not result in a purchase. In September, 1842, being appointed sole Commissioner for the same purpose, he succeeded fully in carrying out the wishes of the Government. In 1843 he held a treaty with the Winnebagoes, but in this instance no result was reached.

In 1844, his term of office having expired, he was re-appointed by President Tyler, but was removed in 1845 by President Polk. Shortly afterward, with greatly impaired health, he returned to Kentucky, where, with skillful medical treatment and entire relief from official cares, he partially recovered. During the few remaining years of his life Governor Chambers's recollections of Iowa were of the most agreeable character. He spoke gratefully of the reception extended to him by her people, and often referred with great kindness to his neighbors in Des Moines County.

His infirm health forbade his engaging in any regular employment after his return to Kentucky, but in 1849, at the solicitation of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, he negotiated jointly with Governor Ramsey, of Minnesota, a successful treaty with the Sioux Indians for the purchase of lands. The latter years of Governor Chambers's life were spent mostly with his children, whose affection and respect were the chief conditions of his happiness. During a visit to his daughter in Paris, Kentucky, he was taken sick at the home of his son-in-law, C. S. Brent, and after a few weeks he died in bed, September 21, 1852, in his seventy-second year.

# JAMES CLARKE.

THE third and last Territorial Governor was James Clarke. Sometime in the autumn of the year 1837, when the trees were in the "sear and yellow leaf," a printer boy of slender form and gentle appearance might have been seen crossing the laurel hills of his own State. Behind him rolled the waters of the "Blue Juniata," on the banks of which he had spent, in merry glee, his youthful days. He had heard and read of strange countries that lay far off toward the setting sun, through which broad rivers run, and spreading landscapes unfolded to human eyes the most rare and magnificent beauty. With his youthful gaze fixed upon that star which never sets, he set forth into the wilds of Wisconsin, a stranger in a strange land, an adventurer seeking his own fortune, depending upon his own exertions, with no recommendation save an honest face and genteel deportment. This young man was James Clarke, who afterward became the able, talented and popular Governor of Iowa.

He remained in Wisconsin, working at his trade as a printer, until after the organization of the Territory of Iowa, when he removed to Burlington, where the first Legislature of Iowa assembled. After the death of Mr. Conway he was appointed by President Van Buren, Secretary of the Territory, which office he filled with great credit to himself and satisfaction to the people. During the time he held this office he contributed by his kind, gentle and amiable manner to soften the feelings of hatred and distrust which at one time existed between leading men of the Territory. Whoever had business at his office found him a kind, gentle, quiet, amiable man, always ready and willing to do whatever was desired of him, regretting, at the same time, that he could do no more. During the time he was Secretary he performed a vast amount of labor, but notwithstanding the large amount of business he transacted, he still found time to write for the press, and contributed many valuable articles touching the future greatness of Iowa.

After he retired from the office of Secretary he again returned to the printing trade, and became the leading editor of the Burlington *Gazette*. To the columns of this paper he devoted his whole energies, and by so doing made it the leading Democratic paper of the Territory. In the early summer of 1845 President Polk removed Mr. Chambers and appointed Mr. Clarke to succeed him as Governor of Iowa. Previous to his appointment he had been elected by

the people of his county a delegate to the first convention which assembled to form a Constitution for the State of Iowa. In this convention he distinguished himself both for his talent and personal demeanor, and contributed to the pages of that Constitution some of the great elementary principles which lie at the foundation of human rights. And although that Constitution was defeated, he still had the satisfaction of seeing their spirit and meaning transferred to another, and still continued as the fundamental law of our State.

The first Legislature after he received his appointment assembled at Iowa City, on the first Monday of December, 1845. His message to the Legislature after its organization is a model of style and clearness. He set forth the importance of an early extinguishment of the Indian title to all the lands within the limits of Iowa, and urged the Legislature to memorialize Congress to purchase a tract of land on the Upper Mississippi for a future home for the Winnebagoes, and thus induce them to part with their title to a large tract of country known as the "neutral ground," a recommendation which the General Government soon after acted upon and carried out.

January 16, 1846, the Legislature passed once more an act for the purpose of electing delegates to frame a Constitution for the State of Iowa. This time the friends of a State government took it for granted that the people of the Territory wanted a Constitution, so the Legislature provided that at the April election following the passage of this act, the people of the Territory should elect delegates to a convention. Accordingly, at the April election delegates were elected, and the convention, agreeable to said act, consisting of thirty-two members instead of seventy as in the previous convention, met at Iowa City on the first Monday of May, 1846, and after a session of eighteen days produced a Constitution which was immediately submitted, adopted, and made the organic law of the State of Iowa. After the result was known the Governor issued his proclamation for a general election to be held in November following, at which Ansel Briggs, of Jackson County, was elected Governor of the State.

This proclamation was the last public act of James Clarke, for as soon as the new Governor was qualified, he turned over to him all the archives of his office, and returned once more to the printing office. Again he scattered through Iowa his beautiful editorials through the columns of the Burlington *Gazette*, until the name and fame of Iowa became known throughout the length and breadth of the land. He appeared at the capitol at the first session of the State Legislature under the new Constitution, delivered to that body an affecting and interesting farewell address, then stood back quietly during the whole of the session, and gazed with indignation upon his countenance at the dreadful strife, storms and bitterness which was manifested during the entire session.

This was the last time that Mr. Clarke ever appeared at the Legislature. He died soon after, at Burlington, of the cholera. Thus closed the earthly career of a just and noble man, cut off in the prime of life and in the midst of an useful career. He was married to a sister of General Dodge, and this fact being known at the time of his appointment as Governor, drew upon the Dodges the title of the "royal family." But whatever might be said in this respect, the appointment could not have been bestowed upon a better man, or one more competent to fill it. His history is without stain or reproach, and there are none who live who ever imputed aught against his char- [illegible]

# ANSEL BRIGGS.

THE first Governor of Iowa under its State organization, was Ansel Briggs, who, like his two immediate successors, was a son of that wonderful nursery of progress, New England. He was the son of Benjamin Ingley Briggs and Electa his wife, and was born in Vermont, February 3, 1806. His boyhood was spent in his native State, where, in the common schools, he received a fair education, improved by a term spent at the academy of Norwich. In his youth, about the year 1830, with his parents, he removed to Cambridge, Guernsey County, Ohio, where he engaged in the work of establishing stage lines, and where, as a Whig, he competed with John Ferguson, a Jackson Democrat, for the office of county auditor, and was defeated. In his twenty-fourth year he married a wife, born the same day and year as himself, of whom he was soon bereft. Before leaving Ohio he married his second wife, Nancy M., daughter of Major Dunlap, an officer of the War of 1812.

In 1836, removing from Ohio, he joined that hardy band, so honored here to-day, the pioneers of Iowa, and settled with his family at Andrew, in Jackson County. Here he resumed his former business of opening stage lines, sometimes driving the stage himself, and entering into contracts with the postoffice department for carrying the United States mails weekly between Dubuque and Davenport, Dubuque and Iowa City, and other routes.

On coming to Iowa he affiliated with the Democrats, and on their ticket, in 1842, was elected a member of the Territorial House of Representatives from Jackson County, and subsequently sheriff of the same county. On the formation of the State government, he at once became a prominent candidate for Governor. His competitors for the Democratic nomination were Judge Jesse Williams and William Thompson. The question above all others dividing the parties in Iowa in that day was that of banks, favored by the Whigs and opposed by the Democrats. A short time before the nominating convention met, Briggs, at a banquet, struck a responsive chord in the popular heart by offering the toast, "No banks but earth, and they well tilled!" a sententious appeal to the pride of the pioneer and the prejudices of the partisan, which was at once taken up as a party

cry, and did more to secure its author the nomination for Governor than all else.

The convention was held at Iowa City on Thursday, September 24, 1846, and assembled to nominate State officers and two Congressmen. It was called to order by F. D. Mills, of Des Moines County. William Thompson, of Henry County, presided, and J. T. Fales, of Dubuque, was Secretary. The vote for Governor in the convention stood: Briggs, sixty-two; Jesse Williams, thirty-two; and William Thompson, thirty-one. The two latter withdrew, and Briggs was then chosen by acclamation. Elisha Cutler, Jr., of Van Buren County, was nominated for Secretary of State; Joseph T. Fales, of Linn, for Auditor, and Morgan Reno, of Johnson, for Treasurer. S. C. Hastings and Shepherd Leffler were nominated for Congress. The election was held October 28, 1846, the entire Democratic ticket being successful. Briggs received 7,626 votes, and his competitor, Thomas McKnight, the Whig candidate, 7,379, giving Briggs a majority of 247.

The administration of Governor Briggs was generally placid. Although avoiding excitement and desirous of being in harmonious accord with his party, when occasion required he exhibited an independent firmness not easily shaken. One perplexing controversy bequeathed him by his predecessors was the Missouri boundary question, which had produced much disquiet, and even a resort to arms on the part of both Iowa and Missouri.

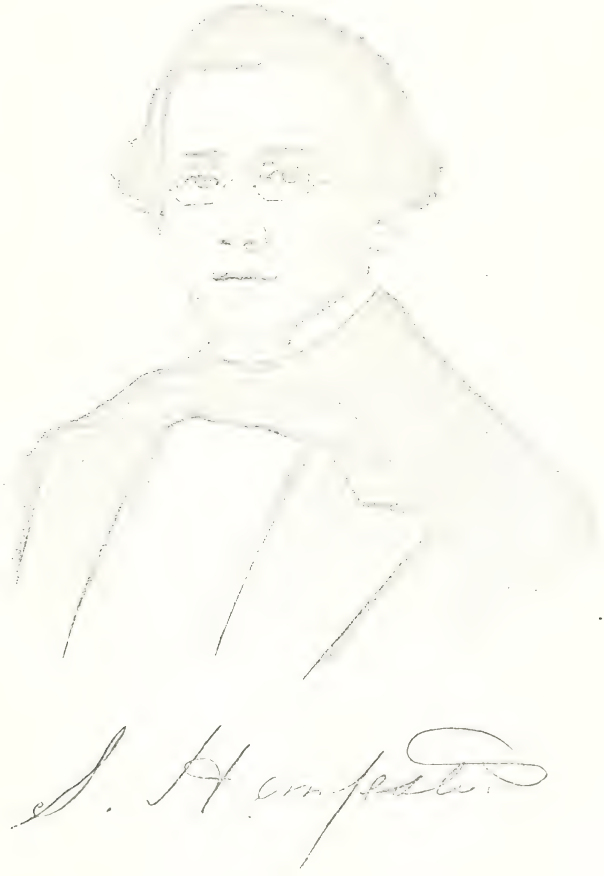
After the expiration of his four years' term, Governor Briggs continued his residence in Jackson County, [illegible] engaged in commercial business, having [illegible] mail contracts when he became Governor.

By his second marriage he [illegible] children, all of whom died in infancy [illegible] two, and of these latter Anna [illegible] May 15, 1859, aged twenty [illegible]. John S. Briggs, the only survivor of the family, is the editor of the *Idaho Herald*, published at Blackfoot, Idaho Territory. Mrs. Briggs died December 30, 1847, during her husband's term as Governor. She was an ardent Christian woman, adhering to the Presbyterian faith, and very domestic in her tastes. She was well educated and endowed by nature with such womanly tact and grace as to enable her to adorn the high estate her husband had attained. She dispensed (albeit in a log house, a form of architecture in vogue in Iowa in that day, as the mansion of the rich or the cabin of the poor) a bounteous hospitality to the stranger and a generous charity to the poor, in which gracious ministrations she was always seconded by her benevolent husband.

In 1870 Governor Briggs removed from Andrew to Council Bluffs. He had visited the western part of the State before railroads had penetrated there, and made the trip by carriage. On that occasion he enrolled himself as one of the founders of the town of Florence, on the Nebraska side of the Missouri River, six miles above Council Bluffs, and which, for a time, disputed with Omaha the honor of being the chief town of Nebraska.

He made a trip to Colorado during the mining excitement in 1860. After returning and spending some time at home he went to Montana in 1863, with his son John, and a large party, remaining until 1865, when he came back.

His last illness, ulceration of the stomach, was only five weeks in duration. He was able to be out three days before his death, which occurred at the residence of his son, John S. Briggs, in Omaha, May 5, [illegible], at half past three in the morning. Governor Gear issued a proclamation the next day, reciting his services to the State, ordering half-hour guns to be fired until the [illegible] and the flag on the State capitol to be half-masted during the day of the funeral. He was buried on Sunday succeeding his death.



# STEPHEN HEMPSTEAD.

THIS gentleman, the second Governor of the State, was born at New London, Connecticut, October 1, 1812, and lived in that State until the spring of 1828, when his father's family came West and settled on a farm a few miles from St. Louis, Missouri. Here he remained until 1830, when he entered as clerk in a commission house in Galena, Illinois, and during the Black Hawk war he was an officer in an artillery company organized for the protection of that place.

At the close of the war he entered as a student of the Illinois College at Jacksonville, Illinois, remaining about two years, leaving to commence the study of law, which he finished under Charles S. Hempstead, Esq., then a prominent lawyer at Galena. In 1836 he was admitted to practice his profession in the courts of the Territory of Wisconsin, then embracing Iowa, and in the same year located in Dubuque, being the first lawyer who practiced in that place. At the organization of the Territorial Legislature in 1838 he was elected to represent the northern portion of the Territory in the Legislative Council, of which he was chairman of the committee on judiciary, one of the important committees of the Council. At the second session of that body he was elected president thereof, was again elected a member of the Council in 1845, which was held in Iowa City, and was again president of the same. In 1844 he was elected one of the delegates to the first constitutional convention of the State of Iowa, and was chairman of the committee on incorporations. In 1848, in connection with Hon. Charles Mason and W. G. Woodward, he was appointed commissioner by the Legislature to revise the laws of the State of Iowa, and which revision, with a few amendments, was adopted as the code of Iowa in 1851. In 1850 he was elected Governor of the State of Iowa, receiving [illegible] votes, against [illegible] for James L. Thompson, [illegible] for William P. Clarke, and [illegible] scattering.

The vote was canvassed on the [illegible] of December, and a committee was appointed to inform the Governor-elect that the two Houses of the Legislature were ready to receive him in joint convention, in order that he might receive the oath prescribed by the Constitution. [illegible]

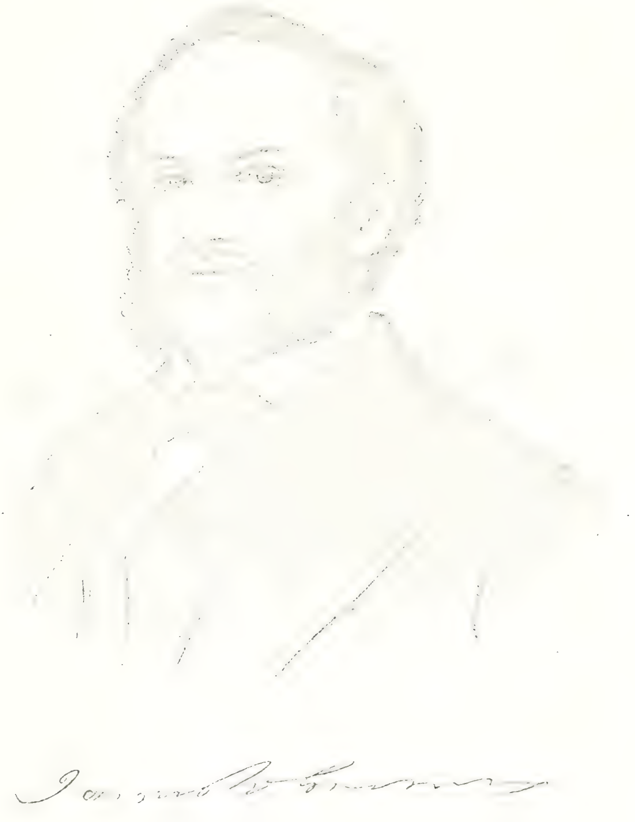
notification, Governor Hempstead, accompanied by Governor Briggs, the judges of the Supreme Court and the officers of State, entered the hall of the House, and having been duly announced, the Governor elect delivered his inaugural message, after which the oath was administered by the chief justice of the Supreme Court.

This session of the Legislature passed a number of important acts which were approved by Governor Hempstead, and formed fifty-two new counties, most of them having the same names and boundaries to-day. These new counties were: Adair, Union, Adams, Cass, Montgomery, Mills, Pottawattomie, Bremer, Butler, Grundy, Hardin, Franklin, Wright, Risley, Yell, Greene, Guthrie, Carroll, Fox, Sac, Crawford, Shelby, Harrison, Monona, Ida, Waukau, Humboldt, Pocahontas, Buena Vista, Fayette, Cherokee, Plymouth, Allamakee, Chickasaw, Floyd, Cerro Gordo, Hancock, Kossuth, Palo Alto, Clay, O'Brien, Sioux, Howard, Mitchell, Worth, Winnebago, Winneshiek, Bancroft, Emmett, Dickinson, Osceola and Buncombe. The last-named county was so called under peculiar circumstances. The Legislature was composed of a large majority favoring stringent corporation laws, and the liability of individual stockholders for corporate debts. This sentiment, on account of the agitation of railroad enterprises then beginning, brought a large number of prominent men to the capital. To have an effect upon the Legislature, they organized a "lobby legislature," in which these questions were ably discussed. They elected as Governor Verplank Van Antwerp, who delivered to this self-constituted body a lengthy message, in which he sharply criticised the regular General Assembly. Some of the members of the latter were in the habit of making long and unnecessary speeches, much to the hindrance of business. The message especially referred, charging them with speaking "for buncombe," and recommended that as their lasting memorial, a county should be called by that name. This suggestion was readily seized upon by the Legislature, and the county of "Buncombe" was created with few dissenting voices. By act of the General Assembly approved September 11, 1862, the name was changed to "Lyon," in honor of General Nathaniel Lyon, who was killed in the civil war.

Governor Hempstead's message to the fourth General Assembly, December, 1852, stated, among other things, that the population of the State was by the federal census 192,214, and that the State census showed an increase for one year of 37,786. He also stated that the resources of the State for the coming two years would be sufficient to cancel all that part of the funded debt which was payable at its option.

By 1854 the State had fully recovered from the depression produced by the bad season of 1851, and in 1854 and 1855 the immigration from the East was unprecedented. For miles and miles, day after day, the prairies of Illinois were lined with cattle and wagons, pushing on toward Iowa. At Peoria, one gentleman said that during a single month 1,743 wagons passed through that place, all for Iowa. The Burlington *Telegraph* said: "Twenty thousand immigrants have passed through the city within the last thirty days, and they are still crossing the Mississippi at the rate of [illegible] a day."

Governor Hempstead's term expired in the latter part of 1854, and he returned to Dubuque, where the following year he was elected county judge. This position he held twelve years, and in 18[illegible] he retired on account of impaired health. He lived, however, till February [illegible], [illegible], when at his home in Dubuque he closed his career on earth. He was a genial and active man, and deserves a prominent place in the annals of Iowa.



# JAMES W. GRIMES,

THE third to fill the office of Governor of Iowa, and whose name deserves a foremost rank among the men whose personal history is interwoven inseparably with that of the State, was James Wilson Grimes. He was born in the town of Deering, Hillsborough County, New Hampshire, October 20, 1816. His parents—John Grimes, born August 11, 1772, and Elizabeth Wilson, born March 19, 1773—were natives of the same town. Of a family of eight children born to them, James was the youngest. In early childhood he evinced a taste for learning, attending the district school and also studying Latin and Greek under the instruction of the village pastor. He completed his preparation for college at Hampton Academy, and entered Dartmouth College in August, 1832, in the sixteenth year of his age. Upon leaving college in February, 1835, he commenced reading law with James Walker, Esq., in Peterborough, New Hampshire.

Being young and adventurous, and wishing to carve a fortune for himself, he left his native home in 1836 for the far West, landing in Burlington, then a new town in what was known as the "Black Hawk Purchase." Here he opened an office and soon established a reputation as a rising lawyer. In April, 1837, he was appointed city solicitor; and entering upon the duties of that office he assisted in drawing up the first police laws of that town. In 1838 he was appointed justice of the peace, and became a law partner of William W. Chapman, United States District Attorney for Wisconsin Territory. In the early part of the year 1841 he formed a partnership with Henry W. Starr, Esq., which continued twelve years. This firm stood at the head of the legal profession in Iowa. Mr. Grimes was widely known as a counselor of superior knowledge of the law and with a clear sense of truth and justice. He was chosen one of the representatives of Des Moines County in the first Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Iowa, which convened at Burlington, November 12, 1838; in the sixth at Iowa City, December 4, 1843; and in the fourth General Assembly of the State, at Iowa City, December 6, 1852. He early took front rank among the pioneers of Iowa. He was chairman of the judiciary committee in the House of Representatives of the first Legislative Assembly ... of the Territory ... new Territory passed through his hands.

He was married at Burlington, November 9, 1846, to Miss Elizabeth Sarah Neally.

In February, 1854, Mr. Grimes was nominated by a convention of the Whig party for Governor of the State. It was the largest convention of that party ever held in Iowa, and the last. He was elected and assumed the duties of the office in December, 1854. Soon after his election it was proposed that he should be sent to the United States Senate, but he made it understood that he should fill the term of office for which he had been chosen, and he served his full term to the entire satisfaction and acceptance of all parties. He was a faithful leader in the political regeneration of the State. He introduced liberal measures to develop the resources of the State, and to promote the interests of all educational and humane establishments. Up to the time of his election as Governor, Democracy reigned supreme in the Territory. The representatives in Congress were allies of the slave power. He, after being elected, gave his whole soul to the work, and it may truly be said that Governor Grimes made Iowa Republican and allied it with the loyal States.

January 14, 1858, he laid down his office, only to be placed in another and greater one: for on the 25th he was nominated by the Republican caucus for United States Senator. He took his seat in the Senate March 4, 1859, and was placed upon the committee on naval affairs January [illegible], 1861, on which he remained during the remainder of his senatorial career, serving as chairman from December, 1864.

Mr. Grimes voted for the Pacific Railroad bill on June 20, 1862, and for establishing the gauge of the road from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean at four feet eight and a half inches, February 24, 1863.

January 16, 1865, Mr. Grimes was again chosen United States Senator from Iowa, for a term commencing March 4, 1865, receiving the votes of almost all of the members of the General Assembly in joint convention: [illegible] out of [illegible]. His counsel was often sought in matters of great moment, and in cases of peculiar difficulty. Always ready to promote the welfare of the State, he gave, unsolicited, land worth $5,000 to the Congregational college at Grinnell. It constitutes the "Grimes foundation," and "is to be applied to the establishment and maintenance in Iowa College, forever, of four scholarships, to be awarded by the trustees, on the recommendation of the faculty, to the best scholars, and the most promising, in any department, who may need and seek such aid, and without any regard to the religious tenets or opinions entertained by any person seeking either of said scholarships." These terms were imposed by Mr. Grimes and assented July 20, 1865, by the trustees. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1865 from Dartmouth College, and also from Iowa College. He also aided in founding a public library in Burlington, donating $5,000, which was expended in the purchase of costly books, and subsequently sent from Europe 256 volumes in the German language, and also contributed [illegible] volumes of public documents.

In January, 1869, he made a donation of $5,000 to Dartmouth College, and [illegible] to the "Social Friends," a literary society of which he was a member in his boyhood.

His health failing, Mr. Grimes sailed for Europe April [illegible], 1869, remaining abroad two years, returning home September [illegible], apparently of improved health and spirits. In November he celebrated his silver wedding, and upon that evening [illegible] with his family. He [illegible] suddenly [illegible] and died [illegible] hours [illegible].

R. P. Lowe

# RALPH P. LOWE.

THE fourth Governor of the State, and the seventh of Iowa without reference to the form of government, was Ralph P. Lowe. He was born in Ohio in 1808, and lived just three-fourths of a century. He came to the Territory of Iowa in 1839 or 1840, when he was a little over thirty years old. He settled in Muscatine, where in a short time he became prominent in local affairs and of recognized ability in questions of public policy. While yet residing in that city, he represented the county of Muscatine in the constitutional convention of 1844 that framed the rejected Constitution.

After this constitutional convention, Mr. Lowe took no further part in public matters for a number of years. He removed to Lee County about 1849 or '50, where he became district judge as a successor to George H. Williams, who was afterward known as President Grant's Attorney General. He was district judge five years, from 1852 to 1857, being succeeded by [illegible] Claggett. In the summer of 1857 he was nominated by the Republicans for Governor of Iowa, with Oran Faville for Lieutenant-Governor. The Democracy put in the field Benjamin M. Samuels for Governor and George Gillaspy for Lieutenant Governor. There was a third ticket in the field, supported by the American or "Know Nothing" party, and bearing the names of T. F. Henry and Easton Morris. The election was held in October, 1857, and gave Mr. Lowe 38,498 votes, against [illegible] for Mr. Samuels, and [illegible] for Mr. Henry.

Hitherto the term of office had been four years, but by an amendment to the Constitution this was now reduced to two. Governor Lowe was inaugurated January 14, 1858, and at once sent his first message to the Legislature. Among the measures passed by this Legislature were bills to incorporate the State Bank of Iowa; to provide for an agricultural college; to authorize the business of banking; disposing of the land grant made by Congress to the Des Moines Valley Railroad; to provide for the erection of an institution for the education of the blind; and to provide for taking a State census.

[illegible] of importance occurred during the administration of Governor Lowe, but it was not [illegible] [illegible]. The Governor [illegible] in his biennial message of January 10, [illegible]

viewing the preceding two years: "The period that has elapsed since the last biennial session has been one of great disturbing causes, and of anxious solicitude to all classes of our fellow citizens. The first year of this period was visited with heavy and continuous rains, which reduced the measure of our field crops below one-half of the usual product, whilst the financial revulsion which commenced upon the Atlantic coast in the autumn of 1857 did not reach its climax for evil in our borders until the year just past."

He referred at length to the claim of the State against the Federal Government, and said that he had appealed in vain to the Secretary of the Interior for the payment of the 5 per cent. upon the military land warrants that the State is justly entitled to, which then approximated to a million of dollars. The payment of this fund, he said, "is not a mere favor which is asked of the General Government, but a subsisting right which could be enforced in a court of justice, was there a tribunal of this kind clothed with the requisite jurisdiction."

The subject of the Des Moines River grant received from the Governor special attention, and he gave a history of the operations of the State authorities in reference to obtaining the residue of the lands to which the State was entitled, and other information as to the progress of the work. He also remarked "that under the act authorizing the Governor to raise a company of mounted men for defense and protection of our frontier, approved February 9, 1858, a company of thirty such men, known as the Frontier Guards, armed and equipped as required, were organized and mustered into service under the command of Captain Henry B. Martin, of Webster City, about the first of March then following, and were divided into two companies, one stationed on the Little Sioux River, the other at Spirit Lake. Their presence afforded security and gave quiet to the settlements in that region, and after a service of four months they were duly disbanded.

"Late in the fall of the year, however, great alarm and consternation was again felt in the region of Spirit Lake and Sioux River settlements, produced by the appearance of large numbers of Indians on the border, whose bearing was insolent and menacing, and who were charged with clandestinely running off the stock of the settlers. The most urgent appeals came from these settlers, invoking again the protection of the State. From the representations made of the imminence of their danger and the losses already sustained, the Governor summoned into the field once more the frontier guards. After a service of four or five months they were again discharged, and paid in the manner prescribed in the act under which they were called out."

Governor Lowe was beaten for the renomination by Honorable S. J. Kirkwood, who was considered much the stronger man. To compensate him for his defeat for the second term, Governor Lowe was appointed one of the three judges under the new Constitution. He drew the short term, which expired in 1861, but was returned and served, all told, eight years. He then returned to the practice of law, gradually working into a claim business at Washington, to which city he removed about [illegible]. In that city he died on Saturday, December [illegible]. He had a large family. Carleton, one of his sons, was an officer in the Third Iowa Cavalry during the war.

Governor Lowe was a man of sound, accurate and industrious. In private and public life he was pure, upright and honest. [illegible]

# SAMUEL J. KIRKWOOD.

SAMUEL JORDAN KIRKWOOD, the fifth Governor of the State of Iowa, was born December 20, 1813, in Harford County, Maryland, on his father's farm. His father was twice married, first to a lady named Coulson, by whom he had two sons, and, after her death, to Mary Alexander, by whom he had three children, all sons, the youngest of whom is the subject of these notes. The father of Governor Kirkwood was a native of Maryland, his ancestors having settled there previous to the Revolution; his mother was born in Scotland, and both parents were strict members of the Presbyterian church.

When ten years old young Kirkwood was sent to Washington City to attend a school taught by a relative named John McLeod. He remained at school four years, when he entered a drug store at Washington as clerk, in which occupation he continued till after attaining his majority, with the exception of about eighteen months spent in teaching in York County, Pennsylvania. In 1835 Samuel left Washington and settled in Richland County, Ohio, where he assisted his father and brother (who had removed from Maryland there) in clearing a farm. In 1841 he entered, as a student, the law office of Thomas W. Bartley, afterward Governor of Ohio, and in 1843 was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of Ohio. He then engaged in the practice of law with his former preceptor, Mr. Bartley, forming an association which continued for eight years.

From 1845 to 1849 he served as prosecuting attorney of his county. In 1849 he was elected as a Democrat to represent his county and district in the constitutional convention. In 1851 Mr. Bartley, his partner, having been elected to the supreme judiciary of the State, Kirkwood formed a partnership with Barnabas Barns, with whom he continued to practice until the spring of 1855, when he removed to the West.

Up to 1854 Mr. Kirkwood had acted with the Democratic party. But the measures proposed and sustained that year by the Democracy in Congress, concentrated in what was known as the Kansas-Nebraska act, drove him with hosts of anti-slavery Democrats out of the party. He was besought by the opposition in the "Richland district" to become their candidate for Congress, but declined. In 1855 he came to Iowa and settled two miles northwest of Iowa City, entering into a partnership with his brother-in-law, Ezekiel Clark, in the

milling business, and kept aloof from public affairs. He could not long conceal his record and abilities from his neighbors, however, and in 1856 he was elected to the State Senate from the district composed of the counties of Iowa and Johnson, and served through the last session of the Legislature held at Iowa City and the first one held at Des Moines.

In 1859 Mr. Kirkwood was made the standard-bearer of the Republicans of Iowa, and though he had as able and popular a competitor as General A. C. Dodge, he was elected Governor of Iowa by a majority of over 3,000. He was inaugurated January 11, 1860. Before the expiration of his first term came the great civil war. As Governor, during the darkest days of the Rebellion, he performed an exceedingly important duty. He secured a prompt response by volunteers to all requisitions by the federal Government on the State for troops, so that during his Governorship no "draft" took place in Iowa, and no regiment, except the first, enlisted for less than three years. At the same time he maintained the State's financial credit. The Legislature, at its extra session in 1861, authorized the sale of $800,000 in bonds, to assist in arming and equipping troops. So frugally was this work done, that but $300,000 of the bonds were sold, and the remaining $500,000 not having been required, the bonds representing this amount were destroyed by order of the succeeding Legislature.

In October, 1861, Governor Kirkwood was, with comparatively little opposition, re-elected, and honored a second time in the history of the State. The majority was about 18,000. During his second term he was appointed by President Lincoln to be Minister to Denmark; but he declined to accept, preferring to remain until the expiration of his term as Governor. The position was kept open for him until that time, but, when it came, pressing private business compelled a declination of the office altogether.

In January, 1866, he was a prominent candidate before the Legislature for United States Senator. Senator Harlan had resigned the senatorship upon his appointment to the office of Secretary of the Interior by President Lincoln, just before his death, but had withdrawn from the cabinet soon after the accession of Mr. Johnson to the Presidency. In this way it happened that the Legislature had two terms of United States Senator to fill, a short term of two years, to fill Harlan's unexpired term, and a long term of six years, to immediately succeed this; and Harlan had now become a candidate for his own successorship, to which Kirkwood also aspired. Ultimately, Kirkwood was elected for the first and Harlan for the second term. During his brief senatorial service, Kirkwood did not hesitate to measure swords with Senator Sumner, whose natural egotism had begotten in him an arrogant and dictatorial manner, borne with humbly until then by his colleagues, in deference to his long experience and eminent ability, but unpalatable to an independent Western Senator like Kirkwood.

At the close of his senatorial term, March 4, 1867, he resumed the practice of law, which a few years later he relinquished to accept the presidency of the Iowa City Savings Bank. In 1875 he was again elected Governor, and was inaugurated January 13, 1876. He served but a little over a year, as early in 1877 he was elected United States Senator. He filled this position until March, 1881, resigning to become Secretary of the Interior in President Garfield's cabinet. In this office he was succeeded, April 17, 1882, by Henry M. Teller, of Colorado.

Governor Kirkwood returned to Iowa City, his home, where he still resides, enjoying ... He was married in 1843 to Miss Jane Clark, a native of Ohio.

# WILLIAM M. STONE.

THE subject of this brief sketch was the ninth to hold the position of Governor of Iowa, and the sixth to fill the office under the State organization. He held the office four years, from 1864 to 1868.

William Milo Stone was born October 14, 1827, a son of Truman and Lavina (North) Stone. His great-grandfather on both sides of the family was in the seven years' struggle for independence. His grandfather, Aaron Stone, was in the second war with England. Truman Stone moved to Lewis County, New York, when the son was a year old, and six years later to Coshocton County, Ohio.

Like many other self-made men, William M. had few advantages. He never attended a school of any kind more than twelve months. In boyhood he was for two seasons a teamdriver on the Ohio Canal. At seventeen he was apprenticed to the chairmaker's trade and followed that business until twenty-three years of age, reading law in the meantime during his spare hours, wherever he happened to be. He commenced at Coshocton, with James Mathews, who afterward became his father-in-law; continued his readings with General Lucius V. Pierce, of Akron, and finished with Ezra B. Taylor, of Ravenna. He was admitted to the bar in August, 1851, by Peter Hitchcock and Rufus P. Ranney, supreme judges, holding a term of court at Ravenna.

After practicing three years at Coshocton with his old preceptor, James Mathews, he, in November, 1854, settled in Knoxville, which has remained his home since. The year after locating here Mr. Stone purchased the Knoxville *Journal*, and was one of the prime movers in forming the Republican party in Iowa, being the first editor to suggest a State convention, which met February 22, 1856, and completed the organization. In the autumn of the same year he was a Presidential elector on the Republican ticket.

In April, 1857, Mr. Stone was chosen Judge of the Eleventh Judicial District. He was elected judge of the same district when the new Constitution went into operation in 1858, and was serving on the bench when the [illegible] Fort Sumter. At that

time, April, 1861, he was holding court in Fairfield, Jefferson County, and when the news came of the insult to the old flag he immediately adjourned court and prepared for what he believed to be more important duties—duties to his country.

In May he enlisted as a private; was made Captain of Company B, Third Iowa Infantry, and was subsequently promoted to Major. With that regiment he was at the battle of Blue Mills, Missouri, in September, 1861, where he was wounded. At Shiloh, the following spring, he commanded the regiment and was taken prisoner. By order of Jefferson Davis he was paroled for the time of forty days, with orders to repair to Washington, and if possible secure an agreement for a cartel for a general exchange of prisoners, and to return as a prisoner if he did not succeed. Failing to secure that result within the period specified he returned to Richmond and had his parol extended fifteen days; repairing again to Washington, he effected his purpose and was exchanged.

In August, 1862, he was appointed by Governor Kirkwood Colonel of the Twenty-second Iowa Infantry, which rendezvoused and organized at Camp Pope, Iowa City, in August, 1862. The regiment was occupied for several months in guarding supply stores and the railroad, and escorting supply trains to the Army of the Southeast Missouri until January 27, 1863, when it received orders to join the army under General Davidson, at West Plains, Missouri. After a march of five days it reached its destination, and was brigaded with the Twenty-first and Twenty-third Iowa regiments, Colonel Stone commanding, and was designated the First Brigade, First Division, Army of Southeast Missouri. April found Colonel Stone at Milliken's Bend, Louisiana, to assist Grant in the capture of Vicksburg. He was now in immediate command of his regiment, which formed a part of a brigade under Colonel C. L. Harris, of the Eleventh Wisconsin. In the advance upon Port Gibson Colonel Harris was taken sick, and Colonel Stone was again in charge of a brigade. In the battle of Port Gibson the Colonel and his command distinguished themselves, and were successful. The brigade was in the reserve at Champion Hills, and in active skirmish at Black River.

On the evening of May 21 Colonel Stone received General Grant's order for a general assault on the enemy's lines at 10 A. M. on the 22d. In this charge, which was unsuccessful, Colonel Stone was again wounded, receiving a gunshot in his left forearm. Colonel Stone commanded a brigade until the last of August, when, being ordered to the Gulf department, he resigned. He had become very popular with the people of Iowa, and they were determined to make him Governor.

He was nominated in a Republican convention held at Des Moines in June, 1863, and was elected by a large majority. He was brevetted Brigadier-General in 1864, during his first year as Governor. He was inaugurated January 14, 1864, and was re-elected in 1865, his four years in office closing January 16, 1868. His majority in 1863 was nearly 30,000, and in 1865 about 16,500. His diminished vote in 1865 was due to the fact that he was very strongly committed in favor of negro suffrage.

Governor Stone made a very energetic and efficient executive. Since the expiration of his gubernatorial term he has sought to escape the public notice, and has given his time largely to his private business interests. He is in partnership with Hon. O. B. Ayres, of Knoxville, in legal practice.

He was elected to the General Assembly in 1877, and served one term.

In May, 1857, he married Miss Caroline Matthews, a native of Ohio, then residing in Knoxville. They have one son, William A.

# SAMUEL MERRILL.

COLONEL SAMUEL MERRILL, the seventh Governor of the State of Iowa, the successor of Governor Stone, is among the men of the West who have been called from private life to places of trust on account of their peculiar fitness for office. He was born in the town of Turner, Oxford County, Maine, August 7, 1822. He is of English ancestry, being a descendant on his mother's side of Peter Hill, who came from the West of England and settled in Saco, Maine (now known as Biddeford), in 1652. From this ancestry have sprung the most of the Hills of America. On his father's side he is a descendant of Nathaniel Merrill, who, with his brother John, came from Salisbury, England, and settled in Newbury, Massachusetts, in 1636.

Abel Merrill married Abigail Hill, June 25, 1795, in Buxton, Maine. They soon moved to Turner, where they became the parents of eight children, Samuel, the subject of this sketch, being next the youngest, the fourth and youngest son in the family, being the eighth generation from his first grandfathers.

Samuel was married first to Catherine Thoms, who died in 1847, but fourteen months after their marriage. In January, 1851, he was again married, his second wife being a Miss Hill, of Buxton, Maine. To this union there have been born four children, three of whom died young, the eldest living to be only two and a half years old.

At the age of sixteen he moved with his parents to Buxton, where his time was mostly engaged by turns in teaching and in attending school until he attained his majority. Having determined to make teaching a profession, he set out for that purpose toward the sunny South, but, as he says, he was "born too far north" for his political comfort. Suspicion having been aroused as to his abolitionist proclivities, and finding the elements not altogether congenial, he soon abandoned the land of chivalry for the old Granite State, where he engaged for several years in farming.

In 1847 he removed to Tamworth, New Hampshire, where he embarked in mercantile business in company with a brother. In this, as in all his business enterprises, he was quite successful. Not being satisfied with the limited resources of Northern New England, he determined to try his fortune on the broad prairies of the new and more enterprising West. Accordingly,

in 1856, he turned his face toward the setting sun. He made a final settlement at McGregor, Iowa, where he established a branch house of the old firm.

During all these years of business Mr. Merrill took an active but not a noisy part in politics. In 1854 he was elected as an Abolitionist to the New Hampshire Legislature, at the same time General N. B. Baker, ex-Adjutant General of Iowa, was Governor of the same State. In 1855 he was returned for a second term to the Legislature. In Iowa he was equally fortunate in securing the good will of those who knew him. His neighbors and those who had dealings with him found a man who was honest in his business, fair in his dealings, social in his relations, and benevolent in his disposition. He took an active interest in the prosperity of the town and ever held an open hand to all needed charities. These traits of character had drawn around him, though not realized or intended by himself, a host of personal admirers. This good will resulted in his being nominated for a seat in the State Legislature, and he was the only one on his ticket that was elected. The Legislature met in extra session in 1861 to provide for the exigencies of the Rebellion, and in its deliberations Mr. Merrill rendered effective and unselfish service.

He continued in business at McGregor until the summer of 1862, when he was commissioned as Colonel of the Twenty-first Iowa Infantry, proceeding immediately to Missouri, where active service awaited him. Marmaduke was menacing the Union forces in Central Missouri, which called for prompt action on the part of the Union Generals. Colonel Merrill was placed in command of a detachment of the Twenty-first Iowa, a detachment of the Ninety-ninth Illinois, a portion of the Third Iowa Cavalry, and two pieces of artillery, with orders to make a forced march to Springfield, he being at Houston, eighty miles distant. On the morning of the 11th of January, 1863, they having come across a body of rebels, found them advancing in heavy force. Colonel Merrill immediately made disposition for battle, and brisk firing was kept up for an hour, when the enemy fell back. Colonel Merrill now moved in the direction of Hartville, where he found the rebels in force under Marmaduke, and from six to eight thousand strong, with six pieces of artillery, while Colonel Merrill had but 800 men and two pieces of artillery.

In this engagement the rebels lost several officers and not less than 300 men in killed and wounded. The Union loss was seven killed and sixty-four wounded, five captured and two missing. The regiment performed severe marches and suffered much in sickness during the winter. It was assigned to the Thirteenth Corps, General John A. McClernand; fought gallantly at the battle of Port Gibson; and while the impetuous charge of Black River bridge was being made Colonel Merrill was severely, and reported fatally, wounded. The battle of Black River bridge, the last of the series of engagements during the campaign of Vicksburg in which the rebels fought without their fortifications, was a short but bloody combat. While Colonel Merrill was leading his regiment in this deadly charge he was wounded through the hips. This brought his military career to a close. Suffering from his wounds, he resigned his commission and returned to McGregor, but was unable to attend to his private affairs for many months.

In 1867 he was chosen Governor to succeed William M. Stone. He was inaugurated January 16, 1868, and served till January 11, 1872, being re-elected in 1869. After the expiration of his term of office he returned to McGregor, but as soon as he could adjust his business interests he located in Des Moines, where he is now President of the Citizens' National Bank.

C. C. Carpenter

# CYRUS C. CARPENTER.

FROM his numerous official positions, and the ability with which they have been filled, Cyrus C. Carpenter, the eighth Governor of the State of Iowa, deserves to be remembered as one of Iowa's foremost men. He is a native of Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania, and was born November 24, 1829. His parents were Asahel and Amanda M. (Thayer) Carpenter, both of whom died before he was twelve years old. His grandfather, John Carpenter, was one of nine young men who, in 1789, left Attleborough, Massachusetts, for the purpose of finding a home in the "new country." After various vicissitudes they located upon the spot which they called Harford, in Northeastern Pennsylvania, the township in which Cyrus was born. This location at that time was [illegible] the nearest white settlement, Wilkesbarre, in Wyoming Valley, [illegible] Indian [illegible] miles away.

Cyrus [illegible] common schools [illegible] only [illegible] taught winters and worked on a farm summers for three or four years, and with the money thus raised paid his expenses for several months at the academy which had been established in his native town. After leaving this institution, in 1852, he started westward; halted at Johnstown, Licking County, Ohio; taught there a year and a half, and with his funds thus replenished he came to Iowa, loitering some on the way, and reaching Des Moines in June, 1854. A few days later he started on foot up the Des Moines Valley, and found his way to Fort Dodge, eighty miles northwest of Des Moines, from which place the soldiers had moved the previous spring to Fort Ridgely, Minnesota.

He now had but a single half dollar in his pocket. He frankly told the landlord of his straightened circumstances, offering to do any kind of labor until something should "turn up." On the evening of his arrival he heard a Government contractor state that his chief surveyor had left him, and that he was going out to find another. Young Carpenter at once offered his services. To the inquiry whether he was a surveyor, he answered that he understood the theory of surveying, but had had no experience in the field. He was [illegible]

employment if he were found competent. The next morning he met the party and took command. When the first week's work was done he went to Fort Dodge to replenish his wardrobe. As he left, some of the men remarked that that was the last that would be seen of him. He was then of a slight build, jaded and torn by hard work, and, when he left the camp, so utterly tired out it is not surprising that the men who were inured to out-door life thought him completely used up. But they did not know their man. With the few dollars which he had earned, he supplied himself with comfortable clothing, went back to his work on Monday morning and continued it till the contract was completed.

The next winter he taught the first school opened in Fort Dodge, and from that date his general success was assured. For the first two years he was employed much of the time by persons having contracts for surveying Government lands. He was thus naturally led into the land business, and from the autumn of 1855, when the Land Office was established at Fort Dodge, much of his time was devoted to surveying, selecting lands for buyers, tax-paying for foreign owners, and in short a general land agency. During this period he devoted such time as he could spare to reading law, with the view of eventually entering the profession.

Soon after the civil war commenced he entered the army, and before going into the field was commissioned as Captain in the staff department, and served over three years, attaining the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel and being mustered out as brevet Colonel.

He has served his State in numerous civil capacities. He was elected Surveyor of Webster County in the spring of 1856, and the next year was elected a Representative to the General Assembly, and served in the first session of that body held at Des Moines. He was elected Register of the State Land Office in 1866, re-elected in 1868, and held the office four years, declining to be a candidate for renomination.

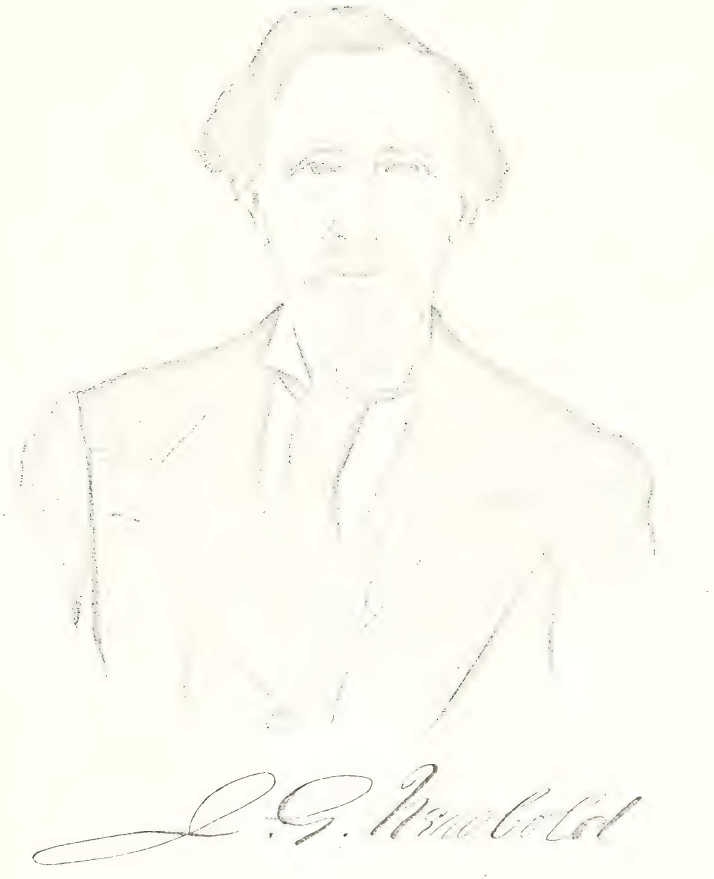
He was elected Governor of Iowa in 1871, and was inaugurated January 11, 1872. He was re-elected two years later, and served until January 13, 1874. He made an able and popular executive. In his first inaugural address, delivered January 11, 1872, he made a strong plea for the State University, and especially its normal department, for the agricultural college, and for whatever would advance the material progress and prosperity of the people, urging in particular the introduction of more manufactories.

At the expiration of his second term as Governor Mr. Carpenter was appointed, without his previous knowledge, Second Comptroller of the United States Treasury, and resigned after holding that office about fifteen months. He was influenced to take this step at that time because another bureau officer was to be dismissed, as the head of the department held that Iowa had more heads of bureaus than she was entitled to, and his resigning an office of a higher grade saved a man who deserved to remain in Government employ.

He was in the forty-seventh Congress from 1881 to 1883, and represented Webster County in the twentieth General Assembly. He is now leading the life of a private citizen at Fort Dodge, his chief employment being the carrying on of a farm. He is not rich, which is a striking commentary on his long official service. He has led a pure and upright life.

He has been a Republican since the organization of that party. In religious matters he is orthodox.

He was married in March, 1864, to Miss Susan C. Burkholder, of Fort Dodge. They have no children, but have reared from childhood a niece of Mrs. Carpenter, Miss Fannie Burkholder.



# JOSHUA G. NEWBOLD.

JOSHUA G. NEWBOLD was the tenth Governor of the State, and the thirteenth of Iowa, numbering from the first Territorial Governor. He is yet living at Mount Pleasant. He is a native of Pennsylvania, and his ancestors in this country were among the very early settlers in New Jersey. They were Friends, and consequently none of them figured in the struggle for the independence of the colonies. Governor Newbold is the son of Barzilla and Catherine (Houseman) Newbold. He was born in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, May 12, 1830, and reared as a farmer. When he was eight years of age the family moved to Westmoreland County, same State, where he was educated in the common school, and also in a select school or academy, the latter taught by Dr. John Lewis, since of Grinnell, Iowa. At sixteen he returned with the family to Fayette County, where he remained eight years, assisting his father in running a flouring mill, when not teaching. When about nineteen he began the study of medicine, reading a year or more while teaching, and then abandoning the notion of being a physician.

In the month of March, 1854, Mr. Newbold removed to Iowa, locating on a farm, now partly in the corporation of Mount Pleasant, Henry County. At the end of one year he removed to Cedar Township, Van Buren County, there merchandising and farming till about 1860, when he removed to Hillsboro, Henry County, and pursued the same callings.

In 1862, when the call was made for 600,000 men to finish the work of crushing the Rebellion, Mr. Newbold left his farm in the hands of his family and his store in charge of his partner, and went into the army as Captain of Company C, Twenty-fifth Regiment Iowa Infantry. He served nearly three years, resigning just before the war closed, on account of disability. During the last two or three months he served at the South he filled the position of Judge Advocate, with headquarters at Woodville, Alabama.

His regiment was one of those that made Iowa troops famous. It arrived at Helena, Arkansas, in November, 1862, and sailed in December following on the expedition against Vicksburg by way of Chickasaw Bayou. At the latter place was its first engagement. Its second was at Arkansas Post, and there it suffered severely, losing in killed and wounded more than sixty.

After Lookout Mountain it joined in the pursuit of Bragg's flying forces to R[illegible]

gold, where it engaged the enemy in their strong works, November 27 [illegible] nine wounded. The following year it [illegible] Sherman in his Atlanta campaign, [illegible] the famous march to the sea and through the Carolinas.

On returning to Iowa he continued in the mercantile trade at Hillsboro for three or four years, and then sold out, giving thereafter his whole attention to agriculture, stock-raising and stock-dealing, making the stock department an important factor in his business for several years. Mr. Newbold was a member of the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth General Assemblies, representing Henry County, and was chairman of the school committee in the fourteenth, and of the committee on appropriations in the fifteenth General Assembly. In the fifteenth (1874) he was temporary Speaker during the deadlock in organizing the House. In 1875 he was elected Lieutenant Governor on the Republican ticket with Samuel J. Kirkwood.

His Democratic competitor was E. B. Woodward, who received 93,060 votes. Mr. Newbold received 134,166, or a majority of 31,106. Governor Kirkwood being elected United States Senator during that session, Mr. Newbold became Governor, taking the chair February 1, 1877, and vacating it for Governor Gear in January, 1878.

Governor Newbold's message to the Legislature in 1878 shows painstaking care and a clear business-like view of the interests of the State. His recommendations were carefully considered and largely adopted. The State's finances were then in a less creditable condition than ever before or since, as there was an increasing floating debt, then amounting to [illegible] 826.56, more than [illegible] in excess of the Constitutional limitation. Said Governor Newbold in his message: "The commonwealth ought not to set an example of [illegible] in meeting its obligations. Of all forms of indebtedness, that of a floating character is the most objectionable. The uncertainty as to its amount will invariably enter into the computations made by persons contracting with the State for supplies, material or labor. To remove the present difficulty, and to avert its recurrence, I look upon as the most important work that will demand your attention."

One of the greatest problems before statesmen is that of equal and just taxation. The following recommendation shows that Governor Newbold was abreast with foremost thinkers, for it proposes a step which yearly finds more favor with the people: "The inequalities of the personal-property valuations of the several counties suggest to my mind the propriety of so adjusting the State's levy as to require the counties to pay into the State treasury only the tax on realty, leaving the corresponding tax on personalty in the county treasury. This would rest with each county the adjustment of its personal property valuations, without fear that they might be so high as to work injustice to itself in comparison with other counties."

Governor Newbold has always affiliated with the Republican party, and holds to its great cardinal doctrines, having once embraced them, with the same sincerity and honesty that he cherishes his religious sentiments. He has been a Christian for something like twenty-five years, his connection being with the Free-Will Baptist church. He married his wife, Rachel [illegible], in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, [illegible] taking place on the [illegible] November, [illegible]. They have had five children, and lost two. The names of the living are Mary Allene, [illegible] and George C.

The Governor is not yet an old man, and may serve his State and county in other capacities in the coming years.

# JOHN H. GEAR.

THE eleventh to hold the highest official position in the State of Iowa was John H. Gear, of Burlington. He is yet living in that city. He was born in Ithaca, New York, April 7, 1825. His father was Rev. E. G. Gear, a clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal church, who was born in New London, Connecticut, in 1792. When he was quite young his family removed to Pittsfield, Berkshire County, Massachusetts; in 1816, after being ordained, he emigrated to New York and settled at Onondaga Hill, near which is now the thriving city of Syracuse. Soon after locating there he was married to Miss [illegible] Cook. He was engaged in the ministry in various places in Western New York until 1836, when he removed to Galena, Illinois. There he remained until [illegible], when he was appointed Chaplain in the United States Army at Fort Snelling, Minnesota. He died in 1874, aged eighty-two years.

John H., his only son, in [illegible] came to Burlington, where he has since continued to reside. On his arrival he commenced his mercantile career by engaging as clerk with the firm of Bridgeman & Bros. After being with this firm for a little over a year he entered the employ of W. F. Coolbaugh (since president of the Union National Bank, of Chicago), who was even at that early date the leading merchant of Eastern Iowa. He was clerk for Mr. Coolbaugh for about five years, and was then taken into partnership. The firm of W. F. Coolbaugh & Co. continued in business for nearly five years, when Mr. Gear succeeded to the business by purchase, and carried it on until he became known as the oldest wholesale grocer in the State. He is now president of a large rolling mill company at Burlington.

Mr. Gear has been honored by his fellow-citizens with many positions of trust. In 1852 he was elected alderman; in [illegible] was elected mayor over A. W. Carpenter, being the first Republican up to that time who had been elected in Burlington on a party issue. In [illegible], the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota Railroad Company was organized, and he was chosen as its president. His efforts highly contributed to the success of the enterprise, which did much for Burlington. He was [illegible] in promoting the Burlington & Southwestern Railway, as well as the Burlington & Northwestern narrow-gauge road.

He has always acted with the Republican party, and in 1871 was nominated and elected a member of the House of Representatives of the Fourteenth General Assembly. In 1873 he was elected to the Fifteenth General Assembly. The Republican caucus of the House nominated him for Speaker by acclamation, and after a contest of two weeks he was chosen over his opponent, J. W. Dixon. He filled the position of Speaker very acceptably, and at the close of the session all the members of the House, independent of party affiliations, joined in signing their names to a resolution of thanks, which was engraved and presented to him. In 1875 he was the third time nominated to the Assembly by the Republican party, and while his county gave a large Democratic vote he was again elected. He was also again nominated for Speaker, by the Republican caucus, and was elected by a handsome majority over his competitor, Hon. John Y. Stone. He is the only man in the State who ever had the honor of being chosen to this high position a second time. He enjoys the reputation of being an able parliamentarian, his rulings never having been appealed from. At the close of the session he again received the unanimous thanks of the House for his courtesy and impartiality.

In 1877 he was nominated for Governor by the Republican convention which met at Des Moines, June 28, and at the election held the following October he received 121,546 votes, against 79,353 for John P. Irish, 10,639 for Elias Jessup, and 38,228 for D. P. Stubbs. His plurality over Irish was 42,193. He was inaugurated January 17, 1878, and served four years, being re-elected in 1879, by the following handsome vote: Gear, 157,571; Trimble, 85,056; Campbell, [illegible]; Dungan, [illegible]; Gear's majority over all competitors, [illegible]. His second inauguration was in January, [illegible].

Governor Gear's business habits enabled him to discharge the duties of his office with marked ability. He found the financial condition of the State in a low ebb, but raised Iowa's credit to that of the best of our States. In his last biennial message he was able to report: "The warrants outstanding, but not bearing interest, September 30, 1881, amounted to $22,093.74, and there are now in the treasury ample funds to meet the current expenses of the State. The war and defense debt has been paid, except the warrants for $125,000 negotiated by the executive, auditor and treasurer, under the law of the Eighteenth General Assembly, and $2,500 of the original bonds not yet presented for payment. The only other debt owing by the State amounts to $245,435.19, due to the permanent school fund, a portion of which is made irredeemable by the Constitution. These facts place Iowa practically among the States which have no debt, a consideration which must add much to her reputation. The expenses of the State for the last two years are less than those of any other period since 1869, and this notwithstanding the fact that the State is to-day sustaining several institutions not then in existence; namely, the hospital at Independence, the additional penitentiary, the normal school, and the asylum for the feeble-minded children, besides the girl's department of the reform school. The State also, at present, makes provision for fish culture, for a useful weather service, for sanitary supervision by a board of health, for encouraging immigration to the State, for the inspection of coal mines by a State inspector, and [illegible] for the military arm of the Government."

Governor Gear is now in the sixty-first year of his age, and is in the full vigor of both his mental and physical faculties. He was married [illegible] to Harriet S. [illegible], formerly of [illegible], Vermont, [illegible] children, two of whom are living.

# Buren R. Sherman.

THE twelfth Governor of the State was Buren R. Sherman, who held office two terms, from 1882 to 1886. He was born in Phelps, Ontario County, New York, May 28, 1836, and is the third son of Phineas L. and Eveline (Robinson) Sherman, both of whom were natives of the Empire State.

The subject of this sketch received his early education in the public schools of his native place, and concluded his studies at Elmira, New York, acquiring a thorough knowledge of the English branches. At the close of his studies, acting on the advice of his father, who was a mechanic (an ax maker), he apprenticed himself to Mr. S. Ayres, of Elmira, to learn the watchmaker's trade. In 1855, with his family, he removed to Iowa and settled upon an unbroken prairie, in what is now Geneseo Township, Tama County, where his father had purchased lands from the Government. There young Sherman labored on his father's farm, employing his leisure hours in the study of law, which he had begun at Elmira. He also engaged as bookkeeper in a neighboring town, and with his wages assisted his parents in improving their farm. In the summer of 1859 he was admitted to the bar, and the following spring removed to Vinton, and began the practice of law with Hon. William Smyth, formerly District Judge, and J. C. Traer, conducting the business under the firm name of Smyth, Traer & Sherman.

They built up a flourishing practice and were prospering when, upon the opening of the war, in 1861, Mr. Sherman enlisted in Company G, Thirteenth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and immediately went to the front. He entered the service as Second Sergeant, and in February, 1862, was made Second Lieutenant of Company E. On the 6th of April following he was very severely wounded at the battle of Pittsburg Landing, and while in the hospital was promoted to the rank of Captain. He returned to his company while yet obliged to use crutches, and remained on duty till the summer of 1863, when, by reason of his wound, he was compelled to resign and return home. Soon after returning from the army he was elected County Judge of Benton County, and re-elected without opposition in 1865. In the autumn of 1866 he resigned the judgeship and accepted the office of clerk of the District Court, to which he was re-elected in 1868, 1870 and 1872, and in December, 1874, resigned in order to accept the office

of Auditor of State, to which he had been elected by a majority of 26,425 over J. M. King, the "anti-monopoly" candidate. In 1876 he was re-nominated and received 50,272 more votes than W. Groneweg (Democrat) and Leonard Brown (Greenback) together. In 1878 he was again chosen to represent the Republican party in that office, and this time received a majority of 7,164 over the combined votes of Colonel Eiboeck (Democrat) and G. V. Swearenger (Greenback). In the six years that he held this office, he was untiring in his faithful application to routine work and devotion to his especial share of the State's business. He retired with such an enviable record that it was with no surprise the people learned, June 27, 1881, that he was the nominee of the Republican party for Governor

The campaign was an exciting one. The General Assembly had submitted to the people the prohibitory amendment to the Constitution. This, while not a partisan question, became uppermost in the mind of the public. Mr. Sherman received 133,330 votes, against 83,244 for Kinne and 28,112 for D. M. Clark, or a plurality of 50,086 and a majority of 21,974. In 1883 he was re-nominated by the Republicans, as was L. G. Kinne by the Democrats. The National party offered J. B. Weaver. During the campaign these candidates held a number of joint discussions at different points in the State. At the election the vote was: Sherman, 164,182; Kinne, 139,093; Weaver, 23,089; Sherman's plurality, 25,089; majority, 2,000. In his second inaugural Governor Sherman said:

"In assuming, for the second time, the office of Chief Magistrate of the State, I fully realize my grateful obligations to the people of Iowa, through whose generous confidence I am here. I am aware of the duties and grave responsibilities of this exalted position, and as well what is expected of me therein. As in the past I have given my undivided time and serious attention thereto, so in the future I promise the most earnest devotion and untiring effort in the faithful performance of my official requirements. I have seen the State grow from infancy to mature manhood, and each year one of substantial betterment of its previous position.

"With more railroads than any other State, save two; with a school interest the grandest and strongest, which commands the support and confidence of all the people, and a population, which in its entirety is superior to any other in the sisterhood, it is not strange the pride which attaches to our people. When we remember that the results of our efforts in the direction of good government have been crowned with such magnificent success, and to-day we have a State in most perfect physical and financial condition, no wonder our hearts swell in honest pride as we contemplate the past and so confidently hope for the future. What we may become depends on our own efforts, and to that future I look with earnest and abiding confidence."

Governor Sherman's term of office continued until January 14, 1886, when he was succeeded by William Larrabee, and he is now, temporarily, perhaps, enjoying a well-earned rest. He has been a Republican since the organization of that party, and his services as a campaign speaker have been for many years in great demand. As an officer he has been able to make an enviable record. Himself honorable and thorough, his management of public business has been of the same character, and such as has commended him to the hearty approval of the citizens of the State.

He was married August 20, 1862, to Miss Lena Kendall, of Vinton, Iowa, a young lady of rare accomplishments and strength of character. The union has been happy in every respect. They have two children — Lena Kendall and Oscar Eugene.

# WILLIAM LARRABEE.

WILLIAM LARRABEE is the thirteenth Governor of this State, and the sixteenth Governor of Iowa, counting from the Territorial organization. His ancestors bore the name of d'Larrabee, and were among the French Huguenots who came to America early in the seventeenth century, settling in Connecticut. Adam Larrabee was born March 14, 1787, and was one of the early graduates of West Point Military Academy. He served with distinction in the war of 1812, having been made a Second Lieutenant March 1, 1811. He was promoted to be Captain February 1, 1814, and was soon after, March 30, of the same year, severely wounded at the battle of Lacole Mills, during General Wilkinson's campaign on the St. Lawrence. He recovered from this wound, which was in the lung, and was afterward married to Hannah Gallup Lester, who was born June 8, 1798, and died March 15, 1837. Captain Larrabee died in 1869, aged eighty-two.

The subject of this sketch was born at Ledyard, Connecticut, January 20, 1832, and was the seventh of nine children. He passed his early life on a rugged New England farm, and received only moderate school advantages. He attended the district schools winters until nineteen years of age, and then taught school for two winters.

He was now of an age when it became necessary to form some plans for the future. In this, however, he was embarrassed by a misfortune which befel him at the age of fourteen. In being trained to the use of fire-arms under his father's direction, an accidental discharge resulted in the loss of sight in the right eye. This unfitted him for many employments usually sought by ambitious youths. The family lived two miles from the sea, and in that locality it was the custom for at least one son in each family to become a sailor. William's two eldest brothers chose this occupation, and the third remained in charge of the home farm.

Thus made free to choose for himself William decided to emigrate West. In 1853, accordingly, he came to Iowa. His elder sister, Hannah, wife of E. H. Williams, was then living at Garnavillo, Clayton County, and there he went first. In that way he selected Northeast Iowa as his

future home. After teaching one winter at Hardin, he was for three years employed as a sort of foreman on the Grand Meadow farm of his brother-in-law, Judge Williams.

In 1857 he bought a one-third interest in the Clermont Mills, and located at Clermont, Fayette County. He soon was able to buy the other two-thirds, and within a year found himself sole owner. He operated this mill until 1874, when he sold to S. M. Leach. On the breaking out of the war he offered to enlist, but was rejected on account of the loss of his right eye. Being informed he might possibly be admitted as a commissioned officer he raised a company and received a commission as First Lieutenant, but was again rejected for the same disability.

After selling the mill Mr. Larrabee devoted himself to farming, and started a private bank at Clermont. He also, experimentally, started a large nursery, but this resulted only in confirming the belief that Northern Iowa has too rigorous a climate for fruit-raising.

Mr. Larrabee did not begin his political career until 1867. He was reared as a Whig, and became a Republican on the organization of that party. While interested in politics he generally refused local offices, serving only as treasurer of the School Board prior to 1867. In the autumn of that year, on the Republican ticket, he was elected to represent his county in the State Senate. To this high position he was re-elected from time to time, so that he served as Senator continuously for eighteen years before being promoted to the highest office in the State. He was so popular at home that he was generally re-nominated by acclamation, and for some years the Democrats did not even make nominations. During the whole eighteen years Senator Larrabee was a member of the principal committee, that on Ways and Means, of which he was generally chairman, and was also a member of other committees. In the pursuit of the duties thus devolving upon him he was indefatigable. It is said that he never missed a committee meeting. Not alone in this, but in private and public business of all kinds his uniform habit is that of close application to work. Many of the important measures passed by the Legislature owe their existence or present form to him.

He was a candidate for the gubernatorial nomination in 1881, but entered the contest too late, as Governor Sherman's following had been successfully organized. In 1885 it was generally conceded before the meeting of the convention that he would be nominated, which he was, and his election followed as a matter of course. He was inaugurated January 14, 1886, and so far has made an excellent Governor. His position in regard to the liquor question, that on which political fortunes are made and lost in Iowa, is that the majority should rule. He was personally in favor of high license, but having been elected Governor, and sworn to uphold the Constitution and execute the laws, he proposes to do so.

A Senator who sat beside him in the Senate declares him to be "a man of the broadest comprehension and information, an extraordinarily clear reasoner, fair and conscientious in his conclusions, and of Spartan firmness in his matured judgment," and says that "he brings the practical facts and philosophy of human nature, the science and history of law, to aid in his decisions, and adheres with the earnestness of Jefferson and Sumner to the fundamental principles of the people's rights in government and law."

Governor Larrabee was married September 12, 1861, at Clermont, to Anna M. Appelman, daughter of Captain G. A. Appelman. Governor Larrabee has seven children—Charles, Augusta, Julia, Anna, William, Frederic and Helen.

# HISTORY

OF

# RINGGOLD

# COUNTY

# BIOGRAPHICAL

## SKETCHES.

# BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

THOMAS ROSS, one of the oldest residents of Mt. Ayr, is a native of Jefferson County, Ohio, born July 4, 1816, a son of Thomas and Susannah (Holland) Ross, his father a native of Delaware, and his mother of Maryland. They were married in Washington County, Pennsylvania, and subsequently moved to Ohio, and when our subject was seven years old to Richland County, now Ashland, Ohio, where the mother died. In 1848 the father moved to Iowa, and lived in Mahaska County several years, moving thence to Ringgold County, where he died in 1862. Thomas Ross remained in Ashland County until nineteen years of age. He attended the district school in the winter, working on the farm in the summer, until eighteen years old, when he began teaching. He afterward attended school at Norwalk, Ohio, and then went to Huron, where he clerked in a store, and in 18[illegible] came West as far as Jacksonville, Illinois, where he was employed on the engineer corps the following summer. He then taught in Sangamon County, and in August, 1844, came to Iowa, and lived in Mahaska County eight years. In 18[illegible] he went to Wapello County, and in 18[illegible] removed to Ringgold County, locating in Mt. Ayr. He engaged in the dry-goods business until 18[illegible], when he closed out his stock of goods, and assumed the duties of clerk of the courts, and *ex-officio* member of the Board of Supervisors. He held that office until 1870, when he again embarked in the dry-goods business until 1877. He has held various local offices, among others being treasurer of his township, assessor and justice of the peace, holding the latter office at the present time. He was married in Sangamon County, Illinois, in 1839, to Martha H. McMillan, a native of Scott County, Kentucky. They have had seven children, two sons and five daughters. Mr. Ross is a member of the Odd Fellows order. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

[illegible]OB RUSH, one of the early settlers of Ringgold County, and an enterprising citizen of Mt. Ayr, was born in Knox County, Ohio, October [illegible], 18[illegible], a son of John and Anna ([illegible]) Rush, the father a native of Pennsylvania, and the mother of New Jersey. They came to the State of Ohio with their parents, and were there married, and to them were born [illegible] children, [illegible] sons and [illegible] daughters, [illegible] of whom are yet living. The father [illegible]

at the age of seventy years, the mother dying at the age of forty. Benjamin Rush, the great-grandfather of our subject, was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Job Rush, the subject of this sketch, remained on the home farm until twenty-two years of age, and received his education in the common schools of his neighborhood. In 1857 he came to Ringgold County, Iowa, and purchased eighty acres of land in what is now Monroe Township. He erected good buildings on his land and engaged in raising hogs and cattle until he removed to Mt. Ayr. He was married in August, 1860, to Miss Louisa J. McClain, a native of Coshocton County, Ohio, but at the time of her marriage living in Ringgold County. They have three daughters—Hattie A., wife of William Reasoner; Martha J., wife of Thomas Sloan, and Eunice H., at home. Mr. Rush was a soldier in the late war, enlisting in 1864, in Company G, Fourth Iowa Infantry, as a veteran recruit, and was immediately sent to the front. He participated with his regiment in the battles of Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain and others, and was engaged in skirmishing in and about Atlanta. He was with General Sherman on his march to the sea, thence to Washington City, where he witnessed the surrender of General Johnston's army, and took part in the grand review. He was discharged at Louisville, Kentucky, in July, 1865, being mustered out at Davenport, Iowa, when he returned to his home in Monroe Township. He removed with his family to Mt. Ayr January 1, 18[illegible], and became associated with W. H. Rogers in the furniture business, Mr. Rogers having carried on the business for three years previous. They do a general business in furniture and undertaking, under the style of Rogers & Rush. Mr. Rush since coming to Ringgold County, has been a member of the Board of Supervisors, held the office of justice of the peace three years, was assessor one term, and for many years served as trustee and clerk of Monroe Township.

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JOHN S. GLENDENNING, an enterprising farmer living on section 22, Rice Township, was born in Rush County, Indiana, April 9, 1845. His parents, James and Elizabeth Glendenning, were natives of Ohio and Tennessee respectively. They were the parents of nine children—Mrs. Nancy J. Garrison, died in 1862, taught the first school in Middle Fork Township; William H., died in the army in 1862; Thomas Henry, living in Middle Fork Township; Jeremiah J., died in the army; James W., living in Middle Fork Township; Sarah Bennett, living in California; John S., the subject of this sketch; Richard B., died in 1862, and David A., living in Middle Fork Township. Our subject was but a few weeks old when his parents removed with their family to Calloway County, Missouri, and four years later removed to Audrain County, of the same State. They subsequently located in Gentry County, Missouri, and from there came to Ringgold County, Iowa, in 1850, being among the first settlers of Middle Fork Township. The father enlisted in the war of the Rebellion in Company G, Fourth Iowa Infantry, and died in the service of his country in 18[illegible], at the age of forty-seven years. The mother survived till 18[illegible], dying in Middle Fork Township, at the age of seventy-eight years. John S. Glendenning, our subject, has been identified with Ringgold County since [illegible], and always takes an active interest in all enterprises for the advancement of its interests. He has been twice married. His first marriage occurred April [illegible], with Miss Marietta E. Moore, a daughter [illegible]

James A. Miller, of Clinton Township, Ringgold County. Mrs. Glendenning died October 16, 1873, aged twenty-two years. Her only child, James A., died soon afterward, aged twenty-nine days. November 6, 1873, Mr. Glenderning married for his second wife Miss Mary C. Shaffer, daughter of Jeremiah Shaffer, of Middle Fork Township, and to this union have been born six children—Wesley H., Marietta F., Martha V., Luella, Flora M. and Grace. Mr. Glendenning has made farming the principal vocation of his life, in which he has met with success, and besides his home farm, which contains 120 acres of choice land, he owns a tract of timber land in Worth County, Missouri. His farm in Rice Township was among the first improved farms in the township, and was the pioneer farm of Abraham McCully, who died in the army. In politics Mr. Glendenning casts his suffrage with the Republican party.

W. H. MERRITT, farmer, section 28, Athens Township, has been a resident of Ringgold County thirty-one years. He was born in Jackson County, Ohio, July 23, 1851, son of William J. Merritt, a prominent pioneer of this county, now deceased, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume. When he was about four years of age his father came to Athens Township and settled amid the wild scenes of pioneer life. His early life was passed in assisting on the farm and in obtaining what education he could in the common schools. He was married February 27, 1870, to Miss Elizabeth D. Crouch, born in Davis County, Iowa, and daughter of C. N. and Minerva Strickland Crouch. After his marriage he resided on the home farm until 1875, then removed to section 16, upon a farm of [illegible] acres. In the spring of 1880 he traded the farm for wild land, which is his present home. He owns [illegible] acres of good land, well adapted to stock-raising. It is divided into ten fields. He usually keeps 100 head of cattle, 150 hogs and several horses. He has a good one-and-a-half-story residence, built in the shape of an L, and well furnished. He has an orchard of 200 trees. Mr. and Mrs. Merritt have one son—Ira Archibald. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He has served as township trustee and member of the School Board. Though but a young man he has gained a good financial position among the leading business men of the county. Postoffice, Kellerton, Ringgold County, Iowa.

FRANCIS E. PINGREE, farmer and stock-raiser and veterinary surgeon, residing on section 14, Jefferson Township, was born in Kane County, Illinois, April 27, 1850, a son of Francis Pingree, deceased, and of English descent. The father was a native of New Hampshire, and was a graduate of Kimball Union Academy, in his native State. Our subject's ancestry can be traced back to 1640, he being a lineal descendant of Moses Pingree, who came to America in that year. His ancestors took part in the war of the Revolution. The father of our subject was a whaler under Captain Swain for six years, and traveled three-quarters of the way around the world. He was the first American citizen to fire a gun in Sitka. He carried on the mercantile business at Elgin, Illinois, about eighteen months. In [illegible] he settled with his family in Buchanan County, Iowa, where Francis E., our subject, was reared on a farm, and received his education principally in the high school of Fayette, Iowa. He was married March [illegible], to Miss Eleanor E. Harter, a daughter of Henry Harter, of Buchanan County, Iowa. They are the parents of [illegible] children—[illegible]

cis H., Jennie C., George R., William C., Daniel H., Albert E. and Walter B. Mr. Pingree located in Buena Vista County, Iowa, in 1876, and in 1878 came to Ringgold County and settled on his farm in Jefferson Township, where he has 120 acres of fine land. Mr. Pingree is a member of the Odd Fellows order.

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W. CRITCHFIELD, of the firm of Critchfield & Fry, dealers in agricultural implements, wagons, buggies, barb wire, etc., is a native of Ohio, born on a farm near Gambier, in Knox County, January 5, 1838, a son of Nelson and Nancy (Cassil) Critchfield, who were both born in the year 1816, the father a native of Ohio, and the mother of Pennsylvania. They were the parents of four sons and three daughters, our subject being the eldest son. He passed his boyhood on the home farm, receiving the rudiments of an education in the common schools, and later attended the Millwood Academy, where he prosecuted his studies for two years. He then entered the office of Dr. Bourne, of Gambier, Ohio, where he began reading medicine. He subsequently went to the University at Ann Arbor, Michigan, for the purpose of attending a course of lectures; but, after being there [illegible] weeks, he was taken ill, which obliged him to return home. He, however, received a certificate from the medical department of that institution. Mr. Critchfield was married in [illegible] to Miss Mary [illegible], of Knox County, Ohio, and to this union have been born [illegible] four sons and two daughters. [illegible] he [illegible] active country, and in [illegible] he [illegible] with his family to Ringgold County, Iowa, locating on a farm in [illegible] Township, where he engaged in farming and stock raising. In 1877 he left his farm and settled in Mt. Ayr, where he kept the Currie House for one year. He then bought what is known as the Dunning property, and converted it into a hotel, which he carried on some two years, when he engaged in his present business. This business was established in 1876 by W. P. Wood, who was succeeded by the firm of Critchfield & Shrimplin in 1882. In 1883 Mr. Shrimplin sold his interest to G. P. Oliver, the business being conducted under the firm name of Critchfield & Oliver until 1885, when Mr. Critchfield purchased Mr. Oliver's interest, conducting the business alone till January, 1886, when J. O. Fry became associated with him, thus forming the present firm of Critchfield & Fry. Mr. Critchfield served as justice of the peace while living in Union Township. He has also been a member of the council and of the School Board in the town of Mt. Ayr, Iowa, and served as township trustee, filling these positions to the entire satisfaction of his constituents.

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FRIEND COOK, one of Ringgold County's leading agriculturists, residing on section 15, Rice Township, is a native of Herkimer County, New York, born February 12, 18[illegible], a son of Friend and Emeline Cook. When he was six years old he was taken by his parents to Mercer County, Pennsylvania, where his youth was spent, he remaining in that county until he enlisted in the late war, [illegible] as a member of one of the [illegible] regiments of Pennsylvania. He joined the Army of the Potomac under General Grant [illegible] the [illegible] and in May the [illegible] Lee's [illegible] the [illegible] could [illegible] and the company only

three men. In June, 1865, he received an honorable discharge, when he returned to his father's home, remaining there till the following spring, when he came to Ringgold County, Iowa. In September, 1867, he returned to Pennsylvania for his bride, Miss Caroline Homer, a daughter of Josiah Homer of Mercer County. Mr. and Mrs. Cook have seven children living, all at home—Josiah, Burton, Edith, Friend, Clarence, Peace and Helen. Three children, named Alice, Jesse and Clara are deceased. On first coming to Ringgold County, in 1866, Mr. Cook settled in Grant Township where he improved a farm of 440 acres, which he sold in 1875. Two years later he located on his present farm in Rice Township which contains 500 acres, improved by Mr. Cook from a state of nature. His residence and farm buildings are among the best in the neighborhood, and have been built by him since locating here. His farm is admirably adapted to stock-raising, and he is devoting his attention to that enterprise, and has at present about 120 head of cattle besides other stock. He is an active and progressive citizen, and stands high in the township where he makes his home. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to Mt. Ayr Lodge, No. 169.

JOHN MILLER, farmer and dealer in thoroughbred horses, section 2, Monroe Township, was born in County Armagh, Ireland, June [illegible], son of David and Elizabeth Miller. He resided in his native country until he was twenty years of age, then came to America. He first located at Pittsburg, where he served an apprenticeship at blacksmithing for about three years. He then removed to Fulton County, Illinois, where he followed his trade [illegible] years, then went [illegible] to Macon County. [illegible] engaged in farming and [illegible] until 1875, when he came to Ringgold County, and settled upon his present farm in Monroe Township. He purchased [illegible] acres of land, [illegible] same [illegible]. He has added to and improved [illegible] one of the best improved farms in the township. He has a good residence, an orchard of [illegible] bearing trees, [illegible] and small fruit. Mr. Miller is making a specialty of breeding and dealing in Norman draft horses. In his stables are to be seen some of the finest horses of Norman, Clydesdale and English Bays. He has spent much time and money in obtaining his stock, and it will compare favorably with any in Southern Iowa. His farm adjoins Benton [illegible]. He was married March [illegible], in [illegible] County, Illinois, to Adelia Ames and they have [illegible] children—Loring D., J. E., [illegible] R., [illegible] W., Almira and Mattie. Mr. Miller is a member of the Odd Fellows [illegible], and is a member of the United Brethren [illegible] church, and is a trustee of the same. Politically he is a Republican. [illegible] Bloomfield.

W. M. MILLER, farmer, section [illegible], Clinton Township, was born in [illegible] Rockingham County, Virginia, February 2, [illegible], son of Henry and [illegible] Miller. He [illegible] received his education in the common schools of his county. He was married August [illegible] to Miss Mary McKenzie, [illegible] of Rockingham County, [illegible] daughter of John McKenzie. Mrs. Miller died July 17, [illegible] and [illegible] 15, [illegible], Mr. Miller was married to Miss [illegible] Knight, a native of [illegible] County, Virginia, born [illegible]. [illegible] Matthew and Susan (Hite) Knight. He [illegible] in Rockingham County [illegible]

20, 1859, when with his wife and two children, he started for Ringgold County, and arrived here June 23. He first located on section 23, southeast quarter, where he resided until 1864, when he settled upon his present farm which was partially improved. The farm consists of 170 acres of choice land, located one mile south of Redding. He has a comfortable house, out-buildings for stock, orchard of 200 trees and small fruit, and everything about betokens the thrifty farmer. He is engaged in general farming and stock-raising. Mr. and Mrs. Miller are the parents of eight children—Fanny D., Elmira V., now Mrs. J. M. Crouch; Sophia H., Valeria, Bird H., Eliza, Ella and Etta. Two are deceased—Betty T., the oldest, died at the age of nine years, and Blanche died in infancy. Mr. Miller has served in most of the township offices—township clerk, trustee, assessor and justice of the peace. As a justice he is second to none in the county. He is a worthy and consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and politically was formerly an old-line Whig but is now a Republican. He has given his children excellent educational advantages, and three of his daughters are fitted for teachers. By his upright life and genial manners he has made many friends, and is considered one of Clinton Township's best citizens. Postoffice, Redding.

CHARLES K. GRIMES, one of the early settlers of Ringgold County, is a native of [illegible] County, Indiana, born in February, 18[illegible], a son of Ambrose and [illegible] Grimes, natives of North Carolina, where they were married, and [illegible] Indiana. Our subject remained at home until manhood, working on the farm in the summer, and in the winter attending the district school. The summer after reaching his majority he worked four months, at $12 a month, and the following September was married to Harriet Ballard, of Montgomery County, Indiana, but a native of Ohio. After his marriage he lived on a farm in Indiana until the fall of 1855, when he moved to Marion County, Iowa, and thence to Ringgold County, in May, 1858, locating on the southwest corner of section 7, Tingley Township. His first house was a little frame building, 14x16 feet in size. He first bought 170 acres, 160 being prairie and ten acres being timber. He then entered eighty acres from the Government, and the next winter bought another tract of 157 acres. He has improved his land, and now has one of the finest farms in the county. While living in his first house eleven families made their home, at different times, with him until they could locate their land and get a house built. His house was always open to the entertainment of strangers, and as settlers were few, he was always glad to receive those who came with the intention of settling. He also had frequent visits from the Indians, being near their trail from the Southwest to Iowa City, where they made yearly trips to draw their money. The despised colored man always found him ready to give aid when he was a refugee fleeing from slavery and the South to Canada and freedom; at one time he had six secreted in his [illegible] through the day till he could get a [illegible] to send them on [illegible]. He was the first man to introduce sheep into his township, and that at a time when the prairie wolves were troublesome, but by vigilant watching he was successful. He was the first postmaster appointed in this part of the county, and held the position twelve years. A [illegible] the road from Kansas to Mt. Ayr [illegible] and high ways. He

was the founder of Eugene, laying it out and platting it in 1857. He and Elgan Sheldon are the only ones of the first settlers now living in Tingley Township. When he commenced life in Indiana he was a poor man. After clearing eighteen acres of heavily-timbered land he concluded to sell out and move to a country where the land was already cleared, and, accordingly, located in Iowa. By industry and energy he has acquired a good home for his old age, and by a life of kindly deeds and honorable dealing has gained many friends. In politics he was first a Democrat, casting his first Presidential vote for President Pierce, but since then has been a staunch supporter of the Republican party. He is in religious faith a Lutheran. His family consists of nine children, five died in infancy and four are living—Josephine, wife of James Holt; Ida, wife of Andrew Brown; Iola and Wilbur at home.

WILLIAM J. MERRITT, deceased, was one of the first pioneers of Ringgold County, and the first settler in Athens Township. He was born in Belmont County, Ohio, September 5, 1803, son of Daniel and Nancy Merritt. He was married in his native county to Mary [illegible], who was born in 18[illegible]. After marriage they removed to Morgan County, and later to Jackson County. In 185[illegible] Mr. Merritt, with wife and [illegible] children, came by team to Iowa and settled all alone in Athens Township. He first built a log cabin on Lott's Creek, and in a few months removed to section 17, where he built a log cabin with a loft. He was proprietor of Merritt Station, as his farm was called, and furnished food for the hungry traveler and the stage horses. It was called the half-way station between Ottumwa and Nebraska City. His farm contained 120 acres of prairie and forty acres of timber. The children were—Daniel, Peter, Nancy, A. J., Elizabeth, Jane, John, Ellen, Alice and William H. Jane died at the age of eighteen years. Mr. Merritt died in 1879, and Mrs. Merritt, December 10, 1873.

ZED BEAMER, farmer, section 6, Benton Township, was born in Clinton County, Ohio, November 16, 184[illegible], son of Philip and Sarah (Morris) Beamer. He was the fifth of a family of twelve children. When fifteen years of age his parents removed to Appanoose County, Iowa, where they resided several years. His early life was passed in working on a farm and in attending the public schools. At the breaking out of the civil war he was one of the first to go forth in defense of his country's flag. July 17, 1861, he enlisted in Company D, Sixth Iowa Infantry. He participated in the battles of Shiloh, Corinth, Jackson, Mississippi, Black River Bridge, Mission Ridge, Resaca, and the principal engagements from Chattanooga to Atlanta. After three years of hard service he was honorably discharged July 17, 1864, and returned to his home in Appanoose County. During the winter of 1864-'5 he worked in a packing-house at Eddyville. The following spring he engaged with the Western Stage Company to drive stage, and followed that occupation eight years. His route was principally from Mt. Ayr to Bedford, and from the latter place to Clarinda. He became an expert in handling the reins and passengers always felt safe when "Zed" occupied the driver's seat. March 3, [illegible], he was married to Mrs. Martha E. [illegible], daughter of John and Margaret [illegible] Stevenson. They [illegible] [illegible] present farm [illegible]

then in its primitive condition. His farm now contains [illegible] and is [illegible] one of the best farms in [illegible]. It is one of the [illegible] county, and is [illegible] to [illegible] ing. He has a [illegible] dence, well furnished and improved, with shade trees, native groves, a fine orchard, stock scales and everything [illegible] place is in a prosperous condition. Mr. and Mrs. B[illegible] children: Elva, Dora, Laura, D[illegible], [illegible] Belle. Mr. B[illegible] township [illegible] assessor two terms. He is a member of the Masonic order, Lodge [illegible], and politically is a Republican. Postoffice, Clearfield, Taylor County.

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EDWARD [illegible], [illegible] and enterprising farmer of [illegible] Township, Ringgold County, was born in the State of Michigan, Oct. [illegible], 1849, the sixth in a family of thirteen children of Horatio and Mary [illegible], who were both born in New York State. The parents settled with their family in Stark County, [illegible] and in 18[illegible] started for Ringgold County, Iowa, and while on their way the father was drowned in Marion County. The mother is still living at the advanced age of [illegible] years, making her home at Mt. Ayr. Our subject was a boy of [illegible] years when he was brought to this county, and here he was reared and educated in the district schools, finishing his education in the Mt. Ayr school. He prepared himself for a teacher, but changed his mind and engaged in farming and raising cattle and hogs. He formed a partnership with C. W. D[illegible], then treasurer of Ringgold County, and for [illegible] they spent [illegible] in [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the partnership was dissolved, and Mr. [illegible] located on the farm. He was [illegible] married to Miss Jennie [illegible], of Mt. Ayr, a daughter of John and [illegible] Sarah [illegible], her father dying when [illegible] was a child of eight years. Her mother [illegible] lives at the advanced age of [illegible] years. To Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] have been born four children—Elva, Dora, [illegible] and a son, [illegible], who died in infancy. After [illegible] Mr. [illegible] settled on his present farm, which contains eighty acres of land, under meadow and pasture land. He owns [illegible] eighty acres in another section of the same township. He is [illegible] dealing in blooded stock, and has at present on his farm a fine herd of [illegible] [illegible]. Mr. [illegible] has held the office of justice of the peace [illegible] [illegible] and has served [illegible] of the School Board. He has been [illegible] in politics a Republican, casting his first vote for President Grant. Both Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He has served as superintendent of the Sunday-school for one year.

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WILLIAM H. LAYTON, a prominent and successful farmer of Liberty Township, is a native of [illegible], born in Tippecanoe County, [illegible], [illegible] of [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible]. His parents, John and Mary (Ross?) Layton, were natives of Virginia and Kentucky, respectively. They were married in the State of Ohio, and in [illegible] settled in Tippecanoe County, Indiana, where they spent the rest of their days. The father's death occurred in 18[illegible] at the advanced age of [illegible] years, and the mother died in 18[illegible], in her [illegible] year. Their [illegible] were noted for their longevity. [illegible] parents of thirteen children [illegible]. [illegible]

then in its primitive condition. His farm now contains [illegible] acres, and is considered one of the best farms in Benton [illegible]. It is one of the best-watered farms in the county, and is well adapted to stock-raising. He has a good, substantial residence, well furnished and surrounded with shade trees, native groves, a fine orchard, stock scales, and everything about the place is in a prosperous condition. Mr. and Mrs. Bonner are the parents of [illegible] children—Elva Dora, Lena D. and [illegible] Belle. Mr. Bonner has held the office of assessor two terms. He is a member of the Masonic order, Lodge 136, and politically is a Republican. Postoffice, Clearfield, Taylor County.

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EDWARD O. IMUS, an early settler and enterprising farmer of Liberty Township, Ringgold County, was born in the State of Michigan, October [illegible], 1849, the sixth in a family of thirteen children of Horatio and Mary [illegible] Imus, who were both born in New York State. The parents settled with their family in Stark County, Illinois, and in 1854 started for Ringgold County, Iowa, and while on their way the father was drowned in Marion County. The mother is still living at the advanced age of seventy-two years, making her home at Mt. Ayr. Our subject was a boy of six years when he was brought to this county, and here he was reared and educated in the district schools, finishing his education in the Mt. Ayr school. He prepared himself for a teacher, but changed his mind and engaged in farming and raising cattle and hogs. He formed a partnership with C. W. D[illegible], then treasurer of Ringgold County, and with him they spent [illegible] the raising and [illegible] cattle. They continued the business together [illegible] until the partnership was dissolved, [illegible] and he [illegible] on the farm. He was [illegible] married [illegible] to Miss Jennie Smith, of Mt. Ayr, a daughter of John and C[illegible] Smith, her father dying when she was a child of eight years. Her mother [illegible] at the advanced age of [illegible] years. To Mr. and Mrs. Inms have been born four children—Elva, Ida, Agnes and a son, Smith, who died in infancy. After his marriage Mr. Imus settled on his present farm, which contains eighty acres of land, mostly meadow and pasture land. He also has eighty acres in another section of the same township. He is still dealing in blooded stock, and has at present on his farm a fine herd of thirty head. Mr. Imus has held the office of justice of the [illegible] three terms, and has served as secretary of the School Board for eleven years. In politics he is a Republican, casting his first vote for President Grant. Both Mr. and Mrs. Imus are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He has served as superintendent of the Sunday-school for one year.

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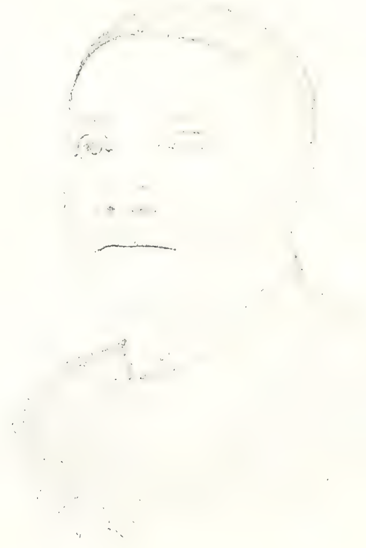
WILLIAM H. LAYTON, a prominent and successful farmer of Liberty Township, is a native of Indiana, born in Tippecanoe County, February 15, 18[illegible], and is of English and Irish descent. His parents, John and Mary (Russell) Layton, were natives of Virginia and Kentucky respectively. They were married in the State of Ohio, and in 18[illegible] settled in Tippecanoe County, Indiana, where they spent the rest of their days. The father's death occurred in 18[illegible], at the advanced age of eighty-[illegible] years, and the mother died in May, 18[illegible], in her ninety-fifth year. Their ancestors were noted for their longevity. They were the parents of thirteen children, [illegible] of whom [illegible]

W. H. Layton



Mrs. W. H. Layton

maturity, all being now deceased but three. William H. Layton was the fifth child in his father's family. He was reared to the avocation of a farmer, his father following that pursuit, and during his boyhood he attended the schools of his neighborhood at such times as his services were not required on the farm. He was married at the age of twenty-one years to Miss Elizabeth Creek, of Tippecanoe County, Indiana, whom he had known from childhood. Mr. and Mrs. Layton have eight children —Abel M., Margaret E., wife of William French; Mary R., a widow; Sarah Jane, wife of C. W. Schoch; Lydia M., married J. Sievens; George P., William R. and Etta. After his marriage Mr. Layton rented a farm in his native county, where he lived until 1854. He then removed with his family to Marion County, Iowa, and during the same fall he came to Ringgold County and entered eighty acres of land from the Government, on which he immediately built a small log house, 16 x 16 feet, and commenced breaking his land, removing his family to this farm in the spring of 1856. Mr. Layton began life entirely without means, and his great success is due to his own efforts, aided by his estimable wife, he having by his persevering industry and good management added to his real estate till he owns at present nearly 1,000 acres of choice land, the most of which is under cultivation, and pasture land. He began life as a general farmer, but as his means increased he engaged in stock-raising and feeding, and is now handling thoroughbred short-horn cattle, having at present [illegible] head, including graded cattle, besides which he has some fine specimens of Canadian draught horses. Mr. Layton served two terms as trustee of East Fork Township, before it was divided. He was elected justice of the peace of East Fork Township, but refused to qualify. He and his wife are members of the United Brethren church. He was for a number of years a member of the West Des Moines Conference. Mr. Layton is and has been for years an uncompromising prohibitionist, always voting as he talks. He has also been for years opposed to all secret societies. He is a man of very strong convictions on all subjects, and is generally well informed. He is a strong, logical reasoner, and although he is decided in expressing his opinions, both in public and private, always treats his opponents with fairness and courtesy. As one of the representative men of Ringgold County, we take pleasure in presenting the portrait of Mr. Layton to our readers.

GEORGE W. MORRISON, engaged in blacksmithing in the village of Goshen, and also proprietor of the Goshen House, is a native of Huntington County, Pennsylvania, born February 18, 1845, a son of J. H. and Elizabeth Morrison, who were natives of the same State. Our subject served three years and nine months in the defense of his country, enlisting September 30, 1861, in Company G, Thirtieth Illinois Infantry. He participated in the battles of Fort Donelson, Champion Hill, siege of Vicksburg, siege of Atlanta, Sherman's March to the Sea and through the Carolinas, and participated in the grand review at Washington, D. C., at the close of the war, besides others of minor importance. He was mustered out at Louisville, Kentucky, July 15, 1865, receiving his discharge at Springfield, Illinois, July [illegible], 1865. Mr. Morrison returned to agricultural pursuits, but after returning from the war he began working at the blacksmith's trade. He was married October 14, [illegible], to Nancy M. Williams, who was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, [illegible]

Stephen B. and Mary J. Williams, also being natives of Ohio. To Mr. and Mrs. Morrison have been born four children, of whom three are living—M. J., born June 25, 1872; Ira G., born May 9, 1877, and Amy B., born September 29, 1879. Their eldest child died in infancy. Mr. Morrison came to Ringgold County, Iowa, April 5, 1875, and during his residence here has established a good trade and become one of the respected citizens of Goshen. He is a strong temperance advocate, and both he and his wife belong to the Independent Order of Good Templars. In their religious faith they are Presbyterians. In politics Mr. Morrison is a Prohibitionist. He is a comrade of James Conley Post, No. 285, G. A. R., at Goshen.

ROBERT WATSON, a prominent agriculturist of Rice Township, residing on section 18, is a native of England, born in Durham County, March 24, 1834, a son of John and Isabella Watson, the mother dying when he was two years old, and the father when he was eight years of age. Being left an orphan so young he was early inured to a life of toil, and from the age of eleven years he has cared for himself. He found employment as a farm hand in his native country till 1858, when he immigrated to America, landing at New York in March of that year. He then proceeded to Canada and about six years lived in the province of Ontario, where he was married to Miss Sarah Ann Bryans, a daughter of John Bryans. Mrs. Watson was born in County Fermanagh, Ireland, in 1841, but from her childhood was reared in Canada. To Mr. and Mrs. Watson have been born seven children, of whom six are yet living—Mrs. Margaret [illegible], John, [illegible], Oscar, Jane and Clara. Their sixth child died in 1875. In 1865 Mr. Watson settled in Rock Island County, Illinois, where he lived on rented land until coming to Ringgold County, Iowa, in 1868. He settled where he now lives in March, 1869, where he has 120 acres of well improved land. This was the pioneer home of one of Ringgold County's first settlers, a Mr. Page, who was afterward killed in the army. The first religious services in Ringgold County were held at the old log house which stood on this place. The claim changed hands many times before Mr. Watson bought the land, which at that time was in its natural state—covered over with brush and briar. Besides his home farm Mr. Watson owns forty acres on section 17 of the same township, and eighty acres on section 13, Benton Township, all his lands being under improvement. Both Mr. and Mrs. Watson were reared in the faith of the Episcopal church. They are well known and highly respected for their integrity, and many other good qualities. They have become prosperous citizens of the county, having by their careful habits and excellent management gained a good and comfortable home. In his political views Mr. Watson affiliates with the Republican party.

ADDISON N. BOGGS, residing on section 35, Union Township, was born in Nicholas County, West Virginia, July 6, [illegible], the youngest son of [illegible] and Eleanor Boggs. His father was born in Gallia County, Ohio, and his mother in Greenbrier County, West Virginia. They were the parents of six children—Mrs. Louisa [illegible] and Mrs. Sarah [illegible], living in Illinois; Mrs. Elizabeth [illegible], in Mitchell County, Kansas; William, living in Red Willow County, Nebraska; [illegible] who lives in West Virginia, and Addison

N., our subject, who was the fifth child. Our subject lived in his native State till thirteen years old. Then, at the breaking out of the late war, his father, who was a staunch Union man, was persecuted beyond endurance, and finally imprisoned by bushwhackers. After being confined at Staunton for two months he was released, but before reaching his home he was again arrested, the only charge brought against him being that of loyalty to the Union. After his second arrest he made his escape by night. A violent storm favored his flight and saved him from a pursuit which meant death, and on reaching the Union lines he received the protection of Colonel, now General Cook. The spring of 1862 found the family united in Gallia County, Ohio, where they resided three years, removing thence to Abingdon, Knox County, Illinois. Late in the fall of 1875, the parents came to Ringgold County, Iowa, and made their home on section 35, Union Township, where the father died in September, 1882, aged seventy-one years. The mother now lives with her daughter, Mrs. Sarah Fuller, in Stark County, Illinois. Addison N. Boggs, whose name heads this sketch, was united in marriage in Marion County, Iowa, in October, 1871, to Miss Mary Johnston, who was born in Knox County, Illinois, July 1, 1851, a daughter of J. R. Johnston, and to this union have been born three children—James, Eli and Rosa C. After residing in Knox County, Illinois, [illegible] years, Mr. Boggs, in [illegible], came to Iowa, and first located in Marion County, where he resided one year, and in April, [illegible], came to Ringgold County, where he lived in Monroe Township over a year, owning a farm in that township on sections 1 and 12. From there he went to [illegible] County, Iowa, living there one year, and in December, 1875, returned to Ringgold County and settled on his farm in Union Township, where he has since followed agricultural pursuits. His farm contains 160 acres of well-improved land under a high state of cultivation, with good residence and fine farm buildings. Mr. Boggs and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. In politics he is identified with the Republican party. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to Topaz Lodge, No. 438, at Kellerton.

JAMES A. MILLER, farmer, section [illegible], Clinton Township, was born in Rockbridge County, Virginia, September 4, 1826, son of Henry and Catherine Miller. He was reared a farmer and received his education in the common schools of his county. He was married October 4, 1849, to Miss Susan E. Mackey, also of Rockbridge County, and daughter of James S. and Nancy (McMath) Mackey. September 10, 1856, Mr. Miller, with wife and five children, started for Iowa, coming with one two-horse team and a one-horse vehicle with two seats. The journey lasted until the 7th of November. They slept in tents during their travels. He spent the winter of 1856-'7 in Middle Fork Township, and the following spring removed to what is now Worth, then Gentry County, Missouri. Here he entered [illegible] acres of Government land, and purchased twenty acres of timber land in Clinton Township, this county. His first house was a log cabin 12 x 16. In [illegible] he erected a frame house 16 x 24 feet, doing the carpenter work himself. In [illegible] he sold out and bought [illegible] acres of his present farm, purchasing it of one John Weaver. The land was first settled by Thomas Lemon and afterward by N. H. DeWitt. The improvements consisted of a log cabin and a stable, the cabin [illegible] built by Mr. Weaver. Mr. Miller has devoted his life to farming pur-

chase until he owns 582 acres, a large portion being rich bottom land. He erected his present residence in 1874. He is engaged in stock-raising and feeding—cattle, horses, sheep and swine. He has served as justice of the peace twenty years, and has dispensed justice worthy of a judge of the higher court. He has served as county supervisor two terms, took the State census of Clinton Township in 1875, and the United States census of Middle Fork and Clinton Townships in 1880. Mr. and Mrs. Miller are the parents of fifteen children—John W., Nancy Catherine, James H., Horace M., Alexander T., Sarah Jane, Lumina B., Charles T., Signora A., Nathan R., Lena D., Hugh W., Cora Susan and Angeline Mabel. Marietta E., wife of John S. Glendenning, died at the age of twenty-three. Mr. Miller is a member of the Anti Horse-Thief Association. He always takes an active interest in educational and religious matters, and contributes liberally to all worthy enterprises. He is one of the best citizens of Ringgold County. Politically he is a Republican. Postoffice, Redding.

JOHN STEVENSON, one of the old settlers of Ringgold County, residing on section 12, Jefferson Township, was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, April 4, 1817, a son of James Stevenson, a native of County Down, Ireland, who came to the United States when a young man. Our subject received his education in the rude log-cabin subscription schools of that early day. He was married [illegible] to Miss Margaret Henderson, a daughter of Andrew H[illegible] [illegible] to this union [illegible] Andrew, [illegible] Mrs. Stevenson died February 11, 1864, and Mr. Stevenson [illegible] Miss Re[illegible] late John Bingaman. By his last marriage Mr. Stevenson had two children who are both deceased. Mr. Stevenson came to Ringgold County, Iowa, in 18[illegible], and settled on the place where he now resides, which is known as the Beaver Farm, his home farm in Jefferson Township containing 377 acres, besides which, he owns eighty acres of land located in Union County, Iowa. Mr. Stevenson is a member of the United Presbyterian church.

I. I. NEWTON, farmer, section 30, Benton Township, was born in Warren County, New Jersey, July 24, 1827, son of Isaac Newton and Susan (Blackwell) Newton, also natives of New Jersey. They reared a family of nine children, of whom our subject was the second, and the eldest son. His early life was spent principally in town, his father being a mechanic, and his education was obtained in his native hamlet. When nearly grown he engaged in boating on the Morris and Lehigh canal, from Jersey City to Easton, Pennsylvania, which occupation he followed several years. He then engaged in an apple distillery. He was married at the age of twenty-six, to Miss Elizabeth C. Bailey, a native of New Jersey. After his marriage he [illegible] and in 18[illegible] came to Ringgold County, and located upon his present farm in Benton Township. It was then in its primitive condition, [illegible] and a rude log cabin had been built. In [illegible] he [illegible] a [illegible] [illegible]

well-improved, and it is one of the best stock farms in Benton Township. He has a comfortable house, out-buildings for stock, and one of the best orchards in Southern Iowa, consisting of three acres, and small fruits. He is engaged in general farming, stock-raising and feeding. Mr. and Mrs. Newton are the parents of eight children—George R., Isaac J., James C., Monroe A., Minerva J., Lillie D., Fanny L. and Addie. In politics Mr. Newton is a Republican. He has served as justice of the peace seven years, township clerk two years, and assessor one year. He is a member of Lodge No. 273, I. O. O. F., Pleasant Valley. The Newton family have been residents of New Jersey for six generations.

HARVEY WAUGH, farmer, section 20, Middle Fork Township, is one of the early pioneers of Ringgold County, having been identified with its interests for more than thirty-one years. He is a native of Sugar Creek, Montgomery County, Indiana, where he was born April 19, 1834. His parents were Milo and Elizabeth (Kions) Waugh, the former a native of Ross County, Ohio, and the latter of Fayette County, same State. They reared a family of ten children—Martha, Joseph, Harvey, Milton B., Margaret, Malctious A., Mary Jane, McFee, William and Alice. Harvey was reared on a farm and obtained his education in the common schools of that day. At the age of fifteen years he made a full hand working on the railroad. August 7, 1853, he was united in marriage with Miss Nancy Bishop, who was born in Fountain County, Indiana, and daughter of John R. and Susan (Dunbar) Bishop, who were natives of Pennsylvania and married in Ohio. They were the parents of three children—Elizabeth, Nancy and John R. October 2, 1854, Mr. Waugh, with wife and one child, started for Iowa, leaving the family in McDonough County, Illinois, for a time; he came on horseback to find a location for the winter, and decided upon Lucas County. In November, 1854, he entered 147 acres of land in Ringgold County, purchasing the claim of M. R. Brown, the first clerk of the county. The following spring he settled with his family in his new home. There was a log house on the place, 14 x 16 feet, with puncheon floor, clapboard roof, stick chimney, and four acres under cultivation. He remained here one year, then removed one-half mile east, where he had entered more land and built another log house. Here he remained twelve years, and then removed to his present home. Their hewed-log house they first occupied still stands in the yard as a relic of pioneer days. During the first year Mr. Waugh took an active part in what was known as the Indian war. In 1861 a company was organized as State Home Guards, and Mr. Waugh was elected First Lieutenant. He held the position creditably two years, and then resigned. Since 1854 he has added to his farm from time to time until the Waugh farm contains 1,300 acres of land, in a good state of cultivation and well improved. He has a fine two-story residence, built in modern style, and well furnished, a good orchard of large and small fruits, and a commodious barn, 40 x 40 feet. He is engaged principally in stock-raising and feeding. Mr. and Mrs. Waugh have seven children living—Sarah Alice, James H., Martha Elizabeth, Mary Susan, Charles M., Flora Belle and M. Willard. Lewis B., the first born of the family, was born in Indiana, and died at the age of twenty-eight years, leaving a wife and three children—Minnie M., Clyde and Bert M. Mr. Waugh has served as justice of the peace, township trustee, member of the School Board, and treasurer of the Methodist Episcopal church organization. He belongs to the

Masonic order, Mount Ayr Lodge, No. 179. He has always taken an active interest in any enterprise pertaining to religion or education. In 1875 he was appointed postmaster at Clipper. Politically he is a Republican. Postoffice, Clipper.

SILAS TEDROW, farmer, Athens Township, is among the oldest and most worthy pioneers of the township. He was born in Somerset County, Pennsylvania, February 22, 1827, son of Joseph and Barbara (Geist) Tedrow, who were the parents of five children—Silas, Aaron, Susan, Joseph, and Freeman. His early life was spent in assisting on the farm and receiving his education from the common schools. When eleven years of age his parents removed to Athens County, Ohio. Arriving at the age of manhood, he was united in marriage, October 15, 1846, with Miss Hannah Brownald, born in Genesee County, New York. Her parents died when she was quite young, and she was taken to Ohio, where she was reared to maturity. In the fall of 1854 Mr. Tedrow, with wife and three children, removed to Iowa, coming by team. They were twenty-seven days on the road. The first winter was spent in Jones County, and May 10, 1855, he entered 120 acres of Government land in Athens Township, which was the first prairie Government land entered in the township. His first house was a log cabin, 12 x 14. The second house was of hewed logs. Boards were not to be obtained in the county. He went eighty miles to mill, and salt was sold at seven cents per pound. Mt. Ayr was unknown. Mr. Tedrow has made improvements upon his farm as fast as his means would permit until it is in its present condition. It contains [illegible] acres of as good land as can be found in Athens Township. He has a good commodious two-story residence, with modern improvements and well furnished; also a commodious barn, frame shed with shingled roof, loft for hay, 12 x 112. He has an orchard of five acres, containing thirty-five varieties of apples, and a native grove of maples. He is engaged in stock-raising and feeding. He has a large pond stocked with fish, and a hydrant for the same. He also has a large amount of Osage orange and willow hedges. Mr. and Mrs. Tedrow have seven children—Jane, J. W., Susan H., Lucy Serena, Rose, Wilbar and Grant. The deceased are Hattie, Joseph, Sarah Ann and Millard. Politically Mr. Tedrow is a Republican. He assisted in the organization of his township, and through his influence it was called Athens. He has served as county supervisor, township clerk, justice of the peace and township trustee. He has been a worthy and consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church since 1852, and has served as class leader and steward. By fair and honest dealing he has won the confidence and respect of all who know him. Postoffice, Kellerton.

ISAIAH OGIER, farmer, section 9, Monroe Township, was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, February 10, 1833, son of James and Mary Ogier. When he was nine years of age his parents moved to Jackson County, and later to Vinton County, where Mr. Ogier passed his early life on a farm and in attending the subscription schools taught in log school-houses. He was married October 10, [illegible], to Miss Emeline Nixon. In [illegible] he removed to Louisa County, Iowa, where he resided ten years; then came to Ringgold County and settled upon his present farm in Monroe Township. It was then in its primitive state; but he has since improved it until he has brought it to its present condition

His farm contains [illegible] acres of land, a good residence, surrounded with native grove, and a fine orchard. He is engaged in farming and stock-raising. Mr. and Mrs. Oger have had eight children, seven living—James A., H. S., Elizabeth F. Hammond, Mary Woodfall, Josephine, William C. and Mason P. Eva died at the age of two years and two months. They have given their children good educational advantages, and they are well fitted to take a good position in society. Josephine and William C. are teachers. Mr. Oger has served as township trustee, township treasurer and township assessor. He has always taken an active interest in anything pertaining to the advancement of education and religion. Politically he is an independent Republican and a strong Prohibitionist. He is classed among the leading citizens of Ringgold County. Postoffice, [illegible].

CHARLES F. DILLE, one of the leading agriculturists of Washington Township, residing on section 31, located in Ringgold County in March, 1876. He is a native of Ohio, born in Cuyahoga County, near Euclid, August [illegible], a son of Samuel W. and Mary D. [illegible] [illegible] natives of Pennsylvania, his father of Washington and his mother of Westmoreland County. His grandfather, [illegible], [illegible]

in the winter, when his services were not required at home. When he was eighteen years of age his father died, and he was practically thrown on his own resources. He began to work by the month for farmers, which he continued until after his marriage, when he settled on a rented farm, and subsequently bought [illegible] acres, on which he lived until 1876, when he came to Iowa and bought [illegible] acres of wild prairie land in Ringgold County. He has improved this land and added to it until he now owns [illegible] acres, besides giving his son eighty acres. Mr. Dille is engaged in general farming and stock-raising, having only the best grades of stock on his farm. He is enterprising and public-spirited, and is one of the prominent and influential citizens of the township. He has served fifteen years as township commissioner, supervisor of highways, thirteen years as school director, and four years as township trustee, and is now a candidate for supervisor of Washington Township, Ringgold County. He was married March [illegible], 18[illegible], to Virmilla Gating, a native of Indiana. They have four children—Joseph C., Samuel E., Mary and John D. Mrs. Dille is a member of the Christian church.

JACOB FRANK, [illegible] Township, is a native of Pennsylvania, born [illegible] [illegible]

His farm contains 160 acres of land, a good residence, surrounded with native grove, and a fine orchard. He is engaged in farming and stock-raising. Mr. and Mrs. Ogier have had eight children, seven living—James A., H. S., Elizabeth E. Hammond, Mary Woodruff, Josephine, William C. and Alanson P. Eva died at the age of two years and two months. They have given their children good educational advantages, and they are well fitted to take a good position in society. Josephine and William C. are teachers. Mr. Ogier has served as township trustee, township treasurer and township assessor. He has always taken an active interest in anything pertaining to the advancement of education and religion. Politically he is an independent Republican and a strong Prohibitionist. He is classed among the leading citizens of Ringgold County. Postoffice, Beaconsfield.

CHARLES F. DILLE, one of the leading agriculturists of Washington Township, residing on section 31, located in Ringgold County in March, 1876. He is a native of Ohio, born in Cuyahoga County, near Euclid, August 8, 18[illegible], a son of Samuel W. and Mary D. (Barr) Dille, natives of Pennsylvania, his father of Washington and his mother of Westmoreland County. His grandfather, Thomas Barr, was sent by the synod of the Presbyterian church as a missionary to the Western Reserve. When he was nine years old his parents moved to what is now Kendall County, Illinois, where they passed the rest of their lives. His father was a stone-cutter and engraver, and at the same time carried on a farm, and consequently, in his youth, Charles F. was often required to assist in the work on the farm. He was educated in the district schools, attending in the winter, when his services were not required at home. When he was eighteen years of age his father died, and he was practically thrown on his own resources. He began to work by the month for farmers, which he continued until after his marriage, when he settled on a rented farm, and subsequently bought 280 acres, on which he lived until 1876, when he came to Iowa and bought 178 acres of wild prairie land in Ringgold County. He has improved this land and added to it until he now owns 245 acres, besides giving his son eighty acres. Mr. Dille is engaged in general farming and stock-raising, having only the best grades of stock on his farm. He is enterprising and public-spirited, and is one of the prominent and influential citizens of the township. He has served fifteen years as township commissioner, supervisor of highways, thirteen years as school trustee, and four years as township trustee, and is now a candidate for supervisor of Washington Township, Ringgold County. He was married March 17, 1856, to Virnella Cating, a native of Indiana. They have four children—Joseph C., Samuel E., Mary and John D. Mrs. Dille is a member of the Christian church.

JACOB FRANE, a farmer and dairyman of Tingley Township, is a native of Pennsylvania, born in Lycoming County, September 13, 18[illegible]. When he was ten years of age, in 18[illegible], his parents moved to Ogle County, Illinois, and there he was reared. In August, 18[illegible], he enlisted in the war of the Rebellion and was assigned to Company K, Ninety-second Illinois Mounted Infantry, Army of the Cumberland, and served three years, during the time participating in several severe engagements, including those at Chickamauga, Resaca and Kenesaw. He was [illegible]

ed near Rolla, the ball first hitting his horse and then his right leg near the knee joint, and was in the hospital at the time of his discharge, in July, 1865. He returned to Ogle County, and the following December was married to Anna Eyster, a native of that county. In the spring of 186[illegible], Mr. Frane moved with his family to Ringgold County, Iowa, and bought the farm where he now lives, containing 122 acres on section 21, township 70, range 29. Since August, 1884, he has made a specialty of the manufacture of cheese, and in the year 1885 made 5,000 pounds. It is of an exceptionally fine quality, and finds a ready market at home. In 1885 he milked thirteen cows and bought some milk, but in 1886 increased the number to twenty-four. Mr. Frane is a prominent citizen of his township, taking an active interest in all public affairs, and has served his township two terms each as trustee and assessor. He and his wife are members of the Christian church. They have a family of eight children—Frank, Charles, Cora, John E., Edgar M., Mary, Ruth and Anna May.

JAMES C. ANDERSON, one of the active and enterprising agriculturists of Jefferson Township, Ringgold County, residing on section 15, was born in York County, Pennsylvania, December 2, 1848, a son of Edward Anderson, who was a native of the same State. He left Pennsylvania with his parents about the year 1853, they locating in Union County, Ohio, and there our subject grew to manhood on a farm, and received his education in the common schools. He was married in Ohio, October 21, 1873, to Miss Mark Martin, a daughter of James Martin, of Union County, that State. To Mr. and Mrs. Anderson have been born three children, whose names are as follows: Edward H., Clayton and James M. Mr. Anderson came to Ringgold County, Iowa, in the fall of 1874, and has since been a resident of Jefferson Township. He has always followed agricultural pursuits, and is now devoting his attention to general farming and stock-raising. His farm contains 140 acres of choice land under a high state of cultivation. He has held the office of constable for four years with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of his constituents. He is a member of the United Presbyterian church.

JOSHUA E. JOHNSTON, deceased, was born in Venango County, Pennsylvania, March 29, 1828, a son of Anthony and Mary Johnston. He remained on the home farm until manhood, where he was reared to agricultural pursuits. October 3, 1851, he was united in marriage to Miss Jane Deets, who was a native of the same county as her husband. Mr. Johnston followed farming in his native county till the year 1858, when he came to Iowa, and after residing in Chickasaw County for six years he came to Ringgold County, and settled on the farm in Liberty Township, which is still occupied by his widow and family. His first purchase in this county was eighty acres of raw prairie land, which he improved, and at the time of his death had [illegible] acres of well-cultivated land, besides twenty acres of timber land. He was very successful in his agricultural pursuits, both in his farming and stock-raising, having his farm well stocked with cattle and horses. His death was the result of an accident, which occurred on the 29th of July, 1886. While driving to Tingley with his wife and two other ladies, his team took fright at a binder by the way, and ran away, resulting in the fatal injury to himself and the serious injury of his wife. One of the ladies

ed near Rolla, the ball first hitting his horse and then his right leg near the knee joint, and was in the hospital at the time of his discharge, in July, 1865. He returned to Ogle County, and the following December was married to Anna Exter, a native of that county. In the spring of 1869, Mr. Frane moved with his family to Ringgold County, Iowa, and bought the farm where he now lives, containing 122 acres on section 21, township 70, range 29. Since August, 1884, he has made a specialty of the manufacture of cheese, and in the year 1885 made 5,000 pounds. It is of an exceptionally fine quality, and finds a ready market at home. In 1885 he milked thirteen cows and bought some milk, but in 1886 increased the number to twenty-four. Mr. Frane is a prominent citizen of his township, taking an active interest in all public affairs, and has served his township two terms each as trustee and assessor. He and his wife are members of the Christian church. They have a family of eight children--Frank, Charles, Cora, John E., Edgar M., Mary, Ruth and Anna May.

JAMES C. ANDERSON, one of the active and enterprising agriculturists of Jefferson Township, Ringgold County, residing on section 5, was born in York County, Pennsylvania, December 2, 1838, a son of Edward Anderson, who was a native of the same State. He left Pennsylvania with his parents about the year 1853, they locating in Union County, Ohio, and there our subject grew to manhood on a farm, and received his education in the common schools. He was married in Ohio, October 1, 1857, to Miss Mary Martin, a daughter of James Martin, of Union County, that State. To Mr. and Mrs. Anderson have been born three children, whose names are as follows: Edward H., Clayton and James M. Mr. Anderson came to Ringgold County, Iowa, in the fall of 1874, and has since been a resident of Jefferson Township. He has always followed agricultural pursuits, and is now devoting his attention to general farming and stock-raising. His farm contains 140 acres of choice land under a high state of cultivation. He has held the office of constable for four years with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of his constituents. He is a member of the United Presbyterian church.

JOSHUA E. JOHNSTON, deceased, was born in Venango County, Pennsylvania, March 29, 1828, a son of Anthony and Mary Johnston. He remained on the home farm until manhood, where he was reared to agricultural pursuits. October 3, 1851, he was united in marriage to Miss Jane Deets, who was a native of the same county as her husband. Mr. Johnston followed farming in his native county till the year 1858, when he came to Iowa, and after residing in Chickasaw County for six years he came to Ringgold County, and settled on the farm in Liberty Township, which is still occupied by his widow and family. His first purchase in this county was eighty acres of raw prairie land, which he improved, and at the time of his death had 200 acres of well-cultivated land, besides twenty acres of timber land. He was very successful in his agricultural pursuits, both in his farming and stock-raising, having his farm well stocked with cattle and horses. His death was the result of an accident which occurred on the 24th of July, 1886. While driving to Kingsley with his wife and two other ladies, his team took fright at a cinder by the way, and ran away, resulting in the fatal injury to himself and the serious injury of his wife. One of the ladies

was badly hurt; the other escaped with slight injuries. He was taken into the school-house near by, and was cared for by friends, neighbors, and the members of the Odd Fellows, to which he belonged. He hovered between life and death for sixteen days, most of the time in an unconscious state, dying August [illegible], in the school-house. The day following his death a large procession of citizens carried him to his home, the funeral services being conducted by Rev. William Brown of the United Presbyterian church, at Eugene, who preached the sermon from 1 Cor. vii: 29-31. Rev. Main, of Tingley, followed with a few appropriate words, presenting the deceased as a good citizen, generous and benevolent, after which the order of Odd Fellows took charge and had their usual services. He was followed to his grave by a large concourse of friends, the procession consisting of 133 teams, 175 horses, and 555 people. A large delegation of Odd Fellows came from Mt. Ayr and other places. Mr. Johnston was fifty-eight years old when he died, and was a man who stood high in the estimation of his neighbors, and his death was a source of universal regret throughout the township. He left a wife and seven children, all grown, to mourn his loss; the names of the children being as follows—Winfield S., Frances, wife of H. Fender; Myron A., now living in Omaha, Nebraska; Sarah L., Joseph R., Henry N. and Mary.

MICHAEL STAHL, one of the old and honored pioneers of Ringgold County, and an active and public-spirited citizen of Grant Township, was born in Ohio September 17, 18[illegible], his parents, John and Elizabeth (Hoffman) Stahl, being among the early pioneers of that State, locating in Ohio in the year 18[illegible]. Our subject remained in his native State till [illegible], when he removed to the State of Indiana, and lived in [illegible] County, and [illegible] till [illegible]. In July, [illegible], he came to Ringgold County, Iowa, and [illegible] the [illegible] section 1, of Grant Township. He is at present devoting his attention to farming and stock-raising on his [illegible] of [illegible] acres [illegible]. Mr. Stahl was united in marriage to Miss Mary J. Talley, who was born in Pennsylvania, October [illegible], 1854, a daughter of [illegible] (Lindrey) Talley, natives of [illegible]. To this union have been born ten children; [illegible] daughters are married and [illegible] in Grant Township; three daughters and one son are attending college at [illegible], Iowa. Mr. Stahl was the first postmaster in Grant Township, holding the office [illegible] Goshen was incorporated. He has always taken an active interest in [illegible] his township, and by his honorable dealings and strict integrity has gained the respect and confidence of all who know him.

WILLIAM TIMBY, retired farmer, Mt. Ayr, is a native of Norfolk, England, born January [illegible], 18[illegible], a son of Thomas and [illegible] Timby. His father being a farmer, William was early inured to the duties of the farm, and his education was [illegible] by his own exertions. He was married in April, 18[illegible], to Miss Mary A. [illegible], and the same month left Liverpool on a vessel bound for New Orleans, and after a voyage of six weeks landed at that city about June [illegible]. From New Orleans he went to St. Louis, Missouri, thence to Collinsville, Madison County, Illinois. He was variously employed for a time, when he commenced farming, following that vocation in Illinois until the spring of 18[illegible]. He then came to

Ringgold County, Iowa, and located in Lott's Creek Township, on land for which he had traded while living in Illinois. There he engaged in farming and dealing in stock, feeding the products of his farm, which contained 400 acres, to his cattle and hogs. He disposed of his farm in the year 1883, when he removed to Mt. Ayr, where he has since resided, his handsome residence being located in the west part of the town. He has been an active and public-spirited citizen, always taking an interest in any enterprise for the advancement of his town or county, and since becoming a resident of Mt. Ayr has built some of the best business blocks in the place. In the summer of 1886 he erected a fine two-story brick business house on the south side of the square, besides which he owns five other houses in this city. He and his wife are active members of the Baptist church, and respected citizens of the county, having gained the confidence and esteem of all who know them. In 1872 Mr. Tuttle visited his old home in England, after an absence of nineteen years.

T. V. OSBORN, farmer, section 3, Clinton Township, was born in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, November 25, 18[illegible], son of Abraham and Jane Osborn, who reared six children—James R., [illegible], Benjamin, Taylor V., Matthew and George. His early life was spent on the farm and attending the common schools. In 1854 he came to Iowa, locating in Wapello County. He was married September 3, 1857, to Miss Mary Ann Matthews, a native of Holmes County, Ohio, and daughter of J[illegible] and Elizabeth Matthews. He resided in Wapello County until [illegible], when he removed to Buchanan County, Missouri, near St. Joseph. He then came to Ringgold County, locating in [illegible] Clinton Township. In [illegible], he came to his present farm, which was then in a new state. His first purchase was eighty acres. He has since added more land from time to time, until he now owns [illegible] acres of well cultivated land. He also has a fine two-story residence, surrounded with native shade trees, an orchard of 250 trees, and out-buildings for stock. His farm is located two miles south of Redding. Mr. and Mrs. Osborn have five children—Elizabeth, Minnie, Ella, George and Walter. Mr. Osborn is a member of the Odd Fellows order, Lodge No. [illegible], also of the Anti-Horse-Thief Association. He is a member of the School Board and road supervisor. Politically he is a Republican. He commenced life with very little means, but by industry and good management he has acquired a fine property. Postoffice, Redding.

ISAAC MARSHALL, farmer, section 23, Middle Fork Township, was born in Warren County, Indiana, July 9, 18[illegible]. His parents, Thomas D. and Sally (Brown) Marshall, were natives of Tennessee, and reared a family of eight children—Ruth Ann, Martha R., Charles L., Isaac, Sally, Mary T., Permelia Jane and [illegible]. When he was [illegible] years of age his parents removed to Ringgold County, locating in Middle Fork Township [illegible], where he resided until his death, which occurred September [illegible]. The mother died in [illegible] in 18[illegible]. Isaac remained at home until he attained his majority. During the great Rebellion [illegible] went forth in defense of the old flag. [illegible] he enlisted in Company [illegible], Twenty-ninth Iowa Infantry, and was in several engagements. At the [illegible] Atlanta he [illegible], and was [illegible] in hospital at [illegible] was taken prisoner and held [illegible] months at [illegible], Missouri.

and Shreveport. In February, 1865, he was paroled and taken to New Orleans but was not able for duty again during the war. He was honorably discharged in August, 1865, at Keokuk, and returned home. He was married January 10, 1869, to Miss Nancy Moler, of Worth County, Missouri, daughter of Phillip Moler. In the spring of 1869 he located on forty acres of his present farm, which was then in a wild state. He has since added to his original purchase until he has 240 acres in a good state of cultivation, and well improved. He has a good residence surrounded by shade trees, and a fine orchard. Mr. and Mrs. Marshall have four children—William Parks, Eunice M., Thomas P. and Grace Edna. Mr. Marshall is a member of the Advent Christian church, and in politics is a Republican. He is one of the leading citizens of his township. Postoffice, Ingart.

JOHN HUTCHISON, an active and enterprising farmer of Rice Township, living on section 18, is a native of County Antrim, Ireland, born March 14, 1836, a son of George and Fanny (Lake) Hutchison, both of whom died in Ireland. John Hutchison lived in his native country till nineteen years of age, when he sailed from Liverpool, England, for America, landing at New York City, July 8, 1855. He spent the first two years of his residence in this country in the State of New Jersey, where he was employed as a farm hand. He then came to McHenry County, Illinois, where he was married in 1858 to Miss Helen D. Cross, a native of Steuben County, New York, and a daughter of James Cross. After his marriage Mr. Hutchison began farming on rented land, which he followed until 1865. In the spring of that year he removed to Leavenworth County, Kansas, and the first year was in the Government employ in the Quartermaster's Department, and the following year worked on a rented farm. In November, 1866, he came to Ringgold County, when he bought 120 acres, and at once commenced improving his land. He still owns eighty acres of that purchase. His homestead now contains 200 acres of good land under fine cultivation. Mrs. Hutchison died January 6, 1882, at the age of forty-five years, leaving at her death a family of eight children—Mrs. Sarah Jane Hall, Mrs. Fanny M. Dale, George E., Mrs. Mary Fertig, Cora, William, Susan and Maud, all living at home but the married daughters. Isabel, the sixth child, died at the age of two and a half years. For his second wife Mr. Hutchison married Mrs. Martha (Bates) Day, in December, 1883, and to this union have been born two children—Edith and Adam Clark. Mr. Hutchison came to America a poor boy, but by his industry, frugality and good management he has prospered in his agricultural pursuits, becoming the owner of a fine property, and by his honorable and upright dealings has gained the confidence of the entire community. Mr. Hutchison is in his religious faith a Presbyterian. In politics he affiliates with the Republican party. Mr. Hutchison has held several offices, serving as assessor three years, three years as trustee, two years as clerk, and school director thirteen years, holding all these positions acceptably and efficiently.

GEORGE M. BROWN, farmer, section [illegible], Lotts Creek Township, was born in Geauga County, Ohio, January [illegible], 18[illegible]. His parents were George and Mi[illegible] (Rose) Brown, the former a native of New York and the latter of Connecticut. George M. was the sixth of a family of seven children, who lived to adult

When he was about five years old his parents removed to Knox County, Ohio, where he was reared and educated. He learned the carpenter's trade which he followed several years. At the age of twenty-three he commenced teaching and has taught several years in Ohio and Iowa. He was married April 1, 1855, to Miss Nancy Kirkpatrick, a native of Knox County. In October, 1862, he enlisted in Company D, Sixty-fifth Ohio Infantry. He participated in the battle of Stone River where he was wounded on the right leg by a minie ball which he preserves as a relic of the "late unpleasantness." He was confined in hospital for some time and was honorably discharged in August, 1865. He returned to Knox County, and in 1866 removed to Iowa and located at Mt. Ayr. In the winter of 1866-'7 he settled upon his present farm, where he has since resided. He owns 100 acres of land in a good state of cultivation and well improved. He has a comfortable residence, an orchard of two acres, a large number of shade trees, a good barn, and everything about the place betokens the thrift and enterprise of its owner. Mr. Brown has served as township trustee, township clerk, and assessor with credit to himself and to the best interest of the township. He is a member of the Masonic order, Garnet Lodge, No. 416, Caledonia. Politically he is Independent. Postoffice, Caledonia.

ERNEST J. HEATON, farmer and stock-raiser, living on section [illegible], Jefferson Township, is a native of Iowa, born in Jefferson County, August [illegible], a son of Rev. Edward B. Heaton [illegible] the present pastor of [illegible] Methodist Episcopal Church of Des Moines, Iowa. Ernest J. was reared to agricultural pursuits which he has made his life's work. He was educated in the common schools of his neighborhood, and at Parsons College at Fairfield, Iowa. In 1869 he came with his parents to Ringgold County, Iowa, then locating in Jefferson Township, where our subject has since made his home. He was united in marriage December 24, 1883, to Miss Ida Osmond, who was born in Janesville, Wisconsin, a daughter of John Osmond, who is now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Heaton are the parents of one son, Foss, born February 22, 1885. Mr. Heaton farms 200 acres of land, of which he is the owner of forty acres, renting the rest. He is one of the active and enterprising young men of Jefferson Township, and is at present serving as president of the School Board, and filling the office of township clerk to the entire satisfaction of his constituents.

SOLOMON BEAR, farmer, section 16, is one of the old pioneers of Monroe Township, who has been identified with the interests of the county nearly thirty years. He was born in Somerset County, Pennsylvania, near the Allegheny Mountains, August 16, 1832. His parents, Lewis and Mary (Klein) Bear, were natives of the same county, the former of German ancestry. They were the parents of fourteen children, Solomon being the eldest. When he was six years of age his parents removed to Westmoreland County, where he was reared on a farm, attending school only a few months. In [illegible] he came to Linn County, Iowa, where he resided eighteen months, then returned to Pennsylvania, and later to Wayne County, Indiana. In the fall of [illegible] he returned to Iowa, and spent the winter at Cedar Rapids. The year following he located upon his present farm, which was then in its primitive state. It was school land, and he paid [illegible] per acre. He [illegible]

acres of well-cultivated and improved land, a large portion being rich bottom land. Lott's Creek waters the farm and renders it one of the best stock farms in the township. He has an orchard of three acres, a large amount of willow, osage and honey locust hedge, one of the best native groves in the township, consisting of six acres, mostly maple, a comfortable house, and outbuildings of all kinds for both stock and grain. He is engaged in stock raising and feeding. When he first came to Ringgold County, provisions were scarce and high, corn was $1.50 a bushel and flour $9 per hundred pounds. December 5, 18[illegible], Mr. Bear was married to Miss Sarah E. Walker, a native of Iowa, daughter of Henderson Walker, an old pioneer of Decatur County. They had one son, Winfield Scott, who is fitting himself for a profession. Mrs. Bear died in January, 1871, and in February, 1872, he was married to Amanda Elvina Dewley, a native of Harrison County, Missouri. They are the parents of five children—Dolly Ann, Nellie, Mary, Agnes, Franklin. Mr. Bear is a member of the Odd Fellows order, Mt. Ayr Lodge, No. 169, and politically is a Republican. He is one of the pioneers of the old type, plain and outspoken, genial and hospitable in disposition, and is one of the leading men in his township where he has so long resided. Postoffice, Blackmore.

[illegible] L. GLEASON, physician and surgeon, Kellerton, Iowa, is a native of Illinois, born September 27, 185[illegible], a son of D. R. and Margaret ([illegible]) Gleason, the former a native of Vermont, and the latter of Indiana. He was reared in his native State, receiving a good education, and at the age of twenty-one commenced the study of medicine under the direction of Dr. J. H. White, of Mt. Ayr, Iowa. In the winter of 1882-'3 he attended the Eclectic Medical College, at Cincinnati, Ohio, and in the winter of 1883-'4 the medical department of Drake's University, at Des Moines, Iowa, from which he graduated January 2[illegible], 1884, receiving his diploma June 12 of the same year. In the spring of 1884 he located at Kellerton, and from that time his practice steadily increased, until it became large and lucrative. In the fall of 18[illegible] he went to Chicago, Illinois, and during the winter of 18[illegible]-'7 attended lectures at the Bennett Medical College. He is recognized as one of the promising young physicians of Ringgold County, and already holds a high position in the estimation of his brother practitioners. He is ambitious, and devotes his entire time to his profession, that he may keep informed on all subjects of benefit to him in his practice. His faithful attendance on all cases entrusted to his care, and his cheerful, pleasant manner in the sick-room make him a welcome visitor to all needing his services. He is a young man of pleasing address, and his genial manners make him popular with the young people, and their social circle is incomplete when his duties call him elsewhere.

[illegible] W. SELBY, physician and surgeon, residing in Tingley, is a native of Wisconsin, born on a farm in La Fayette County, November 11, 1853, a son of John N. and Mary (Beaird) Selby, natives of Ohio, the father being of English descent, and the mother of German ancestry. They left Ohio in 18[illegible], going to Wisconsin, where they made their home till 18[illegible]. They then came with their family to Iowa, and for a short time lived in Decatur County, moving thence to [illegible] County, where the mother died [illegible]. The father subsequently settled in [illegible]

Market, Taylor County, Iowa, where his death occurred in 1885. R. W. Selby spent his boyhood days in Page County, receiving his primary education in the district schools, completing it at the high school at Corning, Iowa. He then entered the office of Dr. Paschal, of Hawleyville, Iowa, where he commenced the study of medicine. He took his first course of lectures at Keokuk Medical College, and later attended Rush Medical College of Chicago, Illinois, graduating from that institution in 1883. He then returned to Taylor County, Iowa, where he commenced the practice of medicine, being actively engaged there till June, 1884, when he came to Tingley, Ringgold County, where he has applied himself diligently to his profession, and by his strict attention to his patients he is building up a good practice, and gives promise of becoming one of the leading physicians of the county. The Doctor was married in April, 1886, to Miss Minnie E. Rayburn, of Hamilton, Illinois, at the time of her marriage, but a native of Keokuk, Iowa. In connection with his practice the Doctor has a half interest in a drug-store in Tingley, being associated with C. C. Bosworth, the style of the firm being R. W. Selby & Co. Dr. Selby is a member of the Odd Fellows order, belonging to a lodge in Page County.

WILLIAM B. COLE, son of William and Elizabeth (Buckingham) Cole, was born near Rock Island, Illinois, November 12, 1855. His father was born in Killarney, Ireland, and in [illegible] came to the United States, settling in Massachusetts. In [illegible] he went to California, where he [illegible] till 1851, returning in that year to Massachusetts. The same year they removed to La Salle County, Illinois, and soon after settled at Rock Island. In 1858 or 185[illegible] he removed with his family to Mercer County, Illinois, and in 1863 went to Idaho, where he was engaged in mining till 18[illegible], when the family came to Ringgold County, Iowa. The parents are now living in Jefferson Township. They had a family of three children, of whom our subject is the only one living. Their eldest son, Thomas, died in Idaho, aged twenty-three years, and their son, John, died at the age of four years. William B. Cole, the subject of this sketch, spent his youth in assisting his father on the farm, and received his education in the common schools. He subsequently read law for a time, and was admitted to the bar in 188[illegible], and practiced his profession for a while before the Justice, Circuit and District courts. He is now devoting his attention to the duties of his farm, on section 16, Jefferson Township, where he has 1[illegible]2 acres of choice land, and is meeting with success in his general farming and stock-raising. Mr. Cole was united in marriage May 22, 1876, to Miss Viola Bonebrake, a daughter of the late Samuel W. Bonebrake. They are the parents of four children—Ira T., Samuel C., Frederick H. and an infant son.

T. P. LILLIE, of Kellerton, a prominent pioneer of Decatur and Ringgold counties, was born in Athens County, Ohio, April [illegible], 18[illegible], son of Apollo Lillie, a native of Connecticut, who immigrated to New York, thence to Ohio. His mother was Dorcas (Seymour) Lillie, who was reared in New York. His parents reared a family of six children—Joseph, Hannah, Benjamin, Rufus, Lucy and [illegible]. Rufus P. is the fourth child. His early life was passed on the farm. He received his education in the subscription schools of that day, and worked for 25 cents a day to pay for the same. By

improving his opportunities and studying at home. He received sufficient education to enable him to teach school. Arriving at the age of manhood, he was united in marriage with Sarah Gilpin, a native of Morgan County, Ohio, and daughter of Jonas and Nancy Gilpin. In 1856 Mr. Lillie, with wife and four children, came to Iowa by team, first locating in Decatur County, Eden Township, where he resided two years. In 1859 he removed to Woodland Township, and one year later returned to Eden Township, where he resided at the breaking out of the civil war. He enlisted August 2, 1863, in the Ninth Iowa Cavalry, and was transferred by request to Company G, Fourth Iowa Cavalry. He was in the engagements at Tupelo, Old Town Creek, Hurricane Creek, Bear Creek, Independence, Missouri, Big Blue, Little Blue, Mine Creek and where General Marmaduke surrendered, near Fort Scott, on Wilson's raid from Selma, Alabama, and Monte Valley, Ellerton, Plantersville, Ebenezer Church, and several others. He was mustered out in August, 1865, at Atlanta, Georgia, receiving his final discharge at Davenport, Iowa, then returned to his home in Eden Township. His wife died a few months before he returned from the service. She was the mother of six children — Charles W., Lorenzo Dow, Lewis C., William J., George C. and Rufus P. From 18[illegible] until 1872 Mr. Lillie was engaged in contracting and building. He was married a second time, February 15, 1872, to N. J. McDonald, a native of Perry County, Ohio. They have one child — Mary Myrtle. In 1872 Mr. Lillie located in Bloomington Township, where he resided until 18[illegible], then removed to Kellerton, where he owns a fine residence, one and a half stories in height, finished in modern style, and well furnished. He owns a good farm in Bloomington Township and a residence property in Davis City. He is a member of the Good Templars order, and is politically a Republican. By fair and honorable dealing he has secured the respect of all who know him.

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WILLIAM M. WOOD, a leading farmer of Washington Township, is a native of Michigan, born in Hillsdale County, November 24, 1837, a son of Elkanah and Abigail (Jackson) Wood, natives of New York, where they were married, and in 1832 they moved to Michigan, and made that State their home until their death. They were the parents of nine children, seven of whom lived till maturity, our subject being next to the youngest. He remained in his native county until eighteen years of age. He received a good education, attending the common schools, and later the Michigan Central College. After leaving school he began teaching, which he continued several years. He then engaged in farming and in the mercantile business in Warren County, Illinois, where he spent thirteen years, and from there moved to Jasper County, Iowa, and for two years lived on a farm near Prairie City. Selling his farm he moved to Montgomery County, where he lived until 18[illegible]. He owned a farm of 320 acres near Red Oak, and engaged extensively in raising corn and hogs, being one of the most successful in this enterprise in the county. In 18[illegible] he went to Madison County, Nebraska, where he lived two and a half years, when he returned to Iowa and bought the farm where he now lives, on section [illegible], Washington Township. His farm contains [illegible] acres, fifty acres of which is pasture [illegible] land. He also owns [illegible] acres in Nebraska. He is also [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] has been a resident of Ringgold County [illegible]

so short a time, is ranked with her most enterprising and prosperous citizens, and is now serving as trustee of Washington Township. Mr. Wood was married in 186[illegible] to Annie R. Waggoner, daughter of Henry and Emma Sherman Waggoner, of Warren County, Illinois. They have three children—Alice L., wife of Solomon Layton, Leon E. and Lila A. Mr. and Mrs. Wood are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

FRANCIS E. GIBBONEY, section 3, Riley Township, was born in Bedford County, Pennsylvania, December 14, 1829. His parents, Benjamin and Margaret (Kendall) Gibboney, were also natives of Pennsylvania, residing there until 1838, when they moved to Licking County, Ohio, and from there in May, 1846, to Louisa County, Iowa, where our subject attained his majority. In 1856 he went to Kansas, and lived in that State and Missouri until the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion. In June, 1861, he went to Fort Leavenworth and enlisted at the first call for three years' volunteers, and was assigned to Company C, First Kansas Infantry. He participated in the battle at Wilson's Creek, where the gallant General Lyons was killed. His regiment lost heavily, Company C having twelve men killed and thirty-six wounded. Mr. Gibboney was shot through the right arm, and so disabled as to necessitate his discharge. He now receives a pension of $[illegible] a month. After his discharge he returned to Louisa County, and in 18[illegible], located in Ringgold County, buying his present homestead which contains eighty acres of good land, which he has brought under cultivation, it being wild land when he bought it. He also owns [illegible] acres of valuable timber land. Mr. Gibboney was married [illegible], to Amelia A. Butler, who was born in Belmont County, Ohio, January 21, 18[illegible], daughter of Thomas and Sarah A. Butler. They have had two children: Benjamin Thomas, who died in infancy, April 14, 1874, and Sarah Margaret, born November 5, 1877. Mrs. Gibboney is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Gibboney is a member of Garnet Lodge, No. 410, F. & A. M., and Ellis C. Miller Post, G. A. R. In politics he is a Republican. He was one of the patriotic "Free State" men who fought under Jim Lane to save Kansas from having slavery forced upon her by the slaveholders of the South, and has in the past suffered much for the cause of freedom and the Union. Mr. Gibboney's father died in Muscatine, Iowa, in 1850, and his mother in September, 1878. He has three sisters living—Mrs. Elizabeth F. Brown, of Riley Township; Mrs. Jane G. Crow and Mrs. Sarah M. Woodruff, of Louisa County. His only brother, James B. Gibboney, was a very prominent citizen of Louisa County, and at the time of his death was county auditor, a position he had filled ten years.

JOHN DUKES, residing on section 13, Union Township, is a native of England, born in [illegible] County, June 4, 18[illegible], a son of William and Mary Ann Dukes. He was reared to manhood in his native country, but thinking to better his condition in the [illegible] he emigrated to America, and May 14, 18[illegible], he landed at New York. Immediately proceeded to [illegible], Illinois, where he resided five years. He was married [illegible] to Miss Jane Price, who was born in [illegible], England, July [illegible]. She came with her parents to America [illegible] in Will County, Illinois, [illegible]. Mr. and Mrs. Dukes have [illegible] children: [illegible] Wallace,

George, Edward and John. Mr. Dakes came to Ringgold County, Iowa, from Joliet, and in 1870 bought eighty acres of his present farm, on which he settled in [illegible]. He has since added to his original purchase till he has now 320 acres which he has improved from the raw prairie, all being under good cultivation. His farm is located in Union and Monroe townships, 160 acres being in each township. Both Mr. and Mrs. Dakes are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics he affiliates with the Republican party. By his straightforward life Mr. Dakes has, during his residence in the county, won the respect and esteem of all who know him. In 1880 the parents of Mr. Dakes came to him from England, the mother dying at his home September 23, 1883, aged sixty-four years. In November, 1885, the father returned to England. His brother George has twice visited this county, remaining some years each time. He returned to England in July, 1885. Another brother of our subject, William, died in Minnesota in 1883, and is buried in Monroe Township, this county.

J. J. SHOWALTER, farmer, section 23, Middle Fork Township, was born in Putnam County, Indiana, January 1, 1847, son of Nimrod and Sarah (Stonebaugh) Showalter, natives of Virginia. He was the third of seven children, and passed his early life in assisting on the farm and in obtaining his education in the [illegible] schools of his native county. At the age of nineteen years he came to Ringgold County and located in Middle Fork Township. His first purchase of [illegible] was in 18[illegible], when he bought eighty acres of land on section [illegible], which he partly improved, and sold in 18[illegible]. He then bought another eighty, which is his present home, adding still another eighty since that time. He now has [illegible] acres of well-cultivated land, a good orchard of 150 trees, vineyard and small fruits, and every convenience for successful farming and stock-raising. He was married, March 4, 18[illegible], to Miss Martha Miller, a daughter of Nathan Miller, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume. They are the parents of six children—Hugh T., Sarah A., Ernest, Inez, Naomi and Lester E. Mr. Showalter has served as township clerk, a member of the School Board, and is a worthy member of the Advent Christian church, of which he is secretary. In the general conference he is clerk of the church. He started in life without means, but by working out by the month and teaching twelve or fifteen terms, he was able to purchase his first land. Politically he is a Democrat. Post-office, Ingart Grove.

ISAAC OLIVER, farmer, section 8, Monroe Township, is among the intelligent and enterprising pioneers of his township. He was born in Ashland County, Ohio, September 29, 182[illegible]. His parents were Daniel and Sally (Quinn) Oliver, natives of Pennsylvania. They were married in Ashland County and reared a family of eleven children, of whom Isaac is the third. His youth was spent on the farm and his education was obtained in the log schoolhouse. He was married April [illegible], 18[illegible], to Miss [illegible] Barthour, born in Beaver County, Pennsylvania, daughter of Samuel and [illegible] (Thompson) Barthour. [illegible], 18[illegible], Mr. Oliver started for Iowa, traveling by rail as far as Rock Island, which was the western terminus of the railroad at that time. From there he [illegible] to [illegible] County, with teams, and [illegible] in that county, [illegible] going to Ringgold County and located upon his

present farm, which was then in a wild state. He was the first settler in Monroe Township. There were but few voters in the county. Mr. Ayr had one log store 14 x 14. Here Mr. Oliver passed through all the privations and hardships of pioneer life. Groceries and flour were very scarce and high, and he had to pay as high as $10 a barrel for salt. His farm contains 160 acres of as good land as the township affords, under a high state of cultivation and well improved. He has a good residence, a fine orchard of 700 trees, a native grove and out-buildings for stock. Mr. and Mrs. Oliver have one child—Franklin Perry. Mr. Oliver is a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and is serving as trustee of the same. Politically he is a Republican and cast his first vote for General Scott. Postoffice, Blackmore.

DORINGTON CHANCE, one of the successful farmers of Washington Township, and a representative of one of the oldest families of Ringgold County, was born in Richland County, Ohio, near Loudonville, the date of his birth being October 19, 1835, a son of Joshua and Mary A. (Jump) Chance. The father was a native of Maryland, and an early settler of Ohio. He remained in Richland County until the fall of 1856, when he removed with his family to Ringgold County, locating on raw prairie land, on section 36, Washington Township, and here he built a small hewed-log house, 14 x 16 feet, and began improving his land, on which he lived till his death in 1865. The mother survived till 1878. They were the parents of three sons and two daughters, all of whom yet survive except William Henry, who died in the service of his country during the late war. Dorington Chance, the subject of this sketch, was reared to manhood in his native county, receiving his education in the common schools and at the Loudonville Academy, which he attended two terms. He came to Ringgold County, Iowa, with his parents in 1856, where he followed farming till 1860. In that year he crossed the plains to Colorado, remaining there two years, when he went to California, where he was engaged in freighting and dealing in hay till 1866, when he returned to Ringgold County, Iowa, and soon after purchased the old homestead of his parents. He was married in March, 1868, to Miss Sarah M. Lewis, a native of the State of New York, and a daughter of Nelson Lewis, of Ringgold County. They are the parents of six children—Myra L., Mary E., William F., Oliver H., Theresa J. and Coletta, all of whom have received good educational advantages. Mr. Chance has met with success in his agricultural pursuits since making his home in Ringgold County, and is now the owner of a fine farm containing 240 acres, all under fence and highly cultivated. In connection with his general farming he devotes considerable attention to the raising of stock, making a specialty of thorough-bred cattle. Mr. Chance has never aspired for official position, but was elected and served as township trustee of Washington Township for four years with credit to himself and his constituents, when he resigned, and has since devoted his time to the duties of his farm.

JAY DUNNING, cashier of the Citizens' Bank at Mt. Ayr, is a native of Cass County, Michigan, born October 19, 1849, a son of Thomas B. and S. L. (Styles) Dunning, the father born in Erie County, New York, April 5, 1822, and the mother a native of Massachusetts. They were married [illegible]

were born four sons—Walter, Frank, Day and Charles B., of whom Charles B. is deceased. Barton B. Dunning, father of our subject, passed his youth in his native State, where he was reared to agricultural pursuits, and when a young man he went with his parents to Michigan, where he improved a large farm. He learned the cooper's trade, which he followed in Michigan, and subsequently removed his business to Chicago, Illinois, where he engaged in the manufacture of barrels. He was one of the early settlers of Ringgold County, bringing his family here in the spring of 1855, before Mt. Ayr was laid out. He was the first merchant in Mt. Ayr, bringing his first goods from Keokuk, Iowa, and in connection with his mercantile business he dealt in real estate and carried on farming and stock raising. He was one of the most active and enterprising citizens of Mt. Ayr, and was one who helped to give the town an early impetus. He died in Mt. Ayr in 1877. His widow still survives. Day Dunning, whose name heads this sketch, was quite young when he was brought by his parents to Mt. Ayr, and there he was reared, receiving his education in the schools of Mt. Ayr. At the age of eighteen he began farming and dealing in stock under the direction of his father, and later left the farm and engaged in the mercantile business, in partnership with Andrew Ingram, with whom he was associated under the firm name of Ingram & Dunning for five years, when they disposed of their business. Mr. Dunning was married in 1870 to Miss Pamela Keller, a daughter of J. W. Keller, and to this union have been born eight children. In the fall of 18[illegible], after the death of his brother, Charles B. Dunning, who had organized the Citizens' Bank at Mt. Ayr in June, [illegible], Day Dunning took charge of the business, and soon after became sole proprietor and cashier, and has since been doing a general banking business. Mr. Dunning has served some time as city councilman, and is also a member of the School Board. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he has been trustee and steward for many years.

L. L. BONHAM, an enterprising citizen of Ringgold County, engaged in the lumber business at Goshen, is a son of S. H. and Susan Bonham, who were natives of Ohio, but for forty-seven years have made their home in Iowa. L. L. Bonham was born in the State of Iowa, April 29, 1842, a native of Mahaska County. He was reared on his father's farm, receiving a common-school education in the schools of his neighborhood. At the age of twenty years he enlisted in the service of his country in Company I, Twenty-second Iowa Infantry, and participated in the siege of Vicksburg. After being in the service three years he was mustered out and received his final discharge at Davenport, Iowa. He then returned to his home in Iowa, and April 26, 1866, was married to Mary E. Welsh, a daughter of Henry and Laura (Walker) Welsh, who were natives of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Bonham is a native of Iowa, born December 22, 1844. To Mr. and Mrs. Bonham have been born nine children: Irvin W., who was born March 22, 1867, and died April 5, [illegible]; Fred H., was born December 14, [illegible]; J. M., born May 25, 1870; Florence, born March 25, 187[illegible]; Laura, born October 25, [illegible]; Leroy, born March [illegible]; Novella, born January 21, [illegible]; Carrie, born [illegible]; and Leslie, born March [illegible]. After [illegible] Mr. Bonham engaged in farming in [illegible], which he followed until [illegible]. He then removed with his family to [illegible] Ringgold County, in 18[illegible], where he [illegible]

[illegible] his present business, and is one of the leading lumber merchants of the county. In his political views he affiliates with the Greenback party. He belongs to the Odd Fellows order, being a charter member of Lodge No. 52, at Goshen. He also belongs to the Good Templars order at Goshen, and is a comrade of James Connelly Post, No. 285, G. A. R. Both Mr. and Mrs. Benham are members of the Christian church.

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THOMAS M. HALL, an old and honored pioneer of Ringgold County, was born in Iradel County, North Carolina, September 8, 1828, a son of Stuart and Rebecca Hall. When he was three years of age he was taken by his parents to Jackson County, Indiana, and there he grew to manhood. His youth was spent in working on the home farm, and in his spare time he attended the district schools, where he received but the rudiments of an education. In 1853 he was married to Mary Ann Guthrie, a daughter of Samuel and Thirza Guthrie, and to this union were born five children—Mrs. Theadocia Merrill of Redding, Ringgold County; Samuel S., living in Benton Township; Tirena Ann, deceased wife of I. N. Long; Thirza Ann, deceased; Rebecca J., wife of Thomas J. Jones, of Benton Township. Mrs. Hall died February 7, 18[illegible], and Mr. Hall was again married, September [illegible], to Miss Mary E. Golliday, a native of Indiana. When an infant she was taken by her parents, [illegible] and [illegible] Golliday, to [illegible] County, Wisconsin, where she was reared. Her parents subsequently [illegible] County, Iowa, where her father died. Her mother is still a resident of that county. To this second union were born [illegible] children, of whom [illegible] and Mary May. John [illegible]

died at the age of [illegible] years. But few men were living within the limits of Ringgold County when Mr. Hall came, he having settled on his present farm on section 6, Rice Township, in November, 1855, and he has witnessed the growth and development of the county, and noted the changes year by year with great interest. Although he has met with severe reverses, mainly by lending his name to secure other men's indebtedness, he has still a good, comfortable home and sufficient means to keep his family in comfortable circumstances. He is a man much respected throughout the county, and his many manly qualities have endeared him to all who know him. He is a member of the Christian church. Mrs. Hall is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

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MRS. ELIZABETH F. BROWN, daughter of Benjamin and Margaret (Kendall) Gibboney, and sister of Francis E. Gibboney, of Riley Township, was born in Bedford County, Pennsylvania, March 1[illegible], 18[illegible]. Two years later her parents settled in Licking County, Ohio. She was married March 25, 18[illegible], to Nicholas T. Brown, who was born in Boone County, Kentucky, January [illegible]. They commenced their early life in Ohio, but later became early settlers of [illegible] County, [illegible] Mr. Brown [illegible] citizens. He was [illegible] and [illegible] He was elected by the Republican party [illegible] and died in [illegible]. He left [illegible] [illegible]

line of his present business, and is one of the leading lumber merchants of the county. In his political views he affiliates with the Greenback party. He belongs to the Odd Fellows order, being a charter member of Lodge No. 52, at Goshen. He also belongs to the Good Templars order at Goshen, and is a comrade of James Gannelly Post, No. 283, G. A. R. Both Mr. and Mrs. Benham are members of the Christian church.

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THOMAS M. HALL, an old and honored pioneer of Ringgold County, was born in Iredell County, North Carolina, September 8, 18[illegible], a son of Stuart and Rebecca Hall. When he was three years of age he was taken by his parents to Jackson County, Indiana, and there he grew to manhood. His youth was spent in working on the home farm, and in his spare time he attended the district schools, where he received but the rudiments of an education. In 1853 he was married to Mary Ann Guthrie, a daughter of Samuel and Thirza Guthrie, and to this union were born five children—Mrs. Theadosia Morrill, of Redding, Ringgold County; Samuel S., living in Benton Township; Tirzah Ann, deceased wife of I. N. Long; Thirza Ann, deceased; Rebecca J., wife of Thomas J. Jones, of Benton Township. Mrs. Hall died February 7, 18[illegible], and Mr. Hall was again married, September 28, 18[illegible], to Mrs. Mary E. Golliday, a native of Indiana. When an infant she was taken by her parents [illegible] County, Wisconsin, where she was [illegible]. Her parents subsequently settled in [illegible] County, Iowa, where her father died. Her mother is still a resident of that county. To this second union were born [illegible] children [illegible] and Ora May. John F. [illegible] the city at the age of one year. But few families lived within the limits of Ringgold County when Mr. Hall came, he having settled on his present farm, on section 6, Benton Township, in November, 1854, and he has witnessed the growth and development of the county, and noted the changes year by year with great interest. Although he has met with some reverses, mainly by lending his name to assume other men's indebtedness, he has still a good, comfortable home and sufficient means to keep his family in comfortable circumstances. He is a man much respected throughout the county, and his many manly qualities have endeared him to all who know him. He is a member of the Christian church. Mrs. Hall is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

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MRS. ELIZABETH T. BROWN, a daughter of Benjamin and Margaret (Kendal) Gibboney, and sister of Francis E. Gibboney, of Riley Township, was born in Bedford County, Pennsylvania, March 17, 18[illegible]. Two years later her parents settled in Licking County, Ohio. She was married March 25, 18[illegible], to Nicholas T. Brown, who was born in Boone County, Kentucky, January [illegible]. The young couple [illegible] in Ohio, but [illegible] County, Iowa, [illegible] of Mr. Brown [illegible] [illegible]

William H., of Ruth County, Nebraska; John N., of Riley Township; A. W., of Vigo County, Indiana; George L., of Butte County, California; O[illegible] and Joseph, [illegible] Mono County, California. John N. was the eldest child at home, and after the death of the father he took charge of his mother's property. In [illegible] he came to Ringgold County and bought a home on section 10, Riley Township, where they lived together until after his marriage, when he made a separate home for himself. Mrs. Brown's homestead contains eighty acres of good land, and in addition to this she owns twenty-two acres of timber land. John N. Brown was married April 21, 1872, to Mary E. Moulton, and has six children—Edgar A., Perry O., Lenora, Ora O., Effie Belle and Jacob. He owns a fine farm of 565 acres, and is one of the active business men of the township. He is a leading member of the Christian church.

SAMUEL BAILEY, M. D., located in Mt. Ayr, Iowa, in March, 1879, and has built up a good practice having gained the confidence and esteem of his patrons and brethren in the profession. He is a native of Rock Island County, Illinois, born September 1, 1851, a son of James and Anna (Blakely) Bailey, natives of Ireland, who came to America in their youth and were married in Rock Island. His father died when he was an infant three months old, and he was reared by his widowed mother, and was given the benefits of a good education. He began the study of medicine with Dr. J. H. Seyler, of Preemption, Mercer County, Illinois, and subsequently entered Rush Medical College, Chicago, Illinois, from which he graduated [illegible], 1879, and [illegible] after his graduation located at Mt. Ayr, where, for seven years, he has been identified with all that pertains to the social and material development of the place. In [illegible] he was elected coroner of Ringgold County, and has held the office since by re-election. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, lodge and chapter, and also of the lodge and encampment of the Odd Fellows order. He is a member of the Episcopal church, being confirmed by Bishop Lee, in [illegible].

D. CARTER, proprietor of Platte Valley stock farm, resides on section 27, Benton Township. Perhaps no name among the pioneers of Ringgold County is more familiar to the early settlers than is that of Mr. Carter, who has been identified with its interests for more than thirty years. He was born in Ross County, Ohio, December 21, 1824. His father, Thomas Carter, was a native of Loudoun County, Virginia, and his mother, Harriet (Davis) Carter, was a native of Ohio. They were married in Ohio, and reared a family of eight children, five sons and three daughters. Our subject was the second child. When he was five years old his parents removed to Tippecanoe County, Indiana. He was reared on a farm, and educated in the common schools. In [illegible] the family removed to the then Territory of Iowa, locating in Jefferson County, where they resided about two years and in [illegible] removed to Wapello County and settled upon land known as the Black Hawk Purchase. In [illegible] Mr. C[illegible] on the Government [illegible] at Des Moines, under J[illegible] Smith, Government [illegible] to [illegible] Des Moines [illegible]. After his [illegible] in Wapello County, [illegible] [illegible] he was [illegible] Mary [illegible] [illegible] County [illegible]

Ohio, and daughter of John and Sarah Clinton, who came to Iowa in [illegible]. Mr. Carter resided in Wapello County and attended to his farm duties until the first news of gold being found in California was received, when he joined the first company that started for that golden shore, leaving a wife and two children at home to await his return. They started in April, [illegible], with ox teams, arriving in September of the same year. He at once engaged in mining, meeting with good success in gathering the golden ore, and a year later he returned to his home in Fairfield. He was the first Californian to return. In 1855 he removed to Ringgold County, entering a portion of his land in June of that same year, and settled upon it in the fall. His first dwelling was a log cabin, 16x18 feet, and it constituted kitchen, dining room, parlor and sleeping rooms. In the fall of 1859 he was elected sheriff, and took the oath of office January 1, 1866. He served creditably for two years. At the breaking out of the civil war he was one to go forth in defence of union and liberty. He enlisted August 9, 1862, in Company G, Twenty-ninth Iowa Infantry. He participated in the engagement at Helena, Arkansas, and was with General Steele's division in the Red River expedition; was at the battle of Saline, where his horse was shot from under him; was at the taking of Mobile, Blakeley, and the Spanish Forts, where the regiment lost heavily; was at Whistler, the last engagement of the war. His regiment was in twenty-nine hard-fought battles. He was honorably discharged in August, [illegible], and returned to his home to resume his duties upon his farm. Platte Valley Farm contains [illegible] acres of as rich land as can be found in the county. Mr. Carter is making a specialty of fine stock and horses, in company with three others, one of the best registered Norman horses in Southern Iowa, also some thoroughbred short horns. On this farm can be seen some of the best horses and cattle in Ringgold County. His residence is a fine two-story building, modern style and well furnished, and buildings for stock, orchard, etc. Politically Mr. Carter is a Republican, and has always been one of the "wheel-horses" ever since coming to the county. He served as a member of the Board of Supervisors four years, and justice of the peace eight or ten years. Mr. and Mrs. Carter are the parents of six children—John T., Day, Harriet Ellen, Mary L., Eliza and Priscilla. Jane and Sarah are deceased. Mrs. Carter died in [illegible], and in January, 1883, he was married to Mrs. Phebe Martin, a sister of his former wife. Mr. Carter has won many friends, and no man in the county stands higher politically or socially.

JOHN DICKSON, one of the leading farmers of Ringgold County, and a pioneer settler of Union Township, where he still resides, on section [illegible], was born in Crawford County, Ohio, November [illegible], 1827, a son of George and Agnes Dickson, who are both deceased. Our subject was brought up on the home farm, remaining with his parents till twenty-eight years of age. He came to Iowa in September, [illegible], and the following month purchased 160 acres of land on section [illegible], Union Township, Ringgold County. The following spring he began improving his land, breaking up and fencing forty acres, and in [illegible] he built a one-story house, [illegible] feet in size, which was the second frame house in the township. [illegible] He was united in marriage [illegible] to Miss [illegible], a native of Indiana, born in [illegible], a daughter of

R[illegible] A. Chew, an early settler of C[illegible] County, Iowa, who settled in Doyle Township, that county, in [illegible]. To Mr. and Mrs. Dickson have been born three children—Jennie, Opal and George. In politics Mr. Dickson votes the Democratic ticket. He is widely known throughout Ringgold County, and ranks among its best agriculturists. Quiet in manner, unassuming, industrious and strictly honorable in all his dealings, he has gained the confidence of all with whom he has business or social intercourse. In 1880 the father of Mr. Dickson visited him in Ringgold County, and died at the residence of his daughter, Margaret Walters, near Mount Ayr, August 28 of that year, in his eightieth year. The mother's death occurred some two years before that of her husband.

WILLIAM A. HARVEY was born in [illegible] Licking County, Ohio, near Newark, July 12, 1826, the third child of James and Mary A. (Billingsley) Harvey, the father a native of Maryland, and the mother of Licking County, Ohio. When he was two years old he was taken by his parents to Tazewell County, Illinois, and there he grew to manhood on a farm, his father being a farmer by occupation. In his youth he attended the common schools of Tazewell County, and later spent two years at Rock River University, in Ogle County, Illinois, having previously taught school for two terms to defray his expenses at that institution. On finishing his education he followed the teacher's profession for a time. He was [illegible] with [illegible] Miller & Co., of Columbus, Ohio, for four years, after which he located in Peoria, Illinois, and engaged in the [illegible] business. Later he engaged in the [illegible] business, after which he began dealing in [illegible], and later dealt in osage orange trees. He came to Iowa, and in [illegible] settled in Mahaska County, where he remained till the spring of 1870, since which he has been a resident of Ringgold County. His farm is located on section [illegible], Washington Township, where he has [illegible] acres of choice land, all under fence and well improved, Mr. Harvey having changed his farm from raw prairie to well-cultivated fields. In connection with his general farming, he devotes considerable attention to stock-raising, making a specialty of hogs, in which he is meeting with success. Mr. Harvey was married in February, 1856, to Miss V. E. Erkenbrack, a native of the State of New York, but at the time of her marriage a resident of Ogle County, Illinois. To this union have been born three children—Frank S., living in Jasper County, Iowa; Jennie E., married Herbert W. Marsh, who is now deceased; and Ray E., at home. Mr. Harvey has held the office of justice of the peace four years, and is still holding that office. He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church for forty-two years, and has been steward of his church for many years. Mrs. Harvey is a member of the same denomination. Mr. Harvey commenced life on his own account, entirely without means, and has by his own efforts accumulated his present fine property, becoming one of the prominent men of his township, and is a much respected citizen. In politics he was formerly an old-line Whig, but has been a Republican since the organization of that party, casting his first Presidential vote for Zachary Taylor. Mr. Harvey's grandfather, William Harvey, was a soldier in the war of the Revolution. His father served in the war of [illegible] and in the Black Hawk war. The [illegible] settled in Licking County, Ohio, as early as [illegible]. He was twice married, [illegible] first to [illegible], and [illegible] to Nancy Miller, by whom he had [illegible] children, two

seventy-three years. His first marriage was with Mary A. Billingsley [illegible] children, of whom [illegible] eight still living, our subject being the second son of this union. The parents of our subject moved to Tazewell County, Illinois, in 1858, where they made their home till their death.

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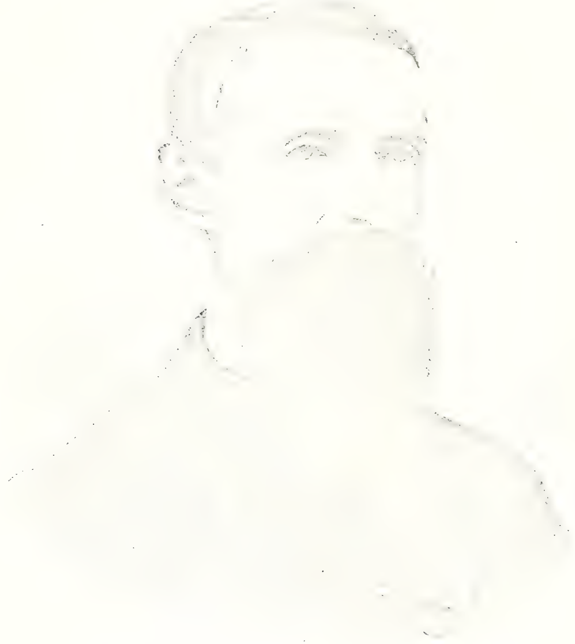
CAPTAIN ANDREW JOHNSTON, one of the principal stock-dealers of Ringgold County, is a native of Jefferson County, Ohio, born February 11, 18[illegible]. His parents were Michael and Jane (Nixon) Johnston, his father born at Shippensburg, Pennsylvania, and his mother near Steubenville, Ohio. They located in Jefferson County after their marriage, and when he was about ten years old they moved to Holmes County, where they lived fifteen years, and then went to Knox County, and from there to Richland County, where the father died, aged sixty-seven years. The mother is still living, now making her home in Ringgold County, where she has lived since 18[illegible]. Their family consisted of ten children, eight of whom are living, Andrew being the eldest. He was given a good education, attending some time the Wooster Academy, and also was a student of Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware. His youth, when not in school, was spent in assisting his father on the farm, and in teaching school, remaining at home until [illegible]. He was married in Knox County, Ohio, June [illegible], 185[illegible], to Elmira Bush, a native of that county. In September of the same year they came to Iowa, and lived in [illegible] County the following winter, and in the spring of 1856 moved to Ringgold County, entering eighty acres of his present farm in Liberty Township, from the Government. He built a [illegible] in the cabin in which he lived until able to have a better one. He went to work to improve his land, doing the best he could with his limited means, and his perseverance was rewarded, and now owns [illegible] acres, which is well adapted to his present business of stock-breeding. For some time he engaged in general farming, and then began dealing in sheep on a small scale. He gradually increased his stock until he had [illegible] head, herding them on the prairie. At that time prairie wolves were troublesome, and he had no small difficulty in protecting his sheep from their ravages. After engaging in that industry about fifteen years he disposed of his sheep and turned his attention to short-horn cattle. He purchased his first stock of cattle in 18[illegible] of one of the principal stockmen of Iowa, Tim Day, and later bought of others. He now has over fifty thoroughbred cattle on his farm, all eligible to registry. Some of them are of fine families, *Young Mary* being his favorite. He also has a number of very fine grade horses of the Percheron and Clydesdale draught breeds, and has been very successful in the various branches of stock-raising, and has gained a wide reputation, extending beyond the limits of his own county. In 1862 Captain Johnston enlisted in the defense of his country, and was assigned to Company G, Twenty-ninth Iowa Infantry. He was subsequently promoted to Lieutenant and then to Captain of his company. He participated in the battle of Helena, Arkansas, July 4, 1863, and the taking of Little Rock. Was with General Steele on his Camden Expedition, and took part in the battle on Saline River, the same [illegible]. He left Arkansas [illegible] From [illegible] to New Orleans, [illegible] mustered out in August, 1865. He



A. Johnston

was wounded twice, but not severely, never being obliged to leave his regiment. Since returning home he has served his county and township in several official capacities, and has made an efficient and capable public officer, devoting the same care and attention to his duties that characterized his life as a soldier. He has served one term as county superintendent of schools, and two terms, Fourteenth and Fifteenth General Assembly, in the State Legislature. Has served three terms as a member of the Board of Supervisors, being at the present writing a member of the Board. His family has been four children, three of whom are living—Sophronia, Hattie, wife of Joseph Atwood, and Poe. A son, Ray, died in early childhood. The wife, Phœbe, after nearly thirty-one years of married life, died suddenly, from paralysis, April 17, 1886; thus ending the history of this Johnston family, as a united family amongst us. The Captain says that whatever of popularity and character as a soldier and citizen he may have acquired, he must attribute a very large portion of his success to his wife, who in courage and industry, as also in many of the finer qualities, he has always regarded as more than his equal. "Without her I have no history."

WILLIAM D. FOUSER, son of Jacob and Sarah Fouser, was born in [illegible], Summit County, Ohio, April 13, 18[illegible], where he spent his childhood. In his tenth year he was taken by his parents to Will County, Illinois, who lived in that county till their death. William D. was reared to agricultural pursuits, and has always followed that avocation. He grew to manhood in Will County and was there married June [illegible], 18[illegible], to Miss M[illegible] M[illegible], who was born in Naperville, Illinois, a daughter of John and Isabell [illegible]. To

Mr. and Mrs. Fouser have been born six children—Mabel C., John E., Sarah Bell, Ernest S., Fred and Lizzie May. Mr. Fouser followed farming in Plainfield Township, Will County, until he came to Ringgold County, Iowa, and made his present residence on section 22, Union Township, his home. He came with his brother John C., who is his nearest neighbor west, in 1870, when each bought a tract of land, and the following years settled here with their families. Mr. Fouser has brought his land from a tract of raw prairie to a well-cultivated farm containing 160 acres. His farm is one of the best in his part of Ringgold County and his residence and farm buildings are noticeably good. He has planted a large number of shade and fruit trees, and the entire surroundings show the care and thrift of the owner. Both Mr. and Mrs. Fouser are members of the Evangelical church at Wirt. In his political views Mr. Fouser affiliates with the Republican party.

CHARLES W. RAPP, a farmer of Jefferson Township, living on section 11, was born in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, October 8, 1858. His father, Enos Rapp, was a native of Baden, Germany, and came to the United States in 1832, settling in the State of Pennsylvania. He removed to Madison County with his family in 18[illegible], and in that county our subject was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools. Charles W. Rapp entered the employ of the [illegible] Railroad Company, where he [illegible] to learn telegraph operating. He held various positions during the eight years he remained with that company, being yard-master [illegible] engineer. He [illegible] in [illegible], [illegible] in 18[illegible], remaining there till he enlisted in the late war in Company H, Third Iowa Infantry. He participated in a number of engage-

ments, and after serving his country about a year he was discharged, in [illegible], on account of disability, and now draws a pension of $[illegible] a month. After his discharge he returned to Ohio, and was there married April 19, 1865, to Miss Mary J. Robinson, a daughter of the late A. P. Robinson. Of the five children born to this union four are living—Almeda, Edgar, Flora and Arthur. Mrs. Rapp died September 2, 1880. Mr. Rapp went to Seward County, Nebraska, in 1874, and in 1876 came to Ringgold County, Iowa, when he settled on the farm where he has since been engaged in farming and stock-raising. He has met with success in his farming pursuits, and is now the owner of a fine farm containing 200 acres. He is a member of both the Masonic and Odd Fellows orders, having been a member of Covington Lodge, No. 168, A. F. & A. M., and Piqua Lodge, No. 8, I. O. O. F., both in Ohio.

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GEORGE H. TEALE, an enterprising farmer of Riley Township, Ringgold County, residing on section 24, was born in Milwaukee County, Wisconsin, February 19, 1846. When he was an infant his parents, Frederick and Diana C. Teale, removed to Cuyahoga County, Ohio, and in 1855 settled in Jo Daviess County, Illinois, and there our subject grew to manhood. He has cared for himself from the age of fourteen years, thus early in life learning lessons of industry and self-reliance which have been of benefit to him in later years. August [illegible], although but sixteen years of age, Mr. Teale volunteered in defense of the Nation's honor, enlisting in Company L, Ninety-sixth Illinois Infantry. His regiment was assigned to the Army of the Cumberland, and the first battle in which he participated was at Chickamauga, where he was wounded in the left arm, thus disabling him from active duty for five months. In the campaign against Atlanta May 9, 1864, he was wounded in the right leg at the battle of Rocky Face Ridge, a severe and dangerous wound which laid him up for one year. He rejoined his regiment at Nashville, just before it was mustered out, and for his services to his country he now receives a pension. In 1867 he went to Colorado, remaining there, with the exception of one year spent farther West, till the fall of 1872, when he returned to Illinois, and four months later, in February, 1873, he came to Decatur County, where his brothers, Frederick, James, Thomas, Albert and Eugene were living. He was married in Decatur County November 22, 1875, to Miss Mary E. Hollen, who was born in Jefferson County, Iowa, November 22, 1856, a daughter of J. N. Hollen, who died in Fayette Township, Decatur County, in February, 1880. Her mother, Mrs. Nancy A. Hollen, still resides on her homestead in that township. Mr. and Mrs. Teale have four children—Fannie A., born June 2, 1878; Maggie E., born November 15, 1879; George W., born September 17, 1881, and Albert J., born November 16, 1883. Mrs. Teale is a member of the United Brethren church. Mr. Teale was a member of the same church seven years, but at present is connected with the Methodist Episcopal church. In his political views Mr. Teale is a Republican.

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A. M. MERRYMAN, farmer and veterinary surgeon residing on section 29, Grant Township, is a native of Illinois, born January 1, 18[illegible], a son of William and [illegible] Merryman, who were natives of the State of Ohio. A. M. Merryman, our subject, was early in life inured to hard work, beginning to

work by the month on a farm at the age of seven years which he continued for seven years, after which he was engaged in breaking prairie for seven years. He was united in marriage to Miss Caroline E. West, a daughter of Isaac and Mary West, natives of Ohio, and to this union have been born five children—Ida, the eldest child, died aged sixteen years; George A., Elnora J., Clara B., Elmer. Mr. Merryman was a soldier in the war of the Rebellion, enlisting in Company L, Eighth Missouri Infantry, Sharp-Shooters, in which he served three years. He took part in the battle of Fort Donelson, Bulls Run, Atlanta, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Lookout Mountain and several other engagements of less importance, and received an honorable discharge at St. Louis, Missouri, March 1, 1864. He now belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic, being a comrade of the post at Clearfield, Iowa. Mr. Merryman came to Iowa in 1870 when he located in Wayne County, remaining there till 1877, since which he has resided on his present farm in Grant Township. He has been prosperous in his agricultural pursuits, and is now the owner of 320 acres of fine land, 160 acres being located on section 27, and the rest on section 23, where he resides. He is an industrious and enterprising citizen, and is much respected throughout the community where he makes his home.

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CHARLES C. BOSWORTH was born in Ashtabula County, Ohio, in December [illegible], the third son of Daniel L. and Lydia (Case) Bosworth, the father born in Oneida County, New York, and the mother a native of Connecticut. Of six children born to them, three sons are living at the present time. In the spring of [illegible] the family came to Iowa, locating at West Point, Lee County, where the father engaged in the boot and shoe trade, remaining till 185[illegible]. In that year the parents removed to Washington County, Iowa, where they still make their home, and December 4, 18[illegible], they celebrated their golden wedding. Charles C. Bosworth received his primary education in the district schools of Lee County, and later attended the academy at Denmark in the same county. He subsequently entered the college at Oberlin, Ohio, where he pursued his studies for eighteen months, and was a member of the freshman class when the war of the Rebellion commenced. He then left college to enter the service of his country, enlisting in Company C, Seventh Ohio Infantry. After being in the service about six months he was promoted to Regular Hospital Steward in the regular army, which position he filled till November, 1865, when he received an honorable discharge. He then returned to Ohio and engaged in the mercantile business at Cleveland. From Cleveland he went to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was engaged in manufacturing vinegar. In [illegible] he located in Washington County, Iowa, remaining there one year, and in February, [illegible], he came to Ringgold County, settling in Tingley Township on the north half of section [illegible], which he still owns, where he followed farming, and for several years ran a [illegible] and [illegible] mill, [illegible] his [illegible] till [illegible]. He was married in September, [illegible], to Miss Susan Pearson, a daughter of [illegible] Pearson, [illegible] of Ringgold County. They have [illegible] children—[illegible] C., [illegible] D., [illegible] and [illegible] E., all [illegible] in Tingley Township. Mr. Bosworth [illegible] the farm [illegible] which he [illegible] still [illegible] moved to [illegible] Tingley, [illegible] engaged [illegible] still engaged in the [illegible] trade. He also owns a [illegible] interest in [illegible]

[illegible] He has served his township as trustee, and has been school treasurer [illegible] sixteen years. He was elected and represented Ringgold County in the Iowa State Legislature in the eighteenth and nineteenth sessions, in which he proved himself worthy of the support of his constituents.

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M. V. DAVIS, farmer, section 20, Athens Township, was born in Clinton County, Ohio, July 19, 1835, son of John and Sarah (Scott) Davis, who had a family of seven children—John L., Vincent H., Elihu, Frederick, John, Nelson, and Martin V., the subject of this notice. When fifteen years of age he removed to Lafayette, Indiana, where he resided until he reached maturity. His youth was spent in assisting on the farm, and in getting his education in the common schools. He was married December 4, 1861, to Miss Sarah J. Armstrong, born in Sandusky County, Ohio, December 3, 1843, daughter of William and Leah (Shoop) Armstrong, natives of Pennsylvania, who had a family of nine children—Mary Ann, Henry E., Elizabeth, Susan, William, John, Frances, Sarah J., and George W. During the late war Mr. Davis enlisted, August 12, 1862, in Company C, Seventy-second Indiana Infantry. He was in the battle of Chickamauga, Atlanta campaign with General Wilson's cavalry, and was on [illegible] Macon, Georgia, at the [illegible] Jeff. Davis' capture. He was honorably discharged at [illegible] July [illegible] and returned home. [illegible] he removed [illegible] County, Iowa, where he resided until [illegible] when he came to Athens Township and purchased [illegible] of wild land [illegible] his present [illegible]. He has since added to his original purchase until he [illegible] good state of cultivation. He has a good [illegible] and [illegible] residence surrounded with shade and ornamental trees, an orchard of one and a half acres, and a grove of about two acres. Everything about the farm shows the thrift of its owner. It is divided into [illegible] fields and feed lots. He is engaged in stock-raising, feeding and dealing in stock. Mr. and Mrs. Davis have five children—Orville V., George N., John William, Charles E., and Daisy Snowflake. Politically Mr. Davis is a Republican. He is a member of Ellis C. Miles Post, No. 56, G. A. R., Mount Ayr. He was a [illegible] boy, and consequently commenced life without any means except strong and willing hands. By industry, economy and good management he has acquired a good property, and is classed among the leading men of the county. Postoffice, Kellerton, Ringgold County, Iowa.

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REV. WILLIAM BROWN, the pioneer minister of Eugene, Jefferson Township, was born in Monmouth, Warren County, Illinois, the date of his birth being December 2, 1836. His father, Rev. John Brown, was a native of Scotland, coming to America at the age of sixteen years. He acquired a fine education by his own exertions and became a successful teacher, following the teacher's profession till his death. Our subject was reared in his native town, and received good educational advantages. He [illegible] Monmouth College in [illegible] and [illegible] continued [illegible] the [illegible] College [illegible] at Monmouth, but [illegible] removed to Xenia, Ohio. He was married [illegible] August [illegible] 18[illegible], to Miss Susan R[illegible], daughter of Andrew Ralston, and [illegible] children [illegible] living [illegible]—Thomas J., [illegible] Conrad [illegible] Carl, Arthur R. [illegible] [illegible] his wife, Miss Ralston [illegible]

a conductor on the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad; Bertha, [illegible] and William; Carrie, a prominent teacher of Ringgold County, and Winnie [illegible]. Mr. B[illegible] removed with his family to Mount Ayr, Ringgold County, in [illegible], and built the United Presbyterian church at that place, of which he was pastor [illegible] years, and while living there he started a mission at Eugene, which grew rapidly, and in 1875 he was called to take charge of the church at this place, where he has since made his home. He takes a great interest in missionary work, and has organized a society at Platte Valley, nine miles west of Eugene, and at present has charge of the churches in Tingley Township, besides his church in Eugene. He is widely known throughout his part of the county, and few men possess the confidence and respect of the public to a greater extent than he. He gives liberally of both time and means to help the cause of his Master, and is always active in the promotion of every social and moral reform.

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THOMAS A. STEVENSON, one of the successful agriculturists of Jefferson Township, living on section 13, and an active and enterprising citizen, was born in [illegible] County, Ohio, March 27, 18[illegible], a son of John Stevenson, a native of Guernsey County, Ohio. The father brought his family to Ringgold County, Iowa, and is still a resident of Jefferson Township. Thomas A., the subject of this sketch, was reared to agricultural pursuits, receiving a good common-school education. He began his career as a teacher [illegible] in [illegible] County, [illegible], [illegible] which was [illegible] the first [illegible] at [illegible]. He [illegible] [illegible] different [illegible], one of which was a colored man over twenty-one years of age who did not know the alphabet. He had been a slave before the war. Mr. Stevenson was married to Sarah E. Dunlap, September [illegible], [illegible], she being a daughter of John Dunlap, of Mt. Ayr. Three children have been born to this union—Margaret R., John D. and Ossie M. Mr. Stevenson has 360 acres of well-cultivated land where he resides and is engaged in farming and stock-raising, making a specialty of breeding thoroughbred Chester white hogs. He was county supervisor for three years—1881, 1882 and 1883, and at the close of his term of office the following resolution was passed:

RESOLUTION.

WHEREAS, The term of office of Thomas A. Stevenson as a member of the Board of Supervisors of Ringgold County, Iowa, has expired, therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the county loses the services of a valuable and efficient officer of excellent business qualifications, and of undoubted integrity.

On motion the resolution was adopted.

He has been postmaster at Eugene [illegible] years and is at present holding the office. He has held the office of justice of the peace for the past two years, and has been secretary of the School Board [illegible] years, and is still holding these positions. Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson are members of the United Presbyterian church.

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DEWITT CLINTON KISSELL, one of the oldest business men of Mt. Ayr, [illegible] at Hagerstown, Maryland, [illegible]. His parents, Frederick and [illegible], were natives of Maryland, [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible]. They [illegible]

their native State when our subject was quite young, and settled at Mansfield, Richland County, Ohio, where the latter followed mercantile pursuits for several years, removing thence to Knox County, Ohio, where they made their home till death. The father died while on a visit to his son, our subject, who was then living in Mt. Ayr, Ringgold County, Iowa. The mother survived her husband several years, dying in Ohio. DeWitt C. Kinsell passed his youth in Richland and Knox counties, Ohio, receiving his education principally in the subscription school at Mansfield, attending school for a short time in Knox County, also. At the age of sixteen he began learning the tinner's trade. On reaching the age of twenty-two years he engaged in the hardware business on his own account, in Chesterville, Morrow County, Ohio, which he continued until 1854. He then removed to Marion County, Iowa, locating in the village of Red Rock on the Des Moines River, where he ran a hardware store for several years, when he sold out his business and built a saw-mill near the town of Galesburg, Iowa, which he operated for several years, and in June, 1860, came to Ringgold County, Iowa. On his arrival in Mt. Ayr he engaged in the hardware business, this being the pioneer hardware store in this place. Some two years later, 1862, he formed a partnership with J. W. and A. Z. Huggins and engaged in the dry goods business. The same fall Mr. A. Z. Huggins retired from the firm, when A. G. Huggins became a partner, the firm doing business under the name of Huggins, Kinsell & Co. until about the year [illegible], when Mr. Kinsell sold out his interest and retired from the firm. In [illegible] Mr. Kinsell formed a partnership with J. T. Merrill, and [illegible] what was known as the Ringgold County Bank, and together carried on a general banking business until they sold their bank to Weston Downing. Mr. Kinsell then opened a dry goods house on the west side of the public square, where he has since carried on the mercantile business, and by his fair and honest dealings and strict attention to his many customers he has built up a large trade. He is the owner of a good farm of eighty acres near Mt. Ayr which is all seeded to grass, his farm being well stocked. Mr. Kinsell was united in marriage in the year 18[illegible], to Miss Sarah Slack, of Morrow County, Ohio, and to this union have been born nine children—three sons and six daughters. Mr. Kinsell held the office of postmaster for five years during Lincoln's and Johnson's administrations. He has served as a member of the council for one year.

CAPTAIN JAMES S. WILLIAMS, one of the enterprising farmers of Tingley Township, is a native of Pennsylvania, born in Center County, July 6, 1835, a son of Thomas and Sarah (Smith) Williams, natives of Pennsylvania, his father of Welsh and his mother of Irish descent. In his early childhood his parents moved to Venango County, Pennsylvania, where he lived until manhood. His grandfather, seven uncles and his father were millwrights, and in his youth he learned the same trade. In 1857 he went to southern [illegible], and was there at the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion. Returning North he entered the Union army and was assigned to Company G, [illegible] Pennsylvania Infantry, and served three years. At the battle of [illegible] he was shot through the body, the ball entering [illegible] and passing [illegible]. This [illegible] a year. After his return to his regiment he was [illegible] until the [illegible], when

[illegible] was shot in the head, receiving a scalp wound, and was captured by the rebels, but after a week's confinement escaped and made his way to the Union lines. At the charge in front of Petersburg he was shot through the thigh and was in the hospital until his discharge, in August, 1865, and in the meantime was promoted to the rank of Captain. After his discharge he returned to Franklin, Pennsylvania, where he was married the same year to Miss Lanie A. Hart. In 1866 he moved to Dixon, Illinois, where he engaged in farming on a small scale, with hired help four years. In the spring of 1873 he moved to Ringgold County, Iowa, and located on section 28, Tingley Township, where he now owns eighty acres of choice land. Mr. Williams is one of the prominent citizens of the township, and has served as clerk six years. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. They have a family of seven children—three sons and four daughters.

THOMAS CANNEY, one of the prominent and prosperous agriculturists of Ringgold County, engaged in farming and stock-raising on section 3[illegible], Grant Township, is a native of Ireland, born November 16, 18[illegible], a son of Michael and Mary Canney, who were natives of the same country. Thomas Canney was reared a farmer in Ireland till eighteen years of age, when he decided to try his fortune in America. Accordingly, in April, [illegible], he sailed from Liverpool, England, and landed at New York City, the 1st of May. He first went to Pennsylvania, where he worked on a farm one summer, and in the following [illegible] went to Ohio, remaining in that State [illegible]. He then spent [illegible] years in the State of Illinois, and [illegible] came to Ringgold County, [illegible] he located on the farm where he has since made his home. He has on his land a fine orchard filled with many varieties of fruit trees, a well-cultivated farm, and good farm buildings. Mr. Canney was married April 1, 1860, to Mary Cabert. They have had five children—Rose, Fansie, Daniel, Thomas and William. Rose and Thomas are deceased. In politics Mr. Canney casts his suffrage with the Democratic party. Mr. Canney has met with excellent success in his agricultural pursuits, and by his persevering energy and good business management has accumulated a large property, amounting to 750 acres, all of which he has gained by fair and honorable dealings, and what is of greater value, he has won the respect and confidence of all who know him.

Z. T. KINSELL, one of Mt. Ayr's successful business men, and the leading hardware merchant of the place, was born in August, 1850, in Monroe County, Ohio. When he was ten years of age his parents, D. C. and Sarah (Slick) Kinsell, removed from Ohio to Ringgold County, where his father has since followed mercantile pursuits, being the oldest merchant in Mt. Ayr. Z. T. Kinsell, our subject, grew to manhood in Mt. Ayr, receiving a good common-school education in the schools of that city. He entered his father's store when quite young, and early in life became well versed in the mercantile business. He began learning the tinner's trade when fifteen years old, when he was employed by the firm of Parish & Wallace, [illegible], Iowa. At the age of [illegible] years he engaged in the hardware business on his own account, and in [illegible] Mt. Ayr, [illegible] the hardware trade.

In connection with his hardware business, Mr. Kinsell carries on farming, being the owner of a fine farm south of Mt. Ayr, where he is engaged in stock-raising. He was the first to introduce thoroughbred Jersey cattle into Ringgold County, for which he deserves much credit. He has his farm stocked with short-horn and Hereford-grades of cattle, and his Jersey cattle are registered in the National Herd Book. His farm contains 240 acres of choice land and possesses all the natural advantages of a fine grazing farm. For his wife Mr. Kinsell married Miss Elizabeth Wilson, daughter of P. W. Wilson, one of the oldest business men of Mt. Ayr. Mr. and Mrs. Kinsell are the parents of two sons named Harry and Clive.

JOWETT BASTON, an active and enterprising citizen, and an early settler of Ringgold County, is a native of England, born in Yorkshire, September [illegible], 1831, a son of Thomas and Mary Baston, both of whom died in England. Our subject learned the trade of a cabinet-maker and wood turner in his youth, and from his father, who was a mechanical genius, he inherited much of his talent in the same direction. He left his native country for America in 1854, and for a few years followed his trade in several cities in Canada. He was married at [illegible], Canada, in 1856, to Miss Sophia Oliver, and to them have been born eight children: Charles, Adelaide, Harriet, Victoria, [illegible], Jowett, Alice and Louisa. In 18[illegible] he came to Iowa, and after remaining a short time in Burlington, Mount Pleasant and Fairfield he came in 18[illegible] to Ringgold County, when he settled in Benton Township and improved a farm on which he lived for several years. In the early years of Ringgold County, when money was scarce, he engaged in the manufacture of furniture, making all of his own and supplying the early settlers. He established his shop at the village of Marshalltown, where he set up a turning lathe, and traveled through the country with a wagon, disposing of his goods, taking in exchange food or clothing as well as stock. In 18[illegible] he moved to Mt. Ayr, and engaged quite extensively in the manufacture of furniture, and then built a business house and residence. He located on his present farm, on section 2, Rice Township, where he has a fine farm of 2[illegible] acres which he has improved from a state of nature. He has a fine, substantial residence in which all the carpenter and mason work was done by himself. Few men have done more toward building up and improving Ringgold County than Mr. Baston, where he is classed among the prosperous and respected citizens. During his residence in Ringgold County he has built ten houses and improved five farms, one of which, containing 1[illegible] acres and located in Poe Township, he still owns. He also owns near his home farm a tract of eighty acres, and has some lots in the city of Mt. Ayr.

J. W. FULLER, merchant, and proprietor of Fuller's Hall, was born at Sullivan County, New York, July [illegible], 18[illegible], son of J. W. Fuller. When [illegible] years of age he moved to Cleveland, Ohio, thence to Clarke County, Iowa, thence to Ringgold County. In 18[illegible] he engaged in the grain business, and was burned out January [illegible], 18[illegible]. In March of the same year he began the grain business at [illegible] [illegible], and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Fuller's Hall is 40x60, with a seating capacity of 600 to 800. The building was erected in 1886. The first story is used as a sales-room. In 1880 Mr. Fuller was married to Jane Teilrow, daughter of C. Teilrow, a prominent pioneer of Ringgold County. They have three children—Mary, Nellie and Ida. Mr. Fuller is an enterprising, thorough-going citizen.

[illegible] REYNARD, farmer, section 8, Benton Township, is a native of Jefferson County, Ohio, born April 18, 1818. His father, Marmaduke Reynard, was a native of England, and came to Ohio in 1816. His mother was Mary (Shaw) Reynard, also a native of England. They were married in their native country, and brought six children with them to America. They were the parents of eleven children, seven sons and four daughters—John, Mary, William, Marmaduke and Jane were born in England; Ann, Robert, Hannah, Thomas and Joseph were born in America. The oldest child, named Robert, was born in England, and died in Pennsylvania. Our subject passed his early life in assisting on the farm, and his education was obtained in the common schools of Jefferson County. He was married March 3, 1842, to Miss Jane Vail, a native of Pennsylvania, and daughter of Elisha and Martha (Kirk) Vail. To this union were born six children, five of whom are living—Marmaduke, Martha Jane, William E., Thomas B., Nathan H. and James. The deceased is Ruth Ann. Mrs. Reynard died in [illegible], and September 21, 1858, Mr. Reynard was married to Mrs. Priscilla Bartholomew, whose maiden name was Peoples. She was a daughter of [illegible] and Nancy ([illegible]) Peoples, and was a widow with two children—Joseph [illegible] and Edward E. To this [illegible] union have been born nine children, five living—Mary, Fremont, Joseph S., Frank R. and John P. Mr. Reynard and family resided in Ohio until 18[illegible], then came to Ringgold County, and located upon his present farm in Benton Township. His farm contains [illegible] acres of land, in a good state of cultivation and well improved. He has a well-furnished cottage, out-buildings for stock, orchard and small fruits. He is a worthy and consistent member of the Protestant Methodist church, and politically is a Republican. He has given his children excellent educational advantages, and two of them, Mary and Frank, are fitted for teachers. Joseph is a law student, and will make the law his profession. Since coming to this county Mr. Reynard has, by honest dealing, secured the confidence and respect of all who know him, and his word is considered as good as his bond. Post-office, Maloy.

NICHOLAS SALTZMANN, one of the first settlers of Ringgold County, and an active and enterprising farmer and stock-raiser of Poe Township, where he resides, on section 23, is a native of France, born in the year 18[illegible], and a son of Nicholas and Barbara (Garber) Saltzmann. The parents lived in their native land, France, until March 1, 18[illegible], when they embarked with their family in a sailing vessel at Havre, and after a voyage of twenty-eight days landed in New York. From that city they proceeded to Buffalo, where they waited twenty-one days for a steamer to take them to Sandusky, Ohio, thence to Findlay, Ohio, where they remained two and a half years. In November, 18[illegible], Nicholas Saltzmann, Jr., and four of his brothers came to Ringgold County, Iowa, where he located on his present farm, which at that time was an unbroken tract of prairie land. [illegible]

ty, where the mother died November [illegible] 1867, aged sixty-four years. The father still makes his home in Ringgold County with his children. They were the parents of eight children. Nicholas Saltzmann, our subject, was married in 1859, to Miss Anna Egley, a native of France, and to this union have been born seven children—Ellen C., wife of H. C. Smith, of Poe Township; Jacob, Simon, Nicholas, Clara, Margaret and Noah. After marriage Mr. Saltzmann remained on what is known as the old homestead. He has been very successful in his agricultural pursuits, and by his industry and good management he has accumulated 650 acres, all of which is now under fine cultivation, with a good residence and commodious barn, and outbuildings for the convenience of his stock. He is quite extensively engaged in stock-raising in connection with his general farming, and is making a specialty of Norman horses and high-grade cattle, having at present 300 head of cattle on his farm. He is a thorough, practical farmer, and is classed among the substantial and self-made men of his township, having commenced life entirely without capital.

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[illegible] C. MAXWELL, the leading photographer of Mt. Ayr, is a native of the State of Indiana, born in Howard County, August [illegible]. When a child of but eighteen months he was brought by his grandparents to Taylor County, Iowa, and having lost his mother when very young he was reared in the home of his grandfather, Matthew B. Ogden. At an early age he began to [illegible] his talent for drawing and painting, and at the age of [illegible] years began [illegible] [illegible]. He [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] place, under whose skillful supervision he perfected himself in the art. In his gallery in Mt. Ayr, Ringgold County, he has some very fine specimens, both in photographs and life-size crayon work, and by the work he turns out he has made a success of his business. Mr. Maxwell was married in March, 1877, to Miss Delilah A. Evans, of Taylor County, Iowa, a daughter of Rev. John Evans, and to this union have been born three children.

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ERASTUS P. REED, one of the leading farmers of Washington Township, was born in Armstrong County, Pennsylvania, October 3, 18[illegible], a son of William and Amanda (Young) Reed, who were also natives of the State of Pennsylvania, the mother born in Center County. When our subject was four years old they removed to Adams County, Illinois, and eighteen months later, settled in Brown County, Illinois, where they lived about eight years. In the fall of 18[illegible] they came to Iowa, locating in Delaware County, where they remained three years. In the fall of 1857 they came to Ringgold County, and the first three years lived on section 33, of Washington Township, when they removed to section 24 of the same township, the latter farm containing forty acres, which is now owned by our subject, besides which he owns eighty-four acres of land in Liberty Township, where the father died June 17, 18[illegible], leaving a wife and two sons and one daughter—Erastus P., the subject of this sketch; Homer, a practising physician of Worth County, Missouri, and Lucia J., at home with her mother. Erastus P. was reared a farmer, and in his youth attended the common schools, and [illegible] at [illegible] in [illegible] County, Iowa, [illegible] received a [illegible] education. He married

with his parents till his marriage, in 18[illegible]4, to Miss Lucy H. Miller, a native of [illegible], Ohio, who came to Iowa when [illegible] years of age, and taught school for [illegible] years in Ringgold County. To Mr. and Mrs. Reed have been born one daughter—Hoy Aileen. Mr. Reed has always followed farming and stock-raising, and is now the owner of 130 acres of well-improved land, and six acres of timber. In politics, like his father, he is a staunch Republican. His father was magistrate of Washington Township for many years. He was township clerk for two terms, and was a most highly respected citizen. Mr. and Mrs. Reed are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. His parents were members of the same denomination, to which his mother still belongs.

SAMUEL BAIRD, proprietor of Willow Ridge Farm, resides on section 12, Clinton Township, and is one of the prominent and worthy pioneers of Ringgold County, having been a resident here over thirty-one years. He is the eldest of six children of John and Martha (Moore) Baird, and his youth was spent in assisting on the farm and attending the common schools of that day, in log school-houses. He was married November 5, 1848, to Miss [illegible] Polk, born in Monroe County, Indiana, and daughter of B. F. and Mary [illegible], natives of North Carolina. He [illegible] in [illegible] County until [illegible], when, [illegible], he started for Iowa, [illegible] the [illegible] Lucas County, [illegible], and [illegible] removed to [illegible] Township, [illegible] County, [illegible]. [illegible] his [illegible], and [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible].

[illegible], he moved upon his new farm and has occupied it ever since. His first house was a log cabin [illegible], with clapboard roof and puncheon floor, and furniture to correspond. He has improved his place from time to time until it is now in a most excellent condition. Coming as he did in an early day when the country was in its primitive state, he endured all the hardships and trials of the pioneer, frequently having to go fifty or even [illegible] miles to mill and to purchase groceries. His log cabin is replaced by a good story-and-a-half house, modern style, and well furnished; the rude shed has been removed, and in its place stands a large and commodious barn, [illegible], and where the wild plum and crab flourished is now a fine orchard of bearing trees, a vineyard and small fruits. Mr. Baird is making a specialty of short-horn cattle, and in his herd can be found some of the best registered animals in Southern Iowa. He has served creditably in nearly all the township offices, and in politics is a Republican. Mr. and Mrs. Baird are the parents of ten children—Mary Jane, James Monroe, Martha M., Sarah Elizabeth, Louisa Kate, Samuel P., Laura Belle, Nina May, [illegible] B. and Willie Boss. John Wesley, the second child, was born January [illegible], and died in September, 18[illegible]. Mr. Baird has always taken an active interest in educational and religious matters, and contributes liberally to any worthy enterprise. [illegible]

DANIEL MERRILL [illegible], [illegible] [illegible], was born in [illegible] County, [illegible], June [illegible], 18[illegible], [illegible] of William [illegible], [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] county. [illegible] pioneer schools [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Jackson County. He was married in February, 1850, to Miss E. Jane Richardson, daughter of Reuben Richardson. He came to Iowa with his family, first locating on section 17, where he improved eighty acres and resided about twelve years, then removed to Mills County, where he remained three years, then returned to Ringgold County and remained about seven years, thence to the Pacific Coast, living in Oregon and Washington Territories several years. Mrs. Merritt died in March, 1877. Their living children are William R. and Finley Poe. Sarah E. died in 1879. Mr. Merritt is one of the old pioneers who has assisted in building the roads, bridges, schoolhouses and churches, and has always taken an active part in anything pertaining to the advancement of education or religion. By honesty and fair dealing he has secured the confidence of all who know him. Kind and genial in his disposition, he is a true type of the old pioneer. Postoffice, Kellerton.

THOMAS LIGGETT, one of the enterprising business men of Mt. Ayr, where he carries on a fine grocery, is a native of Ohio, born on a farm in Union County, March 2, 1841, a son of Henry and Jane (Brown) Liggett, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of Scotland, coming to America with her parents when two years of age. They were married in Noble, Ohio, and settled in Union County, [illegible] being spent in [illegible] Thomas Liggett went to Livingston County, Illinois, in [illegible] where he taught a district school, remaining there until the summer of 1861, when he went to Monmouth, Illinois. At the breaking out of the war [illegible] enlisted in Company C, Thirty-sixth Illinois Infantry, when he was sent to Missouri. The first battle in which he participated was at Pea Ridge, when he was transferred to the Army of the Tennessee, and was at the siege of Corinth. In September, 1862, he was transferred to the Army of the Cumberland, and took part in the battle of Perryville and in the campaign of Stone River. The following spring he was in the Tullahoma campaign, then went to Bridgeport and through Georgia, and took part in the battle of Chickamauga, where he was wounded, being shot through the cheek, the ball coming out at the back of the neck. He was then sent to the hospital at Nashville, Tennessee, remaining there till the expiration of his term of service, when he was mustered out in September, 1864. He then returned to Monmouth, Illinois, where he remained six years, during which time he followed the vocation of a teacher. He was married in February, 1869, to Miss Catherine Arthur, a native of Warren County, Illinois. They have four children living—two sons and two daughters. In 1870 Mr. Liggett went to Grand Prairie, his father's old home, where he had died in 1862, and there he followed farming on the homestead for two years, when he sold the farm and returned to Warren County, Illinois, and was engaged in the hardware business in the town of Alexis for two years. In the spring of 1875 he came with his family to Mt. Ayr, Ringgold County, Iowa, and soon formed a partnership with [illegible] and engaged in the grocery business [illegible] Mr. Henderson [illegible] following [illegible] when Mr. Liggett [illegible]

a majority of seventy-eight votes, assuming the duties of his office in January, 1878. He was re-elected in 1880 by a majority of [illegible] votes, and in 1882 was again elected to the same office, holding that position in all, six years, after which he embarked in the grocery business, and by his courteous and affable manner, and strict attention to the wants of his many customers, he has built up a good trade and gained the confidence and respect of the community. Both Mr. and Mrs. Liggett are members of the United Presbyterian church, of which he is serving as elder.

ANDREW J. IMUS, one of the early settlers of Ringgold County, engaged in farming, on section 29, Liberty Township, is a native of Ohio, born in Coshocton County, October 10, 1840, a son of Horatio M. and Mary (Dolbier) Imus, the mother a native of Vermont. The parents came to Ohio when young and were united in marriage in that State. They subsequently removed to Illinois, and in June, 1854, came to Ringgold County, Iowa, settling in what is now Washington Township, where they probably built the first cabin in the county. It was twelve feet square, and built of hickory poles with puncheon floor. Soon after the Imus family settled here, people began coming to the county to look for land, and their house was a sort of stopping place, sometimes their humble dwelling sheltering a dozen persons over night. The father met his death by drowning in May, 1855, in English Creek, in Marion County, Iowa. He had started to cross the creek which was very high from the rain of the preceding night, taking with him his wife and one child in a two-horse wagon. As soon as getting into the stream the bolt came out, the wagon box was raised up, pitching him out against the horses, when he and both horses were drowned. The wagon box floated down the stream with his wife and child for a quarter of a mile, when they were rescued after much difficulty. The mother and her family settled in Washington Township, Ringgold County, as before stated, the mother subsequently marrying William Gavin, who now resides in Mt. Ayr. The father had entered [illegible] acres of Government land in Ringgold County. Of the twelve children born to the parents, eight came to Ringgold County, seven sons and one daughter. Andrew J., the subject of this sketch, received but a limited education in his youth in the district schools. He was but thirteen years old when he came to Ringgold County, and at the age of fifteen years he went to live with George W. Lesan, with whom he remained till about twenty-one years of age and during this time he attended school for twelve months. On leaving Mr. Lesan he was given $125 for his services. He then entered the army, enlisting in Company G, Twenty-ninth Iowa Infantry, and was sent to the Western Department in Arkansas. He participated in the battle at Helena and the running fight at Spoonville, and, being sick, he was captured by the enemy, when he was sent to Tyler, Texas, and placed in the stockade, where he was kept ten months, being without shelter all that time, and for his rations received a pint of corn meal and a half pound of beef. At the end of ten months he was paroled and sent to New Orleans, where he received a thirty days' furlough. He was mustered out of the service at Davenport, where he received his discharge and at once returned to Ringgold County, Iowa. The father [illegible] in Ringgold County [illegible] the heirs [illegible] purchased [illegible] and [illegible] on section [illegible] He was married [illegible] to [illegible], a native of Illi-

a majority of seventy-eight votes, assuming the duties of his office in January, 1878; was re-elected in 1880 by a majority of [illegible] votes, and in 1882 was again elected to the same office, holding that position in all six years, after which he embarked in the grocery business, and by his courteous and affable manner, and strict attention to the wants of his many customers, he has built up a good trade and gained the confidence and respect of the community. Both Mr. and Mrs. Liggett are members of the United Presbyterian church, of which he is serving as elder.

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nois, and a daughter of I. B. B[illegible], a resident of Ringgold County, and to this union have been born ten children, five sons and five daughters. Mr. Imus purchased his present farm in Liberty Township in 187[illegible], where he has 160 acres of well improved land, all under a high state of cultivation, and has since devoted his attention to general farming and cattle-raising. Mr. Imus has served his township as school director, commissioner of highways and trustee, and has held the office of assessor four terms, two terms in Washington Township, and two terms in Liberty Township.

JOHN R. HENDERSON, one of the enterprising business men of Mt. Ayr, is a native of Ohio, born in Guernsey County, February 8, 1837, a son of Ebenezer and Jane (Lee) Henderson, both natives of Washington County, Pennsylvania, the father born in 1810, and the mother in 1812. They were among the early settlers of Ohio, and were residents of Guernsey County until 18[illegible], when they removed to Adams County, Ohio. They subsequently settled in Mercer County, Illinois, where they lived till their death. They were the parents of eleven children, of whom five sons and three daughters lived to maturity. John R., our subject, was the [illegible] child in his father's family. His education was obtained in the district schools which he attended during his spare time while not working on the farm. He remained with his parents till twenty-three years of age, and was married October [illegible], to Miss Elizabeth L. Leslie, of Henderson County, Illinois. They are the parents of two children—Ella L., wife of G. H. [illegible], of Nebraska, and Eddie H. After his marriage Mr. Henderson settled in Mercer County, Illinois, where he engaged in farming. In 1862 he enlisted in the late war, in Company C, Thirty-sixth Illinois Infantry, and joined his regiment in Kentucky. He participated in the battles of Stone River, Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge when he was placed on detached duty. He was in the Atlanta campaign and in front of General Hood's army. He then went to Huntsville, Alabama, thence to Knoxville, Tennessee, where he was mustered out June 17, 1865. After being honorably discharged, he returned to his farm in Mercer County, Illinois, and in the fall of 1865, removed to Marshall County, Iowa, and shortly afterward settled in Centre View, Johnson County, Missouri. In 1869 he removed to Mt. Ayr, Ringgold County, Iowa, and in 1874 was elected Sheriff of Ringgold County, which office he resigned after filling it for sixteen months, and in the following fall engaged in his present grocery business, in which he is meeting with good success. He is also engaged in dealing in stock, and is the owner of a fine farm of 160 acres, located in Jefferson Township. Both Mr. and Mrs. Henderson are members of the United Presbyterian church.

[illegible] T. ANDERSON, farmer, section [illegible], Lott's Creek Township, was born in Putnam County, Indiana, July 2, 1838. His parents were William and Sarah Ann (Hultz) Anderson, and they reared a family of eight children. He was reared on a farm within three miles of Spencer, the county seat of Owen County. He received his education in the [illegible] schools. He was married [illegible] to Miss Jane [illegible], a native of [illegible] County, Indiana, daughter of [illegible] and Sarah Ann [illegible]. During the late Rebellion Mr. Anderson [illegible]

those who went forth in defense of the old flag. March 22, 1864, he enlisted in Company H, Thirteenth Indiana Infantry. He was in the engagements at Kingston, Goldsboro, Bentonville, at the surrender of Johnston at Raleigh, and several others. He was honorably discharged September 5, 1865, at Goldsboro, North Carolina, and returned to his home in Owen County, to engage in the more peaceful pursuit of agriculture. In the fall of 1875 he came to Ringgold County, and settled upon his present farm in Lott's Creek, which was then in a wild state. He has 120 acres, consisting mostly of rich bottom land. It is well watered and well adapted to stock or grain. He has a comfortable house, barn, orchard of seventy-five trees, and is engaged in general farming and stock-raising. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson are the parents of seven children—William H., Melinda Ora, Emery, Charles, Emma, Mollie and Laura. Mr. Anderson served one term as township assessor, and at present is a justice of the peace. He is a member of the Masonic order, Lodge No. 416, Caledonia; is also a member of Lodge No. 293, I. O. O. F., Caledonia. Politically he is a Republican. Mr. Anderson is well known as an honest, upright and an industrious man. Postoffice, Caledonia.

JOHN W. KINSELL, a successful farmer of Tingley Township, located on section 6, is a native of Ohio, born in the city of Columbus, September 16, 1847, a son of John and Sophronia A. ([illegible]) Kinsell, natives of Virginia, of German descent. When he was four years old his parents moved to Bloomington, Illinois, where his father died in [illegible], and he was reared by his widowed mother, receiving his education in the city schools. In [illegible] he came to Iowa and located in Ringgold County on his present farm, which contains eighty acres of choice, well-improved land. He also owns a fine eighty-acre farm in Jefferson Township, which is used for pasture. Mr. Kinsell devotes the most of his attention to stock-raising, making a specialty of cattle, having some of the best grades. He was married in 1878, to Isabel M. Pollok, also a native of Ohio, daughter of Alexander and Ann (Wallace) Pollok, who removed to Illinois, where she was educated at the Monmouth Academy. They have two sons—Rex E. and Daymude E. In politics Mr. Kinsell affiliates with the Democratic party.

JAMES S. AVENELL, one of the most active and enterprising farmers of Tingley Township, living on section 6, is a native of Illinois, born near Monmouth, in Warren County, October [illegible], 1848. His father, Thomas Avenell, was born in England, coming to America when a young man of seventeen years. He married Jane Brown, at Monmouth, Illinois, she being a native of Virginia, and they reared three children—a son and a daughter still living in Warren County, Illinois, and our subject. After their marriage they settled on a farm in Warren County where they lived many years, the mother dying on the old homestead in [illegible]. James S. Avenell passed his youth on the home farm, receiving his primary education in the district schools, and [illegible] one year at the Monmouth Academy, where he took a commercial course. He was married in [illegible] to Miss Rebecca J. [illegible]son, a native of Ohio, but at the time of her marriage living in Warren County, Illinois. They are the parents of [illegible] children—[illegible] Leroy, [illegible] and Maud. Mr. Avenell left Warren County in the fall of [illegible], and came with his family

to Ringgold County, Iowa, when he settled on his present farm in Tingley Township, where he has 400 acres of choice land under good cultivation. He brought with him a good grade of cattle from Illinois, and is still engaged in raising and dealing in fine cattle and also devotes considerable attention to raising fine Percheron horses, in which he is meeting with success. He is a member of the Tingley Percheron Horse Association, which was organized for the purpose of introducing these celebrated horses. Besides the farm on which he resides, Mr. Avenell owns another farm in Tingley Township containing 200 acres. Mr. and Mrs. Avenell are members of the United Presbyterian church at Tingley, and are among the respected citizens of the township.

S. W. GLAZE, a prominent agriculturist of Lincoln Township, residing on section 30, is a native of Iowa, born in Louisa County, May 4, 1852, a son of James and Amanda (Copland) Glaze, who were both born in the State of Indiana. He was reared to manhood in his native county, and on attaining the age of twenty-one years he began farming on his own account, beginning on his father's homestead, and afterward bought a small piece of land. He spent three years in the State of Missouri when he returned to Iowa, coming to Ringgold County, when he settled on his present farm in Lincoln Township, where he has a good farm of [illegible] acres. He was united in marriage to Miss Mary J. Utterback, a daughter of Benjamin and Eleanor Utterback who were natives of Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. Glaze are the parents of five children: Florence M., born May 1, 1873; Jennie E., born March 9, 1877; James B., born April [illegible]; Ralph H., born July 12, 188[illegible], and Clara C., born January 23, 1885. Both Mr. and Mrs. Glaze are active and earnest members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Glaze is one of the active and enterprising citizens of Lincoln Township, and since coming here has served efficiently as road supervisor, school director and justice of the peace. In politics he is a Republican.

ANDREW JACKSON MERRITT, farmer, section 29, Athens Township, is one of the oldest pioneers living in the township. He is a native of Morgan County, Ohio, where he was born December 16, 1832, son of William J. Merritt, deceased, a well-known pioneer of this county. He resided in his native county until fifteen years of age, then removed to Jackson County with his family, where he grew to manhood. He received his education in the common schools, and assisted in the work of the farm. In the fall of 1853 he came to Iowa, spending the first winter in Washington County, and the spring following removed to Keokuk County, and in the spring of 1855 came to Ringgold County, and settled in Athens Township. He was united in marriage April 5, 1858, with Miss Matilda Strickland, born in Coles County, Illinois, November 5, 1840, daughter of S. C. and Sarah (Benson) Strickland. She was left an orphan at an early age, and was reared by Joseph Strickland, who came to Decatur County in 1852. After his marriage Mr. Merritt located on section 17, which was partly improved. A log cabin had been built and a few acres had been broken. After living here one year he removed to section 2[illegible], on school land, and [illegible] he resided about [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

improved by Andy Foster, and he has since resided. His farm contains [illegible] acres, and is in a good state of cultivation, and well improved. He also owns [illegible] acres on section 17, and sixty-two acres on section 7, twenty acres of timber land on section 36, of Poe Township, making a total of 322 acres. Mr. and Mrs. Merritt have three children living—Joseph F., Martha Ella, and Andrew Clayton. Mary Alice is deceased. Mr. Merritt has always taken an active interest in anything that promotes the welfare of the community in which he lives, and is classed among the best citizens of the county, where he has so long resided. Postoffice, Kellerton.

SOLOMON STAHL, a prosperous farmer and stock-raiser of Grant Township, residing on section 14, is a native of Perry County, Ohio, born March 25, 1829, a son of John and Elizabeth (Huffman) Stahl, natives of Pennsylvania and Virginia respectively, and among the early pioneers of Ohio. Solomon Stahl was reared to the avocation of a farmer, which he has followed through life with the exception of about sixteen years, during which time he followed the mason's trade. He came to Ringgold County, Iowa, November 3, 1864, and has since resided on his present farm in Grant Township, and by his industry and good management he has accumulated a fine property, being the owner of 24[illegible] acres, on which he makes his home, and is classed among the well-to-do farmers of his township. Mr. Stahl has been twice married, taking for his first wife Miss Elizabeth E. G[illegible], who was born in P[illegible] County, Ohio, in S[illegible], 18[illegible]. [illegible] children were born to this union—John H., William, Loretta, A. F., L. B., M. C., D. [illegible], and George E. Mrs. [illegible] died March [illegible], and for his second wife Mr. Stahl married Mrs. Hattie Culvington, who was born in Indiana, September 15, 18[illegible], a daughter of [illegible] E. Culvington, her father being a native of Pennsylvania, and the mother born in Indiana. Mr. Stahl has been a veterinary surgeon for forty years, and still practices his profession in connection with his agricultural pursuits. He is a strong advocate of the cause of temperance, and is a worthy member of the Methodist Episcopal church. In politics he votes the Republican ticket.



[illegible]LSON W. DUNSMOOR, deceased, a son of Horace and Jane (Bishop) Dunsmoor, was born in Washington County, Ohio, September 8, 183[illegible]. He was reared a farmer in his native county, where he grew to manhood. He was united in marriage in 1855 to Miss Elizabeth Breckenridge, a native of Canada, and a daughter of John and Margaret Breckenridge of Washington County, Ohio. After his marriage Mr. Dunsmoor settled on a farm in Washington County, where he followed farming till coming to Ringgold County, Iowa, in the fall of 18[illegible], when he located on the farm on section [illegible], Tingley Township, which is still occupied by his widow and son. He was prosperous in his agricultural pursuits, and from a small beginning became one of the well-to-do citizens of his township, leaving at his death a fine farm containing [illegible] acres, all well improved and under good cultivation. He was sick with pneumonia about four months before his death, which occurred May [illegible]. He left a wife, a daughter and [illegible] sons to mourn his loss—Mar[illegible] J., wife of John S. [illegible]; John H., residing [illegible] the homestead; and [illegible] M., [illegible] Tingley Township. [illegible] died May [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] politics [illegible] Mr. Dunsmoor [illegible]

staunch Republican, quiet, unassuming, industrious, and strictly honorable in all his dealings. He gained the confidence of all with whom he had business or social intercourse, and at his death left a host of friends to mourn his loss.

ALBERT G. BEALL, an early settler of Ringgold County, where he is classed among the enterprising farmers and stock raisers, was born in Wayne County, Ohio, on a farm near Wooster, April 16, 1822. His parents, Zephaniah W. and Eunice (Spink) Beall, were natives of Pennsylvania and New York State respectively, and were among the early settlers of Ohio. They removed to Ringgold County in May, 1859, where both died, the mother November 12, 1862, in her sixty-fifth year, and the father March 9, 1871, in his seventy-fifth year, at the home of our subject. They were the parents of three sons and two daughters, our subject being the eldest of the family and the only one now living. Albert G. remained on the home farm with his parents till attaining the age of twenty-four years, and in his youth attended the district school where he obtained a fair education. On leaving home he entered the store of Cyrus Spink, where he was employed for eighteen months, and some six months later he went to Oxford, Ohio, where he was engaged in clerking for three years. He then went to the Cumberland Mountains in Tennessee, and in company with another young man [illegible] cattle which they drove into Ohio, following this pursuit for two years. In the fall of 18[illegible] he came to Iowa, and after traveling over several counties he settled in Ringgold, purchasing [illegible] acres in [illegible] of [illegible] Creek Township. He resided in Mt. Ayr [illegible] years, and [illegible] this time served as deputy recorder, and also as treasurer and deputy clerk of the court. He was married in September, 1857, to Miss Lois Funk of Wayne County, Ohio, a daughter of Hugh Funk who was a native of Virginia. They are the parents of two children—Corwin K. and Eunice May, wife of W. B. Ingram of Mt. Ayr. In the fall of 1857 Mr. Beall was elected to the office of county treasurer and re-elected in 1859, but resigned before the expiration of his second term. In 1861 he was elected superintendent of the schools of Ringgold County, which position he filled for two years. He was then elected county surveyor, holding that office from 1863 till 1869, since which time he has devoted his attention to farming and stock-raising, and buying and shipping stock, and at the present time is extensively engaged in breeding short-horn cattle and Percheron horses. He has now some very fine thorough-bred cattle on his farm, and some imported Percheron horses. His farm now contains 800 acres, all fenced and under cultivation. In politics Mr. Beall casts his suffrage with the Republican party. His family are members of the Christian church, and respected members of society.

J. M. STEPHENSON, farmer, section 14, Benton Township, was born in Greene County, Pennsylvania, May 7, 1834, the eldest son of five children of James and Hannah (Moore) Stephenson. He was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools. He was married January 14, 18[illegible], to Mary [illegible], of Greene County, daughter of Dennis and Elizabeth [illegible]. He engaged in farming in his native county until 18[illegible], then came to Ringgold County and settled upon a portion of his present farm in Benton Township. His first purchase was the

acres of land. The improvements consisted of a log cabin and thirty-five acres, broken and fenced. He has since added to his original purchase until he owns 1,150 acres of the best soil to be found in the county, and it is well cultivated and well improved. He is engaged in stock-raising and feeding, usually keeping from 200 to 300 head of cattle. He has a good residence, modern style and well furnished, a corn barn, out-buildings for stock, and everything about the premises betokens the thrift and enterprise of the owner. Mr. and Mrs. Stephenson have two children—James Allen and Myrtle J. Mr. Stephenson has served creditably in nearly all the township offices; is a worthy member of the Missionary Baptist church, and politically is a Democrat. He has always taken an active interest in the advancement of education and religion in his community, and is a liberal supporter of any worthy enterprise. Postoffice, Delphos.

J. C. HOUSE, of the firm of House & Carney, dealers in wagons, buggies, wind mills and farm machinery, Tingley, Iowa, is a native of New York State, born in Oswego County, August 20, 1852, a son of Allen and E. C. (Enslow) House, natives also of the Empire State, the latter being a daughter of John Enslow. When he was three years of age his parents moved to Henry County, Illinois, where the father died, and the mother now lives in Tingley, Iowa. Our subject is the second of five children, only two of whom are living. He received a fair education in the schools of Henry County, and when twenty years of age began teaching, which he followed six years. In the spring of [illegible] he came to Iowa and lived five years on a farm south of Tingley. He then moved to the village, and for eighteen months was engaged in general merchandising. In October, [illegible], he became associated with Mr. Carney, forming the present firm succeeding the Lathrop Brothers who had been in business about a year. They keep a full stock of everything in their line and have a good trade. In addition to their other business they represent several of the substantial Eastern fire-insurance companies. Mr. House is the recorder of the village of Tingley. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias. Mr. House was married in December, 1885, to Miss Emma Hancock, daughter of Vandeman Hancock, of Monroe County, Iowa.

PLEASANT J. GRIMES, deceased, was one of the early settlers of Ringgold County, Jefferson Township, where he became well known and much respected by all who knew him. He was born in Putnam County, Indiana, October 7, 1829, where he grew to manhood, and was there married July 4, [illegible], to Miss Eleanor Hann. Of the five children born to this union, all are deceased but the youngest, A. Edgar. Mr. Grimes left his native county with his family in [illegible], when he came to Ringgold County, Iowa, and first settled in Jefferson Township, where his wife died, January 22, [illegible]. He was again united in marriage August [illegible], 1865, to Miss Mary M. Talbot, who was one of the early teachers of Ringgold County, where she taught four terms. Her father A. F. Talbot was among the early settlers of this county. By his second marriage Mr. Grimes had two children—Clarence W. and Lena R., who are still living with their mother. A niece of Mrs. Grimes, [illegible] Brown, daughter of [illegible] Brown, is also living on the old homestead.

both her parents being deceased. Mr. Grimes settled on the farm on section 6, Tingley Township, in 1866, which is still occupied by his widow, which contains 240 acres of well cultivated land. Mr. Grimes died May 27, 1877, his death being a source of universal regret in the township where he had lived so many years. He was one of the best stock-raisers of his township, and by his energy and industry became the owner of one of the best farms in Tingley Township. Besides his home farm, he left, at his death, 120 acres in Jefferson, all under fence, which is used as pasture land. He died a Christian, having been a member of the Lutheran church for many years. Mrs. Grimes and her children are members of the Christian church, at Tingley.

MILES GREEN, farmer, section 24, Athens Township, was born in Warren County, New York, March 22, 1827, son of Reuben H. and Fanny (Mead) Green. His early life was spent on the farm and attending the common schools and Chester Academy. He was married November 30, 1853, to Miss Mary Dunn, of Warren County, New York, daughter of Jesse and Susan (Sherman) Dunn. In 1854 they removed to Henry County, Illinois, and in 1858 to Ringgold County, Iowa. Mr. Green moved upon his present farm in August, 1865. He first purchased eighty acres which was in its wild state. He now has 200 acres of as good land as the township affords, under a high state of cultivation. He has a good two-story residence, erected in 18[illegible], modern style and well finished. He has a large barn, with sheds, for grain, hay and stock, and an orchard of 200 trees and small fruit. He is also engaged in [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] with the same. He has spent a great deal of time and money upon his premises. Mr. and Mrs. Green are the parents of five children—Elsie, Mary F., Lois, Truman and George E. Mr. Green is a member of the I. O. of G. T., and politically affiliates with the Democratic party. He is classed among the solid and substantial men of the township, and has won the confidence of all who know him. His post-office address is Kellerton, Ringgold County, Iowa.

A. FOSTER, merchant, Caledonia, was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, April 21, 1841, son of James and Anna (Burgess) Foster. He was the eldest of six children. When he was four years old his parents removed to Holmesville, Holmes County, where he was reared and educated. He was married October 5, 1858, to Miss Lovisa Wheaton, a native of Holmes County, and daughter of David and Sarah Wheaton, who died in 1866, leaving three children—James Franklin, and two now deceased. October 1, 1861, Mr. Foster enlisted in Company F, Sixty-fifth Ohio Infantry, and was in several of the most noted battles of the late war. He was in the engagement at Shiloh, Chickamauga, Franklin, Mission Ridge, Stone River, Nashville, Kenesaw Mountain, Big Shanty, and Peach Tree Creek. He was honorably discharged in November, 1865. He resided in Holmes County until 18[illegible], when he came to Ringgold County, locating in Caledonia, where he was engaged in buying and shipping stock until 18[illegible], and then engaged in the mercantile business. Starting in a small way he has gradually increased his stock as his trade increased, until he now carries a large stock of general merchandise, and by fair dealing has earned the confidence of the community. [illegible] he was married to Miss

Lee Huston, of Holmes County, Ohio, and their children are Homer, Granville, Byron Lindell, Bessie Alleta, and Bertha. Mr. Foster is a member of Lodge No. 253, I. O. O. F., and is a member of the Christian church. Politically he is a Republican.

ROBERT JUDY, farmer, residing on section 6, Clinton Township, has been identified with the interests of Ringgold County for nearly thirty years. He was born in Newtown, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, January 6, 1827, son of John and Elizabeth (Shearer) Judy, natives of the same county. He was the eldest of five children. His early life was spent in the town of Marietta, and his education was received in the schools of his native village. At the age of seventeen years he went to work on the tow path of the canal. His promotion was rapid, and at eighteen years of age he was captain of a boat on the Susquehanna Canal where he remained six years. He was married January 5, 1851, to Miss Sarah A. Sargent, born in Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, and daughter of Samuel and Eliza (McClure) Sargent. January 9, of that same year he removed to Marshall County, Illinois, where he resided two years, employed as captain of a canal boat. He then engaged in a hotel at Lacon, same county. In 185[illegible] he removed to Bureau County, where he [illegible] on the main line of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. He then removed to Beloit, Wisconsin, where he resided a short time, then took a contract for building the Beloit & [illegible] Railroad, and located at Burlington, [illegible] County. In 185[illegible] he removed to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to Lacon, Illinois, and took a contract [illegible] railroad for [illegible] New Boston & Fort Wayne. In 185[illegible] he removed to Henry County, Iowa, locating at Mount Pleasant, where he resided two years, engaged in contracting on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and finally, April 9, 1858, arrived in Ringgold County, and settled upon his present farm, which was then in a wild state. His first house was a log cabin 10 x 12 feet. He has improved and cultivated his land until the Judy farm is known as one of the best in the township. He has a good, comfortable residence, well furnished, a good frame barn, a fine orchard, and everything about the premises indicates the thrift of the owner. Mr. and Mrs. Judy are the parents of five children—Lizzie Loutzenhiser, Emma Siemiller, Myers, Florence Skinner, and Mary L. Mr. Judy has served as member of the School Board, and under his supervision the first schoolhouse was built in Clinton Township. He has served as road supervisor a greater length of time and built more roads than any other man in Ringgold County. Politically he is a Republican. Postoffice, Mormontown.

T. G. GRAHAM, section 30, Lincoln Township, was born in Brown County, Ohio, July 22, 1844, his parents, David and Mary Graham, being natives of the same State. He was reared to the occupation of a farmer, which he has made the principal avocation of his life, following it with the exception of one year, while engaged in a [illegible] shop, and while in the service of his country. At the age of [illegible] he [illegible] Company [illegible] [illegible] Illinois Infantry, and participated in the [illegible] of Fort Donelson, and other [illegible] of less note. After serving [illegible] years he was honorably discharged at [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

united in marriage May [illegible], to Miss Malinda Dean, a native of the State of Pennsylvania. To this union was born one son, Fred, who died October [illegible], the date of his birth being September [illegible]. Mr. Graham takes an active interest in the affairs of his township, and is at present holding the office of assessor to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. His farm which contains eighty acres is under thorough cultivation, and the surroundings of his place show the owner to be a thorough, practical farmer. Mr. Graham is a member of the Odd Fellows lodge at Cromwell, Iowa. He is also a comrade of [illegible] Post, No. 290, G. A. R., of Clearfield.

REV. S. SMITH, farmer, section 2, Monroe Township, was born November 10, 1816, in County Wicklow, [illegible], Parish of [illegible], Ireland, son of William and Henrietta [illegible] Smith, who were the parents of eight children. When he was three years of age his father came to Canada, and died two years later. Mr. Smith was then taken to Franklin County, New York, where his early life was spent at farm labor. Two years of this time he was in a grog shop, [illegible] and dealing out liquor by the glass. He obtained his education by hard study at home, at night by the light of the fire, attending school only three months in his life. He was married December [illegible], to Miss Mary [illegible], born in St. Lawrence County, New York, who died in [illegible]. He united with the Methodist Episcopal church in [illegible], and [illegible] united with the [illegible]. [illegible] removed to [illegible], where he preached the gospel at [illegible]. In [illegible] he removed to [illegible] County, Illinois, where he preached [illegible] years, [illegible] in the cause of his Master, traveling over the northern part of the State. In 1857 he came to Buchanan County, Iowa, where he did much hard work in the cause of Christianity. In [illegible] he came to Ringgold County, and settled in Monroe Township, where he has since resided. He has a farm of eighty acres in a good state of cultivation and well improved, a comfortable house, an orchard of [illegible] trees, native grove of two acres, out-buildings for stock, and everything about the premises looks cozy and homelike. In November, 1875, he was married to Mrs. Sarah Nelson, a lady of more than ordinary intelligence, who was a widow with five children—Charles W., Clara, Effie, Nettie and Katie. Mr. Smith has preached the gospel about thirty years, and has been able to do a great deal of work in his Master's cause. His specialty is "the defense of truth against false doctrines." He has always taken an active interest in anything pertaining to the cause of religion and education, and is a zealous worker in the cause of temperance. His theological studying was done mainly on horseback.

W. T. SMITH, proprietor of livery, sale and feed stable, Redding, was born in Jefferson County, Iowa, August 23, 1845, son of William and Catherine Smith. He was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools. Upon arriving at the age of manhood he married Miss [illegible], and they had [illegible] children—[illegible] and [illegible]. Mrs. Smith died in [illegible], and [illegible] Mr. Smith was [illegible]. He came to Ringgold County in [illegible], locating on section [illegible], Maple [illegible] Township, where he improved eighty acres of land. He now [illegible]

improved land. He followed [illegible] until [illegible], when he commenced [illegible] farming. He keeps good stock and his [illegible] and driving horses are of the best. He is also engaged in [illegible]. Mrs. Smith is proprietor of "Mrs. Smith's Millinery Store" at Redding, where she carries a large stock of millinery, such as is usually kept in a first-class millinery store in large towns. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are enterprising, courteous and accommodating, and richly deserve the public patronage.

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ABNER GOODELL, of Union Township, residing on Section 1[illegible], is a native of Connecticut, born March 1, 18[illegible]. When an infant he was taken by his parents, Jonathan and Sophia (Clark) Goodell, to Marion County, Ohio, and in that county he was reared to manhood, his youth being spent in assisting with the work on the farm during the summer months, and in the winter attending school. He was the eldest child in a family of four children, of which he was the only son. His father died in 18[illegible], at the early age of thirty-two years. Thus early in life our subject was largely thrown on his own resources, and was the main reliance of his mother and her younger children. January [illegible], 18[illegible], Mr. Goodell was united in marriage to Miss [illegible] A. [illegible], who was born in [illegible], [illegible] [illegible], a [illegible] of John [illegible]. Mr. and Mrs. Goodell are the parents of [illegible] children: [illegible] [illegible] fant; Grace, [illegible] E., [illegible] [illegible].

Mr. Goodell [illegible] to reside in Marion County, Ohio, until he made his home in Ringgold County, Iowa, in [illegible]. Besides his own family he was accompanied to this county by his mother, who died at his home in 18[illegible], at the age of seventy-[illegible] years, and his two sisters, Althea, wife of E. D. [illegible], who now lives at [illegible], and [illegible] C., who [illegible] Andrew Wright and died in Union Township in 18[illegible]. One sister of our subject, named Lucy, died in Ohio in February, [illegible], aged seven years. Mr. Goodell came to Iowa in 18[illegible] when he entered [illegible] acres of Government land in Union Township, a part of his present farm, where he built a small plank house in [illegible], which stood a little in front of the site of his present residence, which is the finest in the township. He brought with him to this county a small capital, having [illegible] and a good team. He has witnessed almost all the changes which have taken place in Ringgold County, being among the first to settle here, and has watched with interest the rapid development of the township, where he has made his home for so many years. He has experienced all the vicissitudes of pioneer life, and has met with reverses, but [illegible] his [illegible] [illegible] his [illegible] [illegible] has prospered [illegible] and has now a [illegible] [illegible] years. His home farm contains [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Goodell [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

tru(s)tees, ... all of these ... and acceptably, and has also served on the County Board of Supervisors. Mr. G... is widely known throughout the county, and few pioneer settlers are more highly respected than he.

[illegible]TH S. BEALL, deceased, was the youngest son of Zephaniah W. and Eunice Beall, and was born in Ohio, the date of his birth being June 30, 182[illegible]. His early life was passed on the home farm in Ohio, and in his youth he acquired a fair knowledge of the common branches, attending the district schools. At the age of nineteen years he began teaching school, a profession he followed several years. He came to Mt. Ayr, Ringgold County, Iowa, in the fall of 1856, and taught the first school at that place, where he was engaged for one year. He was married June 17, 185[illegible], to Charlotte W. Swan, a native of the State of Maine, the second daughter of Isaac and Lydia B. Swan. She came to Mt. Ayr in June, 1857, with her parents, her father becoming one of the most enterprising citizens of that place. He died in Ringgold County, Iowa, in 1[illegible]. To Mr. and Mrs. Beall were born four children, of whom three are yet living: Eunice, Randolph S. and Walter H. A daughter, Dora, died aged three years. About the fall of 18[illegible], Mr. Beall was appointed County Recorder, which position he [illegible]. He [illegible] and was [illegible] in the present [illegible] his [illegible] and [illegible] He was [illegible]

[illegible] of his county and was always interested in any enterprise for the advancement of the same. He was a member in good standing of the Masonic fraternity. He established the Ringgold Record and was its editor for one year. The family residence in Mt. Ayr was burned in December, 18[illegible], and in March, 1881, the family removed to their farm on section 17, Poe Township, which contains 240 acres of choice land, where they have since made their home.

[illegible] T. MILLER, proprietor of the Clinton Valley Stock Farm, Clinton Township, resides on section 3. He was born in Rockbridge County, Virginia, March 6, 1836, son of Henry Miller, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work. He was the youngest of the family, and his early life was spent on the farm and in attending the common schools of his native State. He was married March 24, 18[illegible], to Miss Elizabeth Jane Zollman, also a native of Rockbridge County, and daughter of Henry and Elvira (Shuey) Zollman. A short time after his marriage Mr. Miller started for Iowa, coming all the way by team. He first purchased forty acres of wild land in 1862, and one year later bought forty acres adjoining. Twenty-five acres had been broken and [illegible]. A young apple tree had also been planted. He has since added to his original purchase until he owns a tract of [illegible] acres. [illegible] West [illegible] Grove [illegible] is known as one of the [illegible] in Ringgold County. [illegible]

Mrs. H. J. Miller

H. J. Miller

[illegible] or eight feet. It is substantially built, and has all the modern conveniences for feeding and caring for stock. It is one of the best arranged barns in Southern Iowa. Mr. Miller is extensively engaged in stock-raising and feeding, and is making a specialty of thorough-bred short-horn cattle, and in his herd of twenty-five can be found some of the best registered stock in Ringgold County. He also has a number of improved draught horses. Politically Mr. Miller is a Republican. He has served creditably as township clerk, member of School Board, and in 188[illegible] was delegate to the State Convention. He is a member of the United Brethren in Christ church, and is always interested in religious or educational matters. Mr. and Mrs. Miller are the parents of ten children—Carrie B., now Mrs. R. L. Loutzenhiser; Elvira C., now Mrs. C. E. Hoover; Virginia E., now Mrs. John Warden; Margaret, Jesse, Henry, John T., Charles Z., William B. and Bessie D[illegible]. Mr. Miller has by honest dealing won the confidence of this community. Postoffice, Redding.

A. F. TALBOT, deceased, was one of the most highly-respected citizens of Ringgold County. He was a native of the State of Pennsylvania, born near the Virginia line, in the year 1[illegible]. At an early age he went to Morgan County, Ohio, and there he grew to manhood, and married Lucy Lawrence, December [illegible]. In 1[illegible] he removed to McLean County, Illinois, and resided in Bloomington [illegible] years, and in 18[illegible] came to Ringgold County, Iowa, where he made his home until his death, which occurred January [illegible], 18[illegible], his wife having died [illegible] years previous. Mr. Talbot was a Republican in his political views [illegible] organization of that party, and though he never sought official positions he always took a deep interest in political affairs. He was a very prominent citizen of Ringgold County, and for several years was a member of the Board of Supervisors. He was a consistent member of the Christian church, as was evidenced by his daily life. We will not describe the many good qualities of head and heart possessed by him, as his life and daily walk were more forcible and eloquent than mere empty words, and those who knew him in years gone by will so decide. His end was peaceful, as should be the close of a well-spent life. He looked upon death simply as a transition from one state of existence to another much better.

JOEL BROWN, farmer, section 25, Middle Fork Township, was born in Warren County, Indiana, December 8, 1830. His parents were William and Susannah (Waggoner) Brown, natives of Kentucky. They were married in Washington County, Indiana, and reared a family of nine children, of whom Joel was the second. He was reared to manhood in his native county, passing his time in assisting on the farm and attending the common schools. He was married August 21, 1851, to Miss Amelia Cox, daughter of David and Mary Cox. In September, 185[illegible], he started for Iowa with horse team and was on the road twenty days. The first winter was spent in [illegible] County and the following spring he came to Ringgold County and settled in Middle Fork Township, entering the land where he now resides, [illegible] [illegible]. He [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] He [illegible] [illegible]

gaged in general farming and stock raising. Mr. and Mrs. Brown have six children — William David, Isaac R., Clarissa Jane, Louisa Lucretia, Philip Joseph and Charles Nathan. Mr. Brown has served creditably as justice of the peace, constable and member of the School Board. He belongs to the Masonic order, Lodge No. 169, Mt. Ayr, and is a member of the Advent Christian church, of which he is deacon. Politically he is a Republican. Postoffice, Thomas.

GEORGE S. ALLYN, cashier of the Mt. Ayr Bank, was born in De Witt County, Illinois, in the town of Clinton, March 9, 1847. His parents, Rev. Henry and Emily E. (Forman) Allyn, were natives of Hartford, Connecticut, and Kentucky respectively. They were married in Illinois, and to them were born two sons and three daughters, George S. being the eldest child. His father was a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church for many years. George S. Allyn spent his boyhood days in the various places to which his father was called to preach, and in his youth obtained a fair education. He began teaching school at the age of eighteen years, and in the fall of 1866 came to Ringgold County, Iowa, where he followed farming during the summer months and taught in the winters until the fall of 1872, when he was elected clerk of the courts of Ringgold County, assuming the duties of his office January 1, 1873, and [illegible] three terms of two years each. During this time he became associated with C. B. Morris in the [illegible] business, and continued until May [illegible], when [illegible] Bros. bought the business. Mr. Allyn was united in marriage [illegible] to Miss Mary V. Kissell, a daughter of D. C. Kissell. They are the parents of [illegible] children, three sons and two daughters. Mr. Allyn was appointed postmaster at Mt. Ayr and served two years, during Hayes' administration, when he resigned in favor of Robert Williams. In June, [illegible], he and his partner, C. B. Morris, organized the Mt. Ayr Bank, where they carried on a general banking business until May 1, [illegible], when Mr. Morris retired and was succeeded by J. H. Allyn; this is the leading institution of the kind in Mt. Ayr. Mr. Allyn has held the position of cashier since its organization. Mr. Allyn belongs to the lodge and chapter of the Masonic fraternity, and is a member of the Mt. Ayr Lodge, No. 69, I. O. O. F. He is also a Good Templar, and has served as worthy chief templar of his lodge. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he is steward and trustee.

BENJAMIN W. TALBOT, who died at Sedan, Chautauqua County, Kansas, December 2, 1882, was a son of Allen F. and Lucy (Lawrence) Talbot, who were among the old settlers of Ringgold County. The deceased spent many years of his life in Ringgold County, and subsequently removed to Kansas, where he found his last resting-place. At the outbreak of the civil war he offered his services, enlisting as a private in Company G, [illegible] Iowa Infantry, and after serving his country for four years returned home a commissioned officer. After removing to the State of Kansas he [illegible] of Chautauqua County [illegible] at the time of his death. He was a [illegible] officer, [illegible] doing his duty. He was a kind husband and an [illegible] [illegible] no children, [illegible] his home. He was a [illegible] member of the Christian church. He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and [illegible]

his death T. N. King, Commander of Stone River Post, No. 74, issued an order, calling a meeting of the post to make arrangements for the burial of their beloved brother, and seventy-two veterans were in attendance to pay the last tribute of respect to their dead comrade. They laid him to rest beneath the flag he honored and so gallantly defended.

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FRANCIS ELLIS, proprietor of the Ellis House and livery stable in Mt. Ayr, is a native of Virginia, born March 31, 1832, a son of Francis Ellis. His parents were natives of Ireland, immigrating to America about 1825, when they located in Virginia, where the father followed mercantile pursuits. When our subject was two years old his parents removed from Norfolk, Virginia, to Coshocton County, Ohio, where the father followed farming till his death. The mother also died in that county, at the advanced age of ninety-three years. They were the parents of ten children, of whom four are yet living. Francis Ellis, the subject of this sketch, passed his youth in Coshocton County, receiving his education in the district schools. At the age of nineteen years he went to Davis County, Iowa, with a 160-acre land warrant his oldest brother gave his [illegible] in the [illegible] of Mexico. In 1854 he was married to Miss Susannah W. Yoest, a native of Ohio, but at the time of her marriage living in Davis County, Iowa, with her [illegible] mother, and teaching [illegible] school. They have two children—Francis C. and Mary Olive, wife of W. A. R[illegible]. [illegible] graduated from the [illegible] College [illegible] and is now a [illegible] of Bethany, Mo[illegible]. Mr. and Mrs. Ellis have lost three children [illegible]. After his marriage Mr. Ellis [illegible] a farm in Davis County, where he followed farming until 18[illegible], when he engaged in the hotel business, and also bought a steam saw-mill, which he operated a year. In 1860 he went to Pike's Peak, Colorado, where he engaged in mining, but did not meet with much success. He returned to Davis County, and from there went to Wayne County, Iowa, where he followed agricultural pursuits until 1865, when he came with his family to Mt. Ayr, and again engaged in the hotel business, keeping the Mt. Ayr House, commencing on but $[illegible] capital, and from this small beginning he built up a large business, and after running the hotel for nine years he retired with $[illegible]. He then purchased 1,040 acres of land, and engaged in general farming and stock-raising, but instead of making money in this enterprise he lost, owing to the prices of stock going down as well as all farm products. He soon abandoned farming and returned to Mt. Ayr, purchasing his present hotel, which is the leading house in the city. It contains forty-five rooms, which are all well furnished and fitted up for the comfort of his patrons, all the accommodations being first-class, and in connection with his hotel he runs a livery well supplied with good horses and vehicles of different kinds, and is well prepared to accommodate the traveling public, and by his genial and accommodating manners he has made a success of his hotel, and gained the respect of all who know him.

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J. H. THOMAS, residing on section [illegible], Middle Fork Township, was born in [illegible] Muskingum County, Ohio, October [illegible], 18[illegible]. His parents were [illegible] and Ann (Burdett) Thomas, [illegible] Loudoun County, Virginia. They reared a family of [illegible] J. H. [illegible] [illegible], [illegible]. [illegible]

1855 the family removed to Marion County, Iowa, locating at Gosport, where the father practiced medicine until his decease, in 1871. In 1868 Mr. Thomas commenced teaching, and followed that vocation several years. He was married October 22, 1873, to Miss Hernon Hogeland, daughter of Hon. James S. and Mary Ann (Woods) Hogeland, who were the parents of six children — Elvira, Hernon, John, Peter, Laura and Mollie. In the spring of 1878 Mr. Thomas removed to Nebraska, and the year following located in Ringgold County, where he has since resided. His farm consists of eighty acres of well-cultivated and well improved land. He has a comfortable, well-furnished cottage, and all modern conveniences. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas have three children — Dotha Mabel, Stanley Roscoe and Corwin. Mr. Thomas was candidate for county auditor in 1885, but was defeated. Although a young man, and a recent settler in the county he has gained an enviable reputation. Politically he is a Republican. Postoffice, Mt. Ayr.

REV. E. E. AUXIER was born in Mason County, Illinois, August 10, 18[illegible]. His parents were Eli V., and Margaret (Whipp) Auxier, the former a native of Big Sandy, Kentucky, and the latter also a native of Kentucky. They were married in Menard County, Illinois, in 18[illegible], and were the parents of six children, two of whom are living — E. E. and Lydia A. Mr. Auxier passed his early life assisting on the farm, and attending the district school, and studying at home. At the age of twenty-three he married Miss [illegible] Killion, a native of Menard County. At the age of twenty[illegible] he united with the Missionary Baptist church. In 18[illegible] he came to Ringgold County and purchased his present farm, which contains eighty acres of well-cultivated land, a good, comfortable residence surrounded with trees, an orchard of [illegible] trees, and a large variety of small fruits. He has in charge four church organizations — the Palestine Church, two and a half miles west of Leon; New Salem, five miles east of Davis City; Camden, three and a half miles northeast of Westerville, and Providence Church, three and a half miles southeast of Davis City, in New Buda Township. Mr. and Mrs. Auxier have one child — James W. Mr. Auxier is a zealous and consistent worker in the cause of his Master, and has been able to do much gospel work in Ringgold and Decatur counties. Postoffice, Kellerton.

JOHN MILLER, farmer, section 11, Athens Township, was born in Stark County, Ohio, July 5, 1836. His parents were William and Mary (Downs) Miller, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of England. They were married in Stark County, and reared a family of three children — John, Catharine and William. One son was a member of the Forty-eighth Ohio and was killed at Remington, Virginia. When John was eight years of age his parents removed to Huntington County, Indiana, where he passed his youth, assisting on the farm and attending the common schools. During the late war he enlisted, October, 18[illegible], in Company K, Fifty-sixth Illinois Infantry Corps, and was in the service [illegible] years. He was honorably discharged in 18[illegible], and removed to Putnam County. In 18[illegible] he was married to Miss Sarah (M[illegible]) Hale and some years later removed to [illegible] County, Illinois, and in 18[illegible] came to Ringgold County and settled upon his present farm [illegible] well improved. [illegible]

Here Mr. Miller has since resided and continued to improve his farm. It contains [illegible] acres in a good state of cultivation, a comfortable house and outbuildings for stock. He also has one of the best orchards in Ringgold County. There are 1,000 trees of fifty different varieties. Mr. Miller has spent a great deal of time and money upon his farm, and it shows the enterprise and thrift of its owner. He is a worthy and consistent member of the Christian church, and is classed among the best citizens of Athens Township. Politically he is a Republican. Postoffice, Kellerton.

R. B. HALL, farmer, section 16, Athens Township, was born in Jackson County, Ohio, in 1845. His parents, John and Charlotte Hall, reared a family of eight children—Elizabeth, Rachel, Hester, Aaron P., Asbury, R. B., Eliza and Harriet. R. B. was the sixth child. In 1856 his parents moved to Appanoose County, Iowa, where he passed his early life in assisting in the farm work and attending the common schools. July 14, 1862, he enlisted in Company F, Eighteenth Iowa Infantry, and participated in the battle at Springfield, Missouri, in the Camden expedition, and in most of the prominent engagements of the Southwest. In an encampment under General Steele, the Eighteenth Iowa and a Kansas colored regiment were in one of the most desperate fights on record. The Eighteenth lost about [illegible] men, and the [illegible] regiment [illegible] against [illegible]. The Eighteenth lost [illegible] men, and the colored regiment was nearly annihilated. Mr. Hall was also at the battle of Saline River, and several other engagements. He was honorably discharged, August 7, 1865, at Davenport, Iowa, and returned to his home in Appanoose County. He was married, May 4, 18[illegible], to Miss Elizabeth Sutton, of Wayne County, daughter of T. W. and Deborah (Quinn) Sutton. By this marriage there were four children—Howard, Lulu, Clara, who died at the age of [illegible] years, and John, who died in infancy. Mrs. Hall died January 18, 1879, and March 20, 18[illegible], Mr. Hall was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Walker, daughter of Joseph and Charlotte Walker, of Wayne County. By this marriage are three children—Grace, Ernest Blaine and Pearl. Mr. Hall removed to his present farm in 188[illegible]. He has [illegible] acres of well-improved land, a good residence, surrounded with shade and ornamental trees; outbuildings for stock and a good orchard. He is a member of Post [illegible], G. A. R., at Mt. Ayr, and politically is a Republican. He is one of the leading men of his township. Postoffice, Kellerton.

WILLIAM R. PECKHAM, deceased, was an enterprising farmer and early settler of Tingley Township, removing from Holmes County, Ohio, to Ringgold County, Iowa, in the fall of 18[illegible]. He located on section 2[illegible], where he had a farm of eighty acres, and also had eighty on section 15, northwest of the village of Tingley. He was a prominent citizen of the township, and was held in high esteem by all who knew him. He was born in Holmes County, Ohio, August 25, 18[illegible], a son of William and R[illegible] (Rawle[illegible]) Peckham. He was reared in his native county, and was there married, [illegible] 18[illegible], to [illegible] Bell, a daughter of [illegible] and Nancy Bell. After his marriage he settled on a farm in Ohio, where they lived until [illegible], when they moved to [illegible], Missouri, and came from there to Ringgold County, Iowa, and a year later removed to [illegible]

Soon after his return to Ohio, Mr. Peckham enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Ohio Infantry, and served five months, being mustered out in 1863. In 18[illegible] he came back to Iowa, and located on the farm, where he died, May 16, 1884. He was a devoted member of the Christian church. Mrs. Peckham resides on the homestead. She has no children of her own, but is raising a boy, with whose assistance she carries on the farm. Her residence is a good, two-story frame building, and her other farm buildings are comfortable and commodious. She is a member of the Christian church, and an esteemed citizen of the township.

P. F. HETZER, farmer, section 4, Middle Fork Township, was born in Meigs County, Ohio, March 10, 1828. His parents were Phillip and Sarah (Dernberger) Hetzer, natives of Maryland and Pennsylvania. They reared a family of eight children — Phillip, John, George, Augustus, Peter F., James W., Sarah and Columbus. Mr. Hetzer resided in his native county until twenty-seven years of age. He was reared a farmer, and obtained his education in the common schools. At the age of twenty-two he was employed on a steamboat on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, where he remained several years. He was married in 1855 to Miss Catherine Gilbert, a native of Athens County, and that same year came to Iowa and located in Mahaska County, where he remained about three years; then came to Ringgold County and settled upon his present farm in Middle Fork Township, where he has since resided. He owns one of the [illegible] in the township, and it is well cultivated and well improved. He has a good story-and-a-half residence, well furnished, surrounded with shade trees, out-buildings for stock, and is engaged in general farming and stock-raising. Mr. and Mrs. Hetzer are the parents of two children, Cyril L., and Keziah, who is a successful teacher. Mr. and Mrs. Hetzer are worthy and consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and politically he is a Democrat. Postoffice, Delphos.

J. T. CARTER.—Among the intelligent and enterprising farmers of Benton Township, none are more favorably known than the subject of this sketch, who occupies section 28. He is a native of Iowa, born August 17, 1854, the son of J. D. Carter, a prominent pioneer of Ringgold County, whose sketch can be seen on another page of this work. The latter located in Benton Township when his son was fifteen months old, and brought him up on the farm, educating him at the common school, and at Garden Grove, Iowa. In 1874 our subject engaged in mercantile business in Mormontown, Iowa, and about two years afterward he moved to Kansas, where he was engaged some months in a mercantile house, and for a time afterward was employed at farming, one season; and in 1878 he returned to his home township, locating on his present farm in [illegible]. The farm, containing [illegible] acres, is in a high state of cultivation, well equipped, and as fine as any in the township. His residence, one and a half story building, is surrounded with shade and ornamental trees. Mr. Carter's occupation is that of general farming, which he carries on [illegible] and raising. Some of his live-stock [illegible]. By his [illegible] he has [illegible] and politically [illegible]. He is a Republican, [illegible]

views. Mr. Carter was married February [illegible], to Miss Lora J. Dowlin, daughter of David and Mattie Dowlin, of Taylor County, Iowa, and they are the parents of two children—Clay S. and Grace M. Mrs. Carter is a woman of intelligence and refinement.

W. S. TRULLINGER, justice of the peace and notary public, resides on section 8, Middle Fork Township, and is one of the pioneers of Ringgold County. He was born in Fountain County, Indiana, May 18, 1830, son of Gabriel and Charlotte (French) Trullinger, who were natives of Ohio, and the parents of two children, a son and daughter. He lived in his native county until he was eight years of age, when his father moved to the Black Hawk purchase, the Territory of Iowa. Here our subject was reared amid the wild surroundings of frontier life, more frequently meeting with the red man than the white man, and often associating with the young Indians. He acquired a good, practical education by study at home and attending school in the log cabins. He was married in 1850 to Margaret Carr, and they had five children, only two of whom are living—A. C. and H. H. Mrs. Trullinger died in 1865, and in [illegible] Mr. Trullinger was united in marriage with Maria Hampton, a relative of the Hon. Wade Hampton, of South Carolina. They have seven children—R. W., L. B., John B., Eden, Beatrice, Irving and Amelia. Henry C., a young man of great intelligence and promise, died May [illegible], having a wife and five children to mourn his untimely loss. Mr. Trullinger is a Republican of pronounced type, dyed in the wool and warranted fast colors. He has served nearly twenty years as justice of the peace, and dispenses justice to all who are called before his court in an impartial manner, worthy of a judge of the higher courts. He has been a member of the Odd Fellows order since he was twenty-one years of age. Mr. Trullinger is quite extensively engaged in bee culture, making a specialty of Italian Queen and a cross of the same. He has a thrifty young orchard of 100 trees and several varieties of small fruits. Post-office, Delphos.

HENRY C. SHELDON is a native of Ringgold County, Iowa, born on the old homestead of his father, in Tingley Township, February 25, [illegible], the third son of Edgar and Matilda Sheldon, the father a native of Portage County, Ohio, and the mother of Pennsylvania. His father was a school-teacher, and followed his profession through the Southern States a number of years before coming West. He was one of the first settlers of Tingley Township, and is the only one left of the first-comers. The parents of our subject had a family of eight sons, of whom seven yet survive. The mother died in 1883, while on a visit to her son, N. R. Sheldon, of Colorado. Henry C. Sheldon, the subject of this sketch, was reared on the home farm, and educated in the district schools of this county and at the high school at Afton, where he attended one term. On attaining his majority he began farming on his own account, and has since been engaged in agricultural pursuits. He was married in his [illegible] year to Miss Mattie McCartney, of Union County, Iowa, a daughter of James and Elizabeth M. McCartney. [illegible]

contains [illegible] acres of well improved land, under a high state of cultivation, and for several years was engaged in buying and selling stock, and later turned his attention to raising cattle, and has at present a number of thoroughbred of a high grade. He also has an interest in a fine Percheron stallion, imported by Dunham, of Oak Lawn, DuPage County, Illinois, which was purchased in 1885. In May, 1886, he established a cheese factory. His father established the first cheese factory in Southwestern Iowa, twenty-nine years ago.

D. W. THOMPSON, M. D., Caledonia, was born in Hendricks County, Indiana, May 1, 1843. His parents, Jesse and Jane (Dotson) Thompson, reared a family of eleven children, of whom the doctor was the sixth child. When he was twelve years of age his parents removed to Clinton County, Iowa, and a year later came to Ringgold County, settling in Poe Township. He was reared on a farm and obtained his education in the common schools. In May, 1864, he enlisted in Company E, Forty-sixth Iowa Infantry, was honorably discharged, and returned to his home. While in the army he contracted disease, the result of exposure and hardship, from which he has never fully recovered. He commenced the study of medicine in 18[illegible]. In [illegible] he commenced to read under Dr. A. N. [illegible], of Ringgold County, and commenced the practice of medicine at Caledonia in 18[illegible]. He has a large, successful and lucrative practice. He was married November [illegible], 1871, to Miss Ellen Hoover, formerly of Putnam County, Indiana. They are the parents of four children— Dora E., Eva A., Win[illegible] M. and Henderson. The doctor is a member of the Masonic order, Grand [illegible] Lodge, No. 41[illegible], Caledonia; also a member of [illegible] [illegible] Lodge, No. [illegible], I. O. O. F. He is a worthy and consistent member of the Baptist church, and in politics is a Republican. He always takes an interest in the advancement of any worthy enterprise, and is one of the leading citizens of Caledonia.

CHARLES RUSSELL, one of the oldest settlers in Ringgold County, is now living retired at Goshen, Iowa, his farm of eighty-seven acres on section 17, Jefferson Township, being carried on by tenants. He is a native of London, England, born July 16, 182[illegible], a son of Thomas and Charlotte Russell. In March, 18[illegible], he came to America, sailing from Liverpool and landing at New Orleans the following month. He proceeded from New Orleans to Cincinnati, Ohio, and from there to Miami County, where he lived about five years. In 1854 he came to Iowa and settled on a farm in Ringgold County, and has since been identified with all the enterprises of interest or benefit to the county. After the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion he enlisted in defense of his adopted country, and was assigned to Company G, Twenty-ninth Iowa Infantry. He served three years, participating in several severe engagements, among others being the battles at Mobile, and Little Rock. He was mustered out at New Orleans, and after his return home again engaged in agricultural pursuits. Mr. Russell was married in Iowa, to Mary [illegible], of Ohio, who was born in Clarke County, that State, January [illegible], 18[illegible], a daughter of [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible]. To them was born but one child, [illegible] Martha, born June [illegible], 18[illegible]. She married John Blakeney, and January 12, 1873, died, leaving an infant daughter [illegible] born June [illegible], 18[illegible], and [illegible] who [illegible] lives with her grandparents. In politics Mr.

Russell is a Democrat. He is a member of James Conley Post, No. [illegible], G. A. R. He and his wife are members of the Baptist church.

REV. S. A. ELLIOTT, who makes his home on section 26, Rice Township, is a native of Erie County, Pennsylvania, born October 21, 1836, a son of Comfort and Martha Elliott. His parents were natives of the State of New Hampshire. They were possessed of sterling character and worth, and wherever they resided gained the respect and confidence of all who knew them. His grandfather, Lemuel Rowell, was seven years a Revolutionary soldier, and was wounded at Bunker Hill. His mother was a daughter of Chas. Carroll, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. In 1842 the family left Pennsylvania for Trumbull County, Ohio, and there the father died in 1850, aged fifty years. In 1853 the mother, with her children, moved to Illinois, and made her home in Peoria County, where our subject grew to manhood. In 1854 he experienced religion, uniting with the Methodist Episcopal church, entered the ministry, and in 1858 joined the Peoria Conference. October 27, 1859, he was married to Miss Louisa M. Mark, and to this union have been born eight children, six still living—Mrs. Mattie A. Barnes, living in Leon, Decatur County, Iowa; Wm. C., A. W., Lucia, Edmund, Jessie. Anna Louisa died aged six months, and Lillie M. died at the age of four and a half years. In 186[illegible] Mr. Elliott [illegible] tion, and came to Iowa in 1866. He was admitted to the Des Moines Conference, and until 1875 he was actively engaged in the ministry, with the exception of one year on the superannuated list. He is still [illegible] preacher, and is always ready to impart [illegible] and [illegible] he is called, and with pardonable pride he looks back and over a quarter of a century of Christian work. Mr. Elliott in 185[illegible] purchased [illegible] acres of Government land, which he now owns and occupies, since having added eighty acres, and now has a fine property of [illegible] acres. In politics Mr. Elliott is a Republican and Prohibitionist, and is prominent in the councils of both interests. He is an active and public-spirited citizen, and is at present serving his fourth term as justice of the peace. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

JAMES H. NELSON was born in Monroe County, Indiana, August 1, 1846, the second son of R. K. and Mary J. (Glenn) Nelson. In 1855 the family moved to Monroe County, Iowa, where the mother died the following winter. The father survived until November, 1878, dying in Warren County, Iowa. James H. was reared in Monroe County, working on the farm in the summer and attending school during the winter months. He remained with his father until February, 1864, when he enlisted in the war of the Rebellion, and was sent as a recruit to Company A, Thirty-sixth Iowa Infantry, then in Arkansas, but before he reached them they had been captured in the battle of Mark's Mills. He was then placed on garrison duty, and served eighteen months, and was mustered out in September, [illegible], at Davenport, Iowa. In [illegible] he and his brother, W. D. Nelson, and sister, Maggie, moved to Ringgold County and kept house together until the marriage of the sister. April [illegible], he was married to Miss [illegible] A. [illegible], daughter of William B. [illegible]. They have [illegible] children, [illegible] and William L. [illegible] Mr. Nelson settled [illegible] until March, [illegible]

farm where he now lives on section [illegible]. His homestead contains eighty acres of fine land, and his farm on sections [illegible] and [illegible] contains [illegible] acres, all under cultivation. Mr. Nelson is one of the successful cattle-raisers of the township. He is an honorable and [illegible] man and is highly esteemed by all who know him. He and his wife are members of the United Presbyterian church.

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WILLIAM R. HINCKLEY, one of the old and honored pioneers of [illegible] Riley Township, where he has made his home since 1856, was born at Stonington, New London County, Connecticut, May 8, 1826, a son of Thomas and Mary (Schofield) Hinckley, the father born December 6, 1787, on the old homestead in Connecticut, once the home of his father, Thomas Hinckley, Sr., and where our subject was born. He is a lineal descendant of Thomas Hinckley, who was Governor of the Massachusetts Colony during King Philip's war. His mother was born at Saddleworth, Yorkshire, England, February 3, 1787, and is a lineal descendant of John Fox, the author of the "Book of Martyrs." The parents were married December 9, 1810, and of the six children born to them five are living—Mary, born October 9, 1811; John S., born June 30, 1816; Charles H., born May 23, 1818; Phebe M., born December 5, 1822, and William R., the subject of this sketch, born May 8, 1826. A son, Thomas, died [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] his father and mother were [illegible] [illegible] His father died December [illegible] and his mother [illegible] [illegible] year, in [illegible] [illegible] homestead in Connecticut. [illegible] grandparents of our subject [illegible] his brother, Arthur [illegible] in 1793 [illegible] and put into operation at [illegible] Massachusetts, wool-carding machines, which were the first ever erected in America. Some time later Arthur Schofield engaged in the manufacture of broadcloth at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, the first establishment of the kind in that State, and in 1809 President Madison was inaugurated in a full suit of broadcloth manufactured in his factory. The great-grandfather of our subject, John Hinckley, was a son of Governor Thomas Hinckley, and was a soldier in the French and Indian war. A cartridge box bearing his initials and dated 1758, is now a priceless relic in the hands of our subject. He also has a Bible dated 1809, and the book of the Blue Laws of Connecticut, entitled "Acts and Laws of the State of Connecticut in America," published by Timothy Green, at New London, in 1784, and an almanac published in 1776, besides other books nearly or quite as old. He also has in his possession a sickle and two forks of the rude, unfinished style used about a century ago. William R. Hinckley was reared to agricultural pursuits. He was married November [illegible], 1850, to Lovina Grant, a native of Halifax, Vermont, born February 15, 1825, a daughter of Joshua Grant. Mr. Hinckley came to Burlington, Iowa, in 1847, where he worked at the cooper's trade, returning to Springfield, Massachusetts, in the fall of 1850. They are the parents of six children, of whom five are living—Horace, Mrs. Mary R. [illegible], [illegible] and [illegible] L., at home, and John S. [illegible] in Connecticut. [illegible] died [illegible]. After his marriage Mr. Hinckley returned to Burlington, where he lived till he made his home in Riley Township, Ringgold County, in 1856. [illegible] the [illegible] place in the county [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

many years. He is strictly temperate in his habits, and has never used liquor nor tobacco, and for thirty years has not used medicine. He is a man of sterling worth, and is much respected by all who know him.

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WILLIAM KELLY, farmer, section 12, Monroe Township, is a native of Londonderry, Ireland, where he was born, August 1, 1837, son of Peter and Sarah Kelly. When he was ten years of age his parents immigrated to America, first locating in New York City, where he grew to manhood, and served his time as an apprentice in learning the trade of brick-layer and plasterer. In 1854 he removed to Bureau County, Illinois, where he resided about ten years, working at his trade, mining and farming. In 1880 he came to Ringgold County, and settled upon his present farm, in Monroe Township, which was then wild land. He has eighty acres of well-cultivated land, a good story-and-a-half residence, good buildings for stock, orchard, and native shade trees. He is engaged in farming and stock-raising. In 1870 he was married to Miss Susan Negley, of Bureau County, Illinois, and they have six children—John, Sarah, Mary, William, Martha and Charley. Mr. Kelly is a member of the Masonic order, and politically is a Democrat. By fair and honest dealing, he has gained the respect and confidence of all who know him, and is one of the best citizens of the township. Postoffice, Beaconsfield.

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J. W. TOWNSLEY, farmer, section [illegible], of Athens Township, was born in Washington County, Iowa, [illegible]. His parents were William [illegible] and Margaret [illegible] Townsley, [illegible] to this [illegible] 1845. They were the parents of two children, Jane and John W. His early life was spent in assisting in the work on the farm, and he received his education at Brighton Seminary. February 27, 1879, he was married to Miss Sarah Cooper, a native of Bureau County, Illinois, daughter of George and Ann Cooper. Mr. Townsley came to this county in 1877, and purchased 480 acres of land in Riley Township, which he commenced at once to improve. He had a good residence, with orchard and fields. In the fall of 1882 he came to his present farm, one mile south of Kellerton. His farm contains seventy-six acres of well-cultivated land. He has a comfortable house, orchard, barn, outbuildings for stock, feed lots and stock scales. He is making a specialty of buying and shipping stock. Mr. and Mrs. Townsley have three children—Homer W., Jennie and Junie, twins. Mr. Townsley is one of the leading men of Athens Township. Postoffice, Kellerton.

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OSCAR FULLERTON, a son of John and Mary Fullerton, of Monroe County, Iowa, was born in Monroe County, Indiana, the date of his birth being July 7, 1850. When he was two and a half years old he was taken by his parents to Monroe County, Iowa, and there he grew to manhood, his youth being spent in assisting with the work on the farm, and in attending the district schools. He was married in 1874 to Miss Vienna E. Clever, who was born in the State of Pennsylvania, a daughter of Martin Clever, who now resides in Monroe County, Iowa. Mr. Fullerton [illegible]

and Mrs. Fullerton two are living—Martin J., aged ten years, and Robert E., aged four years. Their only daughter, Mary E., died at the age of three and a half years. Mr. Fullerton came to Ringgold County, Iowa, in the fall of 1874, and has resided on his present farm since 1875, on section [illegible], Tingley Township, where he has 240 acres of choice land, well cultivated, and a comfortable residence and good barn and other farm buildings. Besides his home farm, he owns eighty acres on section 5, of the same township. Mr. Fullerton, in connection with his general farming is devoting considerable attention to stock-raising, making a specialty of raising cattle and hogs. Mr. and Mrs. Fullerton are active members of the United Presbyterian church at Eugene, and respected citizens of Tingley Township.

ANDREW J. GILLETT, of section 32, Union Township, has been a resident of Ringgold County since April, 1855. He and the old pioneer, John Folts, who lives on section 5, are the first two settlers of Union Township, the latter having made his home here in the same month as our subject, but a few days before. Mr. Gillett is a native of Genesee County, New York, born May [illegible], [illegible], a son of Archibald and Mary (Scott) Gillett, who were natives of Massachusetts and New York respectively. In [illegible] the family left Genesee County, for Noble County, Indiana. The parents moved to St. Joseph County, Michigan, in [illegible], where they lived on a small farm the rest of their lives. They were the parents of seven children, our subject being the only son and sixth child. Of their daughters, Nancy Ann lives at [illegible], Missouri; Catherine lives in Missouri, [illegible] Raleigh; M[illegible] and [illegible] in Indiana; Mariette is deceased, and Rosina, the youngest, lives in Southern Kansas. Andrew J. Gillett, the subject of this sketch, left his native county when about fifteen years of age, and grew to manhood in Noble County, Indiana, making that his home till he came to Iowa. He was married in Noble County, January 2[illegible], 1853, to Miss Elizabeth Wright, a daughter of Stanbury Wright, the pioneer settler of Tingley Township, but now a resident of Denver, Colorado. Mrs. Gillett was born in Ohio, in 1836, but reared in Noble County, Indiana. In the fall of 1854 Mr. and Mrs. Gillett left Indiana with a view of making a home in the Hawkeye State, spending the following winter at Iowa City, and there their eldest child was born. In December, 1854, Mr. Gillett, in company with his father-in-law, Mr. Wright, and his brother-in-law, John Strouse, visited Ringgold County where each entered Government land, Mr. Gillett entering eighty acres of prairie and forty acres of timber land in Union Township, where he has since made his home. To Mr. and Mrs. Gillett have been born thirteen children —Archibald S., of Tingley Township; Mrs. Helen French, living in Southern Kansas; Mrs. Alice Buell, living in Wirt, Ringgold County; Andrew J., Jr., living in Dakota; Mrs. Dianatha Ruth, living in Wirt; Mary died, aged eleven months; Roy, Traverse, Ida, Charles, Ora, May and Maud (twins); the last seven living at home with their parents. Mr. Gillett was reared to agricultural pursuits, and has made that his life work. Since coming to Iowa he has met with excellent success, and is proud of the State and of Ringgold County. [illegible]

improved land as can be found in the township. The rude pioneer log cabin has now given way to one of the best farm houses in this part of the county, and the barns and out buildings are substantial and commodious. In his political views Mr. Gillett is a Republican. He has held several official trusts in the early years of the township; served several years as township clerk, and also several terms as township trustee. He is a member of the Odd Fellows order.

HENRY SIEMILLER, farmer, section 6, Clinton Township, Ringgold County, was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, February 5, 1831. His father, George Siemiller, was a native of Germany, and came to America when eleven years of age. He was a weaver and dyer. His mother, Barbara (Plasterer) Siemiller, was a native of Pennsylvania. Henry was the second of a family of thirteen children. When he was six months old his parents removed to Franklin County, Pennsylvania. During his youth he worked at farm work in summer, and assisted in his father's shop during the winter. His education was received in the common schools and by study at home. In 1844 the family removed to Linn County, Iowa, eight miles southeast of Cedar Rapids, and settled in a place called Big Sugar Grove. Here he engaged in [illegible] grain to the railroad contractors during the Northwestern Railroad was being built through that county. He was married August 20, 1851, to Miss Deborah [illegible], born in Licking County, Ohio, and reared in [illegible] County, same State. In 1857 he removed to Worth County, Missouri. He was a minister of the United Brethren in Christ church, and during his residence in Missouri he was a traveling minister. He united with that church in 1849, was licensed to exhort in February, 1859, at Caledonia, and in July following was licensed to preach. He worked many years in the cause of his Master. He served as presiding elder at Conference in 18[illegible]. From Worth County he came to Ringgold County, and first purchased 127 acres of land. He has since added eighty acres, and his farm now contains 167 acres, which is in a good state of cultivation. He has a good story-and-a-half house, an orchard of 150 trees and small fruits. Mr. and Mrs. Siemiller were the parents of twelve children, ten living—Elizabeth Ellen Cooksey, Newman Isaiah, George F., Mary Alice, John Amos, Abraham Lincoln, Lottie, Orange Neal, Henry Floyd and Ferdinand Augustus. The two deceased are Eliza Jane and Aveah. Mrs. Siemiller died March 1, 1875, and February 4, 1876, he was married to Miss Nettie Pringle, born in Keokuk County, Iowa, daughter of William and Rebecca (Williamson) Pringle. To this union were born five children—Dora May, Milton Wright, Amy Myrtle, Roy Emmett and an infant not named. Politically Mr. Siemiller is an American. At the election in 1860 he worked hard at the polls for Lincoln through repeated threats of shooting. He is also a strong Prohibitionist, having voted for J. P. St. John, and has [illegible] in the [illegible] religion [illegible] Fountain, Missouri, [illegible].

JOSEPH WILCOX, farmer and stock-raiser, Tingley Township, was born in Genesee County, New York [illegible] [illegible] a son of Daniel W[illegible] [illegible] in [illegible] Genesee [illegible]. [illegible] moved to [illegible] County, Ohio [illegible]

ing in that State until his death. When Joseph Wilcox was eighteen years old he started out for himself and came to Venango County, Pennsylvania, where he was employed a short time on a farm. He subsequently bought a farm in that State, on which he lived until 1866, when he moved to Lee County, Illinois, and lived on a farm near Dixon seven years, and in the spring of 1873 moved to Ringgold County, Iowa, and settled on section 22, Tingley Township. At that time the land was an uncultivated prairie, but now he has fine buildings, and the land all under cultivation and well stocked with horses and cattle. Mr. Wilcox has been twice married—first in 1842, to Elizabeth McCurda, who died in Pennsylvania, leaving two children—Austin, died while in the service of his country during the war of the Rebellion, and Huldah J. is the wife of Gilbert Lupher. In 1846 Mr. Wilcox married Mary Johnson, also a native of Pennsylvania. They have five children; four are living—Willis W., Seth L., Nora T. and Mark D. Mr. and Mrs. Wilcox are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

ISAAC W. KELLER, one of the oldest members of the Ringgold County bar, was born in Noble County, Ohio, September 20, 1821, a son of Levi and Elizabeth (Shafer) Keller, the father a native of Ohio, and the mother of Virginia, the father being a farmer and blacksmith by occupation. The parents were the parents of ten children, three sons and seven daughters, the subject being the first son. Isaac passed his youth on the parental farm, receiving his education in the district schools. He remained with his parents until reaching maturity, and at the age of twenty-one years began teaching school, which he followed for four years. He was married at the age of twenty-two years, to Miss Rachel Moore, of Noble County, Ohio. To Mr. and Mrs. Keller have been born seven children—Pamelia A., John L., deceased, Clara B., Curtis, Lonie, Florence J. and Edith O., the three youngest living at home. Mr. Keller left Noble County in 1855, when he came to Ringgold County, Iowa, locating in the north part of the county, near Eugene, where he improved a farm and followed agricultural pursuits for three years. He then moved to Mount Ayr, and soon after began reading law, and was admitted to the bar in 1860, when he opened a law office and practiced his profession for two years, when, in 1862, he enlisted in Company G, Twenty-ninth Iowa Infantry, and was sent South on the Mississippi River. He was commissioned First Sergeant, and in June, 1864, was promoted to Second Lieutenant of his company, in which rank he served until May, 1865, when he was discharged on account of disability. He participated in a number of engagements, including the battles at Helena, Little Rock, Arkansas, Prairie D'Ann, Jenkins' Ferry, Arkansas, and Mobile, Alabama. After receiving his discharge he returned to Mt. Ayr, and was associated with W. T. Laughlin in his law practice for the next five years, when the partnership was dissolved by mutual consent. He then returned to his farm, where he remained three years, when he returned to Mt. Ayr and embarked in the lumber trade, which he followed until 1870. In 1880 he resumed the practice of law, which he still follows with success. In 1870 Mr. Keller was appointed Treasurer of Ringgold County, to complete an unexpired term; in the fall of 1870 he was elected county auditor in the following autumn, which position he resigned in 1871 to settle the county. In the fall of 1875 he was elected county judge for a term of three years. In the fall

of 18[illegible] he was nominated for county judge, and also for State Senator, but declined the former nomination, and was elected to the Senate by a handsome majority. In 187[illegible] he was elected a member of the Board of Supervisors, serving one term of three years. In the fall of 187[illegible] he was again elected State Senator, and after retiring from the Senate he resumed his law practice. He has also filled several city offices such as city attorney and others, always serving with credit to himself and to the best interest of his constituents, and by his honorable dealings has gained the confidence of all who know him.

PETER GLEASON, a practical farmer and breeder of fine short-horn cattle, residing on section 13, Poe Township, is a native of New York, born in Tioga County, in January, 1833. His parents, Jesse and Delana (Ayres) Gleason, were also natives of the State of New York. Both are now deceased. Peter Gleason was reared on the home farm in his native county where he received the benefits of a good common-school education. At the age of twenty-one years he went to Ohio, and soon married a lady (Mary A. Jones) who died a year after her marriage, leaving one son. From Ohio he moved to the State of Wisconsin, where he remained some twelve years. He was married in Wisconsin to Miss Margaret McC[illegible], and to this union have been born six children—one son and five daughters, of whom one daughter is deceased. In the fall of 18[illegible] Mr. Gleason went to Idaho and Oregon where he remained about three years, when he came to [illegible] County. He resided in Ri[illegible] County until 18[illegible], when he took a trip to California and engaged in the mercantile business for [illegible] years and thence on his return trip stopped a short time in Ohio. He then returned to his farm in Poe Township where he has since been engaged in general farming and stock-raising, in which enterprise he is meeting with success. In politics Mr. Gleason affiliates with the Republican party. He has never aspired for official position, devoting his entire time to the duties of his farm and business. Both Mr. and Mrs. Gleason are worthy members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He has been quite a pioneer, crossing the plains and mountains eight times to the Pacific coast; was in that country and on the plains during the great Indian war of 1864-'5, which caused him much trouble and anxiety. He lost a large lot of stock at one time by Indians, and their pursuit and punishment ended in the Modoc war.

JOHN RYAN, farmer and stock-raiser, section 27, Union Township, was born in Troy, New York, March 5, 18[illegible], a son of John and Mary (P[illegible]) Ryan, natives of Ireland. In 1836 his parents moved to Cleveland, Ohio, where they lived [illegible] years, and from there went to Flint, Michigan, where they both died, in 18[illegible]. When seventeen years of age our subject started out on his own account, and came to [illegible]gansport, Indiana, and thence to different points in the South and Ohio, and finally while at [illegible] enlisted in Company H, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Ohio Infantry. In August [illegible] he was transferred to the Twenty-first Army Corps, [illegible] was engaged in the battle of Chickamauga, and was transferred to the Fourth Corps, and participated in the [illegible] Cross Roads, Rocky Face Ridge, [illegible] [illegible]

Resaca, where he lost a middle finger. He served a little over three years, and after his discharge returned to St. Mary's, Ohio, where he married Miss Eliza Christy, a native of Auglaize County, Ohio. He lived at St. Mary's until the fall of 1875, when he moved to Ringgold County, Iowa, and settled on the line of Decatur County, where he lived until 1884, when he moved to his present farm on section 27, where he owns 120 acres of improved land. He has accumulated his property by thrift and enterprise, as when he started in life for himself he had no means and no one to assist him, but he has prospered and now has a good home, and can look back with pleasure over a well-spent life, and forward to days of peace and plenty. He has had a family of thirteen children—William T., John H., Michael C., Edward A., Rachel M., Amos W., Mattie L., George F., Alfred L., Andrew H., Dennis Martin, died August 8, 1883; Gussie E., and Cora C., died July 15, 1886.

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M. P. BENSON, dealer in books and stationery and postmaster at Goshen, is a native of Iowa, born in Washington County, August 3, 1852, his parents, A. and Caroline Benson, being natives of the State of Ohio. Our subject was reared on the home farm, remaining with his parents till eighteen years of age, when he began farming for himself. He came to Ringgold County, September 17, 18[illegible], and settled on a farm on which he resided till April 1, 1881. He then removed to Goshen, where he has since made his home, the first four years of his residence at this place being passed in working at the carpenter's trade, since which he has been engaged in his present business. In 1886 he was appointed postmaster of Goshen. In the [illegible] Mr. Benson was united in marriage to Miss Sophia Pratt, who was born in Johnson County, Iowa, June 20, 1857. To this union have been born seven children—Stella, born November 18, 1874; Charlie, born January 5, 1875; Bertha, born July 17, 1877; Luretta and Luzetta, twins, born November 15, 1878, the former died February 12 and the latter February 24, 1879; Chester, born March 21, 1883, died November 21, 1884, and Dwight, born April 26, 1885. In his political views Mr. Benson is a staunch Democrat. Both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

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J. A. WYANT, residing on section 22, Lincoln Township, was born in Pennsylvania, December 26, 1834, a son of Jacob E. and Margaret Wyant, who were natives of the same State. He was reared to the avocations of farming and milling, and at the age of twenty-one years commenced life on his own account. He went to Kansas in 1855, remaining there but a short time, when he located in Illinois, where he taught school in the winter, and the following spring began farming. In 1856 he returned to Kansas, where he followed farming and school teaching until the spring of 1875. He then came to Ringgold County, Iowa, settling on the farm where he now resides, and has since been engaged in milling and stock-raising. He is now the proprietor of a good mill, located on Platte River. His farm contains forty acres of land, which is well adapted to stock-raising. He is quite extensively engaged in raising and feeding stock, making a specialty of thoroughbred Yorkshire and Poland-China hogs. Mr. Wyant was united in marriage May 8, 1857, to Sarah A. Morrow, a native of Pennsylvania, born December 15, 18[illegible], a daughter of [illegible] and Mary Morrow. To them have been

born four children—Isabelle, born in November, 1862; James, born in August, 18[illegible]7, and two who died in infancy. Mr. Wyant served in the last war, being Orderly Sergeant of Company A, Twentieth Kansas Volunteer Infantry, and was in Price's raid through Missouri. Although he organized the Greenback party in Ringgold County, in his political views he is independent. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

LOUTZENHISER BROTHERS, farmers and stock-raisers. The members of this firm are O. J. and R. L. Loutzenhiser, twin brothers, who were born in Mercer County, Pennsylvania, July 31, 1850, sons of David and Eliza (Brown) Loutzenhiser. Their parents died before the boys were one year old. O. J. was reared a farmer by his maternal grandparents, who lived to be quite old; his Grandfather Loutzenhiser lived to be eighty-seven and his grandmother to be eighty-three. His Grandfather Brown was ninety-four years old, and his Grandmother Brown eighty-five. He received his education in the common schools. At the age of seventeen years he learned the mason's trade and followed that occupation eight years. In 1870 he came to Ringgold County, and purchased an interest with his brother, R. L. He was married July 20, [illegible], to Miss [illegible] Judy, a lady of great intelligence and fine education, who was a successful teacher. She is a daughter of [illegible] Judy, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work. Mr. and Mrs. O. J. Loutzenhiser have two children—Rosa O. and Henry O. R. L. Loutzenhiser was reared by his Aunt [illegible] McLaughlin until he was [illegible] years old. Then he [illegible] one place and another until he came to Iowa. He resided in Pennsylvania until [illegible], then came to Benton Township and settled upon a portion of their present farm, which was then in its primitive state. The farm now contains 5[illegible] acres of excellent land, well cultivated and well improved. They are extensively engaged in general farming and stock-raising. They have each a fine residence, situated upon different parts of the farm, good out-buildings for stock, etc. R. L. was married June 2[illegible], 1881, to Miss Carrie Miller, formerly a teacher, daughter of H. T. Miller, one of Ringgold County's leading citizens, whose sketch appears on another page of this volume. R. L. Loutzenhiser and wife have three children—Laura L., L. Blanche and Mary A. Loutzenhiser Brothers are genial in their manner and upright in their dealings, and no men in the township have more friends than the "twin brothers." They closely resemble each other in voice, manner and disposition, as well as in personal appearance. Postoffice, Mormontown.

J. L. PATTERSON, farmer, section 1[illegible], Benton Township, was born in Richland County, Ohio, July 20, 18[illegible], son of William and Ann (Lawson) Patterson. He was the youngest of three children. He was reared on the farm, and his early education was obtained in the common schools. Later he attended school at Oberlin. He was married April 1[illegible], 1870, to Miss Rowena Huffman, daughter of Benjamin and Mary Ann (Pyrce) Huffman. He resided in Richland County until 18[illegible], and then went [illegible] in Colorado. In the spring of 18[illegible] he came to Ringgold County, and purchased [illegible] in Benton Township of Henry C. Young. The farm contains 1[illegible] acres [illegible] the west bank of Grand River. It is well cultivated and well improved. He has a comfortable [illegible], good [illegible] buildings [illegible] stock, and [illegible]

things about the place show thrift and enterprise. He is located one and a half miles northwest of Delphos. Mr. and Mrs. Patterson have two children: Floyd, born September 2, 187[illegible], and Zella, born October 10, 1881. Politically Mr. Patterson is a Republican. He has been a member of the Board Central Committeemen for Benton Township four years. He takes an active interest in any enterprise that will benefit the community, and is recognized as one of the leading men of the county. Post-office, Delphos.

ROBERT H. RILEY was one of the first settlers of Athens Township, Ringgold County, locating on section 23, in the autumn of 1853. He had a claim of 120 acres before the land had been put in the market, and afterward entered it from the Government. When Athens Township was divided the southern part was named Riley, in honor of the Riley family, they being early settlers. He was born in Marion County, Ohio, a son of William and Love Riley. He was reared in his native State, and was there married. He brought a family of children with him to Ringgold County, and made what is now Riley Township his home until March, 1873, when he moved to Decatur County, Kansas, where he still lives.

[illegible] L. PERKINS, farmer, section [illegible], Monroe Township, was born in [illegible] County, New York, July [illegible]. His parents were [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] Perkins, [illegible] Hampshire County, Massachusetts, and [illegible] of Rutland County, Vermont. They were married in [illegible], New York, [illegible], and [illegible] ily of nine children: Cecelia, Eli S., Elizabeth H., Almira A., Isaac D., Julia A., Josiah L., Gertrude M. and Caroline H. Mr. Perkins was educated at the Cazenovia Seminary, where many of our eminent men were educated. At the age of eighteen he commenced teaching and followed that profession several years. In 1856 he removed to Rock Island County, Illinois. The first year he was engaged in teaching, and then clerked in a mercantile establishment at Port Byron nearly two years. March 11, 1858, he married Lucinda Williams, a native of White County, Illinois. In 186[illegible] he engaged in the milling business at Big Rock, Clinton County, Iowa, and in 186[illegible], on account of failing health, caused by the dust of the mill, he sold out and returned to Rock Island County. The latter part of the same year he engaged in the mercantile business with William H. Devore, at Cordova. Mr. Devore is now a prominent banker at Port Byron, Illinois. The confinement of the store told severely on his already impaired health and caused him again to change his business, and in 18[illegible] he closed out the store and the following year engaged in railroad contracting, making a specialty of bridge building. In 187[illegible] he removed to Moline, Illinois, and engaged in the manufacturing business. In 18[illegible] he was elected sheriff of Rock Island County, and served two terms with credit to himself and satisfaction to his party. In 1881 he was appointed assistant general manager under A. B. S[illegible] of Minneapolis, on the [illegible] Railroad [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] In 18[illegible] he [illegible] to Ringgold County, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] acres of land in [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible]. He [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

ing site, and furnished in a manner that shows the refinement of the family. He has a thrifty orchard of two acres, and native shade trees and ornamental [illegible]. He is a member of the Masonic order, Barrett Chapter and Everett Commandery, No. 18, Rock Island. Mr. and Mrs. Perkins are the parents of four children—William S., Arthur L., May D. and Herbert L. Politically Mr. Perkins is a Republican, and is considered one of the strong men in his party. He is one of the leading citizens of Ringgold County. Post-office, Kellerton.

HENRY TODD, of Mt. Ayr, was born in Beaver County, Pennsylvania, April 12, 18[illegible], a son of Alexander and Sarah (Stevens) Todd, the father a native of Maryland, born in 1787, and the mother born in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, in 1792. The father was twice married, having four children by his first marriage. By his second marriage he had twelve children, our subject being the fifteenth child. Thirteen of his children lived to maturity, and at his death, which occurred in 186[illegible], his descendants numbered eighty. Our subject lived on the farm where he was born until his father's death, and there he was reared to agricultural pursuits. He was married in 185[illegible] to Miss Mary J. Elliott, a native of Beaver County, Pennsylvania, by whom he had eight children, of whom four are yet living. Mrs. Todd died in [illegible], and in 18[illegible] Mr. Todd married Miss D. A. J[illegible], a native of [illegible], Ohio, [illegible] children have been born to them. Mr. Todd followed farming in his native county until [illegible], when he removed to Henry County, Iowa, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] there he followed farming and stock-raising until he was elected treasurer of Ringgold County, assuming the duties of that office January 1, 18[illegible], and in 187[illegible] was re-elected to the same office. On retiring from the treasurer's office he began dealing in stock and real estate. In 187[illegible] he was elected secretary of Ringgold County Agricultural Society, which office he has since filled with the exception of one year. In his political views Mr. Todd is a Republican. He has held several offices of his township with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of his constituents. He was justice of the peace of Mt. Ayr for three years, and is at present serving as treasurer of the city of Mt. Ayr. His wife is a member of the United Presbyterian church, his former wife having been a member of the same church.

GEORGE R. ANDERSON, a successful agriculturist of Jefferson Township, residing on section 11, was born in York County, Pennsylvania, May 20, 1846, his parents, Edward and Lavinia (Robinson) Anderson, being natives of York County, Pennsylvania, and his grandfather, Nathaniel Anderson, also a native of the same county. Edward Anderson is deceased, but the mother of our subject is still living, now [illegible] years of age, and makes her home in Marysville, Union County, Ohio. George R. Anderson, the subject of this sketch, was reared a farmer, and has always followed agricultural pursuits. His education was obtained in the common schools of [illegible]. He was a soldier in the war of the Rebellion, a member of Company [illegible], One Hundred and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. He [illegible] [illegible] County, Illinois, in [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Ringgold County, Iowa, and [illegible] Jefferson Township [illegible].

where he has since been a resident. He has met with success in his agricultural pursuits, and is now the owner of 127 acres of choice land. He is now principally engaged in raising stock. Mr. Anderson was united in marriage, October 31, 1877, to Miss Adda Neidigh, a native of Davis County, Iowa, her father, Charles Neidigh, having been a pioneer of that county. Mr. Anderson has served his township acceptably as assessor for five years. He is a member of the United Presbyterian church, and a respected citizen of Jefferson Township.

ASHER LORIMOR, one of the oldest settlers and most respected citizens of Liberty Township, is a native of Washington County, Pennsylvania, born May 3, 1821, a son of Benjamin and Eleanor (Sayres) Lorimor, the father born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and the mother a native of New Jersey. Our subject was twelve years old when he accompanied his parents to Ohio, and at the age of sixteen years settled in Guernsey County, where he lived with his parents for nine years. The parents then removed with their family to Washington County, Ohio, where they located on a farm. Asher Lorimor was married in Washington County, Ohio, May 6, 1847, to Miss Janet A. Breckenridge, and after his marriage settled on a farm in Washington County, Ohio, which he cleared and improved, living there till 1855, when he came to Iowa. He entered a quarter-section of land in Liberty Township, Ringgold County, leaving his family in Madison County, Iowa, where he had entered land. After entering his land he went to Madison County, Iowa, and [illegible] met with an accident resulting in a fracture of his leg in two places, which disabled him till the following spring, when he removed with his family to Ringgold County, and settled in their new home in Liberty Township, where Mr. Lorimor built a small log house, 16 x 16 feet in size, where the family spent twelve years. Their humble dwelling was a favorite stopping place for travelers, it being frequently filled to its utmost capacity. Their only neighbor at the time of their coming to Liberty Township was Samuel Powers, who lived some two miles distant. The following year, 1857, Rufus Cavitt located about one and a half miles from Mr. Lorimor's home, and two years later came several others who settled in Jefferson Township. Mr. Lorimor lived on his farm ten years before his fence was joined by a neighbor. He followed stock-raising in connection with his general farming, the surrounding prairie being used by all for grazing purposes. Mr. Lorimor lost his wife in March, 1878, who left at her death nine children—Jane, wife of John Richards; Benjamin; Nancy, wife of Irvin Brent; John; Anna E., married Hampton Hargrove; Robert, Milton, Maria, and Sarah, wife of Henry Wheeler. Mr. Lorimor's second wife died about one year after her marriage, and in December, 1882, he was again married to Miss Ella Hamilton, a native of Pennsylvania. Mr. Lorimor, by his industrious habits and excellent management, has prospered in his agricultural pursuits, and after having divided some 200 acres of land among his older children he still has 367 acres left, having reserved a competency for his old age. Mr. Lorimor has been a member of the United Presbyterian church since twenty-six years of age, and for many years has served as trustee and elder. He attends the church of his denomination at Tingley. He donated the first [illegible] for a school in this part of Ringgold County, the first school there being taught by his sister [illegible], who afterward became the wife of David Preston. Mr. Lorimor has [illegible]

office of justice of the peace, but in each case has refused to qualify. He was elected township supervisor under the old law, and was re-elected for a second term of one year when the law was changed. He then served as township trustee for some time, and is again holding the latter office with credit to himself and his constituents.

JOHN ARCHBALD, one of the prosperous stock-raisers of Tingley Township, and a practical farmer, was born in Rochester, New York, March 17, 1835, a son of James Archbald. When he was an infant he was taken by his parents to Will County, Illinois, there he grew to manhood, being reared to agricultural pursuits, receiving his education in the common schools of that county. On attaining his majority he commenced life on his own account, beginning without means, but having a stout heart and a determination to succeed. He was married in 1860 to Miss Anna Price, of Will County, Illinois, and they are the parents of ten children, five sons and five daughters—James, Lewis, George, Frank, Thomas, Mary, wife of William Olm; Sarah, Nettie, Anna and Ella, the four youngest daughters living at home. After his marriage Mr. Archbald bought a farm, on which he lived till 18[illegible], when he removed with his family to Ringgold County, Iowa, and the same fall located on the southeastern part of section [illegible], Tingley Township, where he has since made his home, his residence being a large, two-story frame building. Mr. Archbald has by his own industry and good management acquired his present fine property, which consists of [illegible] acres of land, all in one body, [illegible] in [illegible] township, and is one of the best [illegible] stock [illegible] in the county, being well watered by a branch of Grand River. All the improvements on the farm have been made by Mr. Archbald, which, at the time he first settled, was raw prairie land. Since coming here he has become the principal cattle and hog-raiser in Tingley Township, his cattle being thorough-bred, and his hogs of the Poland-China grade. He also raises a few horses. He has a natural grove north of his house and barn, which affords the best of protection for his stock in winter. In politics Mr. Archbald is a Republican, casting his first vote for John C. Fremont.

A. S. WILEY, stock-dealer and agriculturist, section 7, Lott's Creek Township, is a native of Guilford County, North Carolina, where he was born January 10, 18[illegible], son of Abner and Jane Wiley. When he was two years of age his parents removed to Hendricks County, Indiana, where they resided until 1840, and then moved to what was then the "Far West," beyond the Mississippi, the Territory of Iowa, locating in Jefferson County. He was reared on a farm and received his education in the pioneer schools of that day. In the spring of 1855 he came to Ringgold County, and settled upon his present farm, entering 2[illegible]0 acres of Government land. His first dwelling was a log cabin, 12 x 14 feet. He has improved his farm as his means would permit, until the Wiley farm is known as one of the best in the county. He now has [illegible] acres in a good state of cultivation and well improved. He has a [illegible] house, surrounded with shade trees, an orchard of two acres, a [illegible] native grove of [illegible], a large barn [illegible] with basement for stock, feed lots, stock scales, and all the conveniences for [illegible] and [illegible], to which he is [illegible]. He raised the first cattle that were raised in Ringgold County.

and in February, 1857, drove them to Council Bluffs and sold them for about 3 cents per pound. He was married in April, 1853, to Miss Elizabeth Jane Stewart, a native of Virginia. They have six children living—Oscar, Frank, Mack, William, Hattie and Jennie. Mr. Wiley is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Garnet Lodge, No. 416, Caledonia. Politically he is a Democrat. Postoffice, Mt. Ayr.

LAWRENCE D. RILEY, section 23, Riley Township, resides on the pioneer homestead located by his brother Robert H. in 1853. He has been a resident of the township since 1856, and there are few men now living in the county who were here when he came. He was born in Marion County, Ohio, May 13, 1835, a son of William and Hannah Riley. He was reared on a farm, but when sixteen years of age began to learn the blacksmith's trade. The month of his majority he came to Iowa, his brother, Robert, and his sisters, Nancy and Patience, being residents of Ringgold County. He bought 120 acres of land, which is a part of his present farm, but did not settle down to battle with the realities of life till after the war. In March, 1862, he went to Kansas, and enlisted in Company H, Fifth Kansas Cavalry. His service was all west of the Mississippi River, in Missouri and Arkansas. July 4, 1863, he was in the battle at Helena, and in October, 1863, at Pine Bluff. In March, 1864, while scouting on the Saline River, near Mount Elba, he was taken prisoner and was confined ten months and twenty-two days in the stockade at Tyler, Texas. He tried to make his escape, but was [illegible] with bloodhounds. In February, 1865, he was paroled, and in April [illegible] was honorably discharged at Leavenworth, Kansas. He then returned to Ringgold County, and November [illegible], 1865, was married in Wapello County, Iowa, to Miss Julia Ann Arbaught, a native of Mahaska County, Iowa, born July 2[illegible], 1847, a daughter of George and Cassandra (Downing) Arbaught. After his marriage Mr. Riley commenced housekeeping on his land in Ringgold County, having bought the homestead of his brother Robert. He now owns 250 acres of fine land, the most of which is under cultivation, and his building improvements are comfortable and commodious. Mr. Riley has been a prominent man in his township, and has held every office in the gift of the people except justice of the peace and constable. He is now, for the third time, a member of the Board of Supervisors of Ringgold County. In politics he affiliates with the Republican party. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. They have had eight children, but six are living—George W., David A., Hannah C., John W., Rebecca E. and Elsie M. Twin sons, Alfred and Albert, died in infancy. Mrs. Riley's father was born in Ross County, Ohio, January 31, 1812, and her mother was a native of Tippecanoe County, Indiana. The latter died in Wapello County, Iowa, in 1860, and the father now lives with Mrs. Riley.

A. O. INGRAM, of the firm A. Ingram & Son, merchants of Mt. Ayr, Iowa, is one of the representative young business men of the place, and stands high in the estimation of his fellow-citizens and all with whom he [illegible] dealt. He is a son of Andrew and Hester [illegible] [illegible], the former being one of the most [illegible] [illegible] of Ringgold County. A. O. Ingram was born in Fulton County, Illinois, January 11, 18[illegible], and came to Iowa with his parents [illegible]. He [illegible] well educated, having [illegible] good [illegible] advantages

in obtaining what would fit him for the successful pursuit of business. He began his mercantile life as a clerk in the store of J. S. Kirbey, with whom he remained several months. He was then employed some time by Huggins, Perkins & Co., and in 1873 formed a partnership with Day Dunning and embarked in business for himself. This firm continued six years, when Mr. Ingram retired, but a few months later he, with his father, bought the stock of Mr. Dunning, thus forming the present firm of A. Ingram & Sons. Theirs is now the leading dry-goods firm in the county and is well known, having a good trade from the surrounding country. They keep a full stock of everything in their line, aiming to please a large trade. Their large double store is well lighted and is kept in perfect order, showing the oversight of a thorough business man. Mr. Ingram, in addition to attending to his mercantile interests, is largely interested in real estate and stock dealing, owning a good farm in Liberty Township. He was married in 1877 to Miss Addie Kinsell, daughter of D. C. Kinsell, of Mt. Ayr. They have two children—Orr K. and Vera H. Mr. and Mrs. Ingram are active members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and also of the Good Templars order.

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GEORGE R. ESTEL, a son of Jacob and Anna Estel, was born in the State of Pennsylvania, September [illegible]. He was reared to agricultural pursuits, remaining on the home farm till twenty years of age, when he began learning the carpenter's trade. He was married in [illegible] to Miss Harriet [illegible], who was born June [illegible], the daughter of [illegible] Greene County, Pennsylvania. [illegible] Rosanna H., born [illegible]; [illegible] A., born April [illegible]; William, born December [illegible]; and Jennie M., born February [illegible]. A son, Jacob, was born July [illegible], and died in infancy. Mr. Estel came to Ringgold County, Iowa, in [illegible], when he located on his present farm in Lincoln Township, and in addition to his agricultural pursuits follows the carpenter's trade. He has met with success since coming to Ringgold County, and is now the owner of [illegible] acres of good land [illegible] in the township. He has always [illegible], and by his honorable dealings and strict integrity he has gained the respect of all who know him. In his political views he is a Democrat. He is a member of the Odd Fellows order, belonging to Lodge No. [illegible], of Waynesburg, Pennsylvania.

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ROBERT FIFE is a native of Ireland, born in County Tyrone, July [illegible], a son of Samuel and Mary A. Fife, with whom he remained till attaining the age of twenty years. He then bade farewell to his native land and embarked on a sailing vessel at Londonderry, and after a voyage of six weeks and three days landed in Philadelphia. A week after his arrival he went to Mercer County, Pennsylvania, where he was variously employed, remaining there till [illegible]. He then came to Clinton County, Ohio, where he spent [illegible] years, and in March, [illegible], he came to Ringgold County, [illegible] his present farm in Liberty Township [illegible]

native of Massachusetts, but at the time of her marriage living in Mercer County, Pennsylvania, to which county her parents removed when she was a child. To Mr. and Mrs. Fife have been born five children, of whom only three are living—Agnes, William M. and James P. Their daughter, Mary J., died at the age of fourteen years. Mr. Fife and his family are members of the United Presbyterian church, of which he has served as trustee. Mr. Fife is always interested in every enterprise which he deems of benefit to his county or township. He is one of the active and public-spirited men of this community, and a much-respected citizen.

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A. H. TEALE, junior partner of the firm of J. E. Teale & Brother, was born in Ohio, January 22, 1852, son of Frederick Teale whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume. When he was two years of age his parents removed to Jo Daviess County, Illinois, near Warren. Here Mr. Teale passed his early life, assisting on the farm, and receiving his education in the common schools of that county. In 1862 they came to Decatur County, and engaged in farming one year in Decatur Township. He then removed to Fayette Township, where he resided two years, thence to New Buda Township. In 1874 Mr. Teale engaged in the lumber business with his brother, J. E. Teale. In 1879 he removed to Kellerton, coming before the town was [illegible]. Their store building was the first [illegible] erected. They carry a large stock of goods, consisting of dry goods, boots and shoes, hats and caps, clothing, staple and fancy groceries and a [illegible] line of hardware. They [illegible] the first lumber yard in the town, which is now owned by S. H. Teale. He was married January 1, 1875, to Miss Frances Leachman, of New Buda Township, and they have four children: Clarence, Harvey, Katy and Estella. Mr. Teale is a member of Kellerton Lodge, No. 425, I. O. O. F. Politically he is a Republican, and numbered among the solid business men of Kellerton.

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ANDREW INGRAM, one of the leading stock dealers of Ringgold County, and one who, by his energy and perseverance, has contributed largely to its interests, came to Ringgold County from Monmouth, Warren County, Illinois, in 1869. He is a native of Scotland, born in Aberdeen, May 29, 1835. When he was eight years of age his parents, George and Jane (Smith) Ingram, immigrated to the United States, via Quebec, Canada, and were forty-two days in crossing the ocean in a sailing vessel. Landing at Quebec they proceeded via the lakes to Huron, and thence to Savannah, Ohio, where they lived a number of years, and where Andrew grew to manhood and was educated. He remained with his parents until twenty-one years old, when he started out to commence the battle of life for himself. For several years he engaged in farming, teaching school during the winter, and then turned his attention to dealing in stock, on a small scale at first, as his means were limited. At that time he was living in Monmouth, Illinois, where he remained until [illegible], when he came to Mt. Ayr, Iowa, and located in Ringgold County. His first business in the county was to buy hogs and cattle and drive them, on foot, to Afton and Leon. He has kept steadily at this business until he is now one of the [illegible] [illegible] shippers in Southern Iowa. [illegible]

Yours Respectfully

high as 125. He, in addition to his stock business, is one of the largest landowners in the county, owning 1,000 acres, all well cultivated and well stocked. For the past eleven years he has been connected with the dry-goods trade, a member of the firm of A. Ingram & Sons, which is under the direction of his son, A. O. Ingram. Mr. Ingram is an enterprising business man, and has contributed largely of his means toward the development and improvement of his adopted county. He has always been a strict temperance man, and has given his influence on the side of law and order. He was married in 1854, to Miss Hester A. Haddix, a native of Virginia. They have two sons—A. O. and Wilber B.

W. F. WALTER, farmer, section 3, Lott's Creek Township, was born in Lucas County, Ohio, March 7, 1837, son of Abraham and Martha Walter, of Pennsylvania. He was the fourth of eleven children, and was reared a farmer. He received a limited education in the common schools, but studied hard at home. In 1855 the Walter family started for Iowa by team, and arrived in Ringgold County July 11. The father located on section 9, Lott's Creek Township, where he still resides at an advanced age, and where he has all the comforts of a good home. At that time there were but three families living in the township. Game was abundant and supplied the family with plenty of meat. Mr. Walter was married December [illegible], 18[illegible], to Miss Nancy Johnson, a native of Putnam County, Indiana, and daughter of James and Juriah Johnson who came to Ringgold County in 1856. Mr. Walter located on a piece of wild land near Caledonia. October 15, 18[illegible], he enlisted in Company I, Twenty-third Missouri Infantry, and served three years and two and a half months. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Shiloh and held one hundred days at Memphis, Mobile, Cobabba, Alabama, and Macon, Georgia, after which he was paroled and sent to Benton Barracks at St. Louis for a time; was then granted a furlough and came home. He was afterward exchanged and returned to the front. He was at the siege of Atlanta, Jonesborough and Savannah, and was discharged December 22, 1864; then returned to his home in Ringgold County. In 1872 he came to his present farm which was then in its primitive condition. It is well improved and in a good state of cultivation. He has a good story-and-a-half residence, out-buildings for stock, an orchard of eighty-five trees, small fruits, and is engaged in general farming and stock-raising. Everything about the premises betokens the thrift and enterprise of the owner. Mr. and Mrs. Walter are the parents of ten children—Mary Ann, Vinola P., Nancy Lilly, Laura Belle, Ammon J., Varden, Lizzie, Martin Luther, Minerva J. and Leroy. Mr. Walter is a member of Post No. 96, G. A. R., Mt. Ayr, and is a worthy and consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he is trustee and one of its most liberal supporters. Politically he is a Republican. Postoffice, Caledonia.

T. BARRETT, farmer, section 5, Middle Fork Township, was born in Brown County, Ohio, July [illegible], 18[illegible]. His parents were James and Margaret (Bunn) Barrett, the former a native of Columbiana County, Ohio, and the latter of Brown County. They were married near Russellville, and [illegible] nine children—John T., Frances [illegible], Gilbert L., William H., Rebecca, A. C., Mary, George and Malinda. When [illegible] years of age his parents removed to Warren County, In-

nois, where his early life was spent on the farm and attending the common schools. His father died in 18[illegible], and in 18[illegible] the family removed to Story County, Iowa, where J. T. resided until 1881, when he settled upon his present farm, which was then in a wild state. He owns 120 acres, all in a good state of cultivation and well improved, a comfortable home, out-buildings for stock, and a good orchard. He was married September 15, 1875, to Miss Margaret A. Silvers, born in High Point Township, Decatur County, July 1[illegible], 1857, and daughter of Jesse and Sylvia (Trullinger) Silvers, the former a native of Kentucky, and the latter of Indiana. The father came to Iowa in 1843, and the mother in 1849. They were married in Davis County, and reared a family of nine children—G. C., Thomas J., Nancy, Margaret, Adaline, Henry, Priscilla and Alda. Mr. and Mrs. Barrett have six children—William Lee, Jesse Cross, George Emmett, Ora Lafayette, Charles Lloyd and Floyd. In politics Mr. Barrett is a Republican. He is a member of the Masonic and other societies. Postoffice, Redding.

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JOHN H. ALLYN, of the firm of Allyn Brothers, bankers and dealers in real estate, is a native of Illinois, born in De Witt County in the town of Clinton, September [illegible], 18[illegible], the first child in the family of Henry and Emily (Forman) Allyn. Mr. Allyn passed his boyhood days in his native county, receiving a good education in the common schools. At the age of sixteen years he accompanied his mother, a widow, to Ringgold County, Iowa. He was reared to agricultural pursuits, but on reaching manhood he embarked in the [illegible] and grain business at Redding, Ringgold County, which he followed for four years. He then, in May, 18[illegible], became associated with his brother, George S. Allyn, in the Mt. Ayr Bank and real-estate business at Mt. Ayr. Mr. John H. Allyn also represents several good fire-insurance companies: Germania, Continental, Union of California and the Commercial Union. Mr. Allyn was married in September, 1882, to Miss Josie Ferguson of Worth County, Missouri, a daughter of John M. Ferguson of Grant City, Missouri, where he was late judge of the Probate Courts. Mr. and Mrs. Allyn are the parents of one son, Elton. Mr. Allyn in his religious views is an Episcopal Methodist.

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PETER MERRITT, farmer, section 21, Athens Township, has been identified with the interests of Ringgold County for thirty years. He was born in Belmont County, Ohio, November 4, 1828, son of William J. Merritt, whose sketch appears on another page of this history. When he was two years old his parents removed to Morgan County, Ohio, where he resided until nineteen years of age. His early life was spent at farm work. He received a limited education in the subscription schools of the back woods. In 1847 the family removed to Jackson. February 23, 1850, Mr. Merritt was married to Miss Minerva J. Skinner, born in Perry County, Ohio, daughter of Charity and Samuel Skinner. In 185[illegible], accompanied by wife and one child, he came to Iowa by team. His father and a brother-in-law named [illegible] came with them. The first winter was passed in Washington. In 185[illegible] he removed to Marion County, where he resided until the spring of 18[illegible], when he located in Athens Township on [illegible] acres of Government land, camped out till he had built a log cabin [illegible] with puncheon floors and clapboard roof. He afterwards [illegible]

he resided until 1870, when he sold out and re-purchased the old homestead known as Merritt Station, which he still owns. The farm contains eighty acres, well cultivated. He has a fine residence, 16 x 24, with L 14 x 16, built in 1880. He also owns eighty acres on section 21, with good house and orchard, 160 acres on section 27, well improved, making in all 377 acres. Politically he is a Democrat. They have one daughter, Martha, wife of C. H. Lewis, of Athens Township. Mr. Merritt started in life without means, but by good management he has acquired a good property. He is classed among the leading citizens of Ringgold County.

LUKE SHAY, a prominent and successful farmer, and one of the largest stock-buyers and shippers in Ringgold County, is a native of Ireland, born in the year 1824, a son of John Shay who was a farmer in comfortable circumstances. Luke Shay passed his boyhood on his father's farm, remaining in his native county till reaching maturity, and was there married March 6, 1848, to Miss Julia Whelan. Of the nine children born to this union seven are yet living - John V., born in 1849; Jeremiah, born in 1850; Margaret E., born November 22, 1853, is now the wife of M. N. Hart; Thomas S., born December 19, 1855; William H., born December 19, 1857; Luke H., born March 14, 18[illegible], deceased; Michael C., born February 26, 18[illegible]; Mary J., born January 9, 18[illegible], deceased; Edward L., born September 15, 18[illegible], deceased. One month after his marriage Mr. Shay sailed with his bride from Liverpool, England, and thirty-six days later landed in New York, May 1, 1848. They first located in Clarke County, Iowa, and soon after removed to Union County. They came to Ringgold County in 18[illegible], and settled on a farm in Washington (now Jefferson) Township, where they made their home for ten years. They then followed farming on the Platte River for eighteen years, when they settled on their present farm on section 1, of Rice Township. Mr. Shay commenced farming and trading in stock in Ringgold County on a small capital of $[illegible]. He applied himself diligently to his business interests, and by his persevering energy and excellent business qualities he has made his pursuit a success. His farm now contains 7[illegible] acres of well-cultivated land, and he is one of the most extensive shippers in the West, his shipments of hogs and cattle amounting annually to 150 car-loads. Besides his home farm Mr. Shay has accumulated much property, having given to each of his children a good farm of 200 acres. All of them are doing well and are honorable and respected citizens. Mr. Shay has a good residence, comfortable and convenient, where he is surrounded by all the necessary comforts of life. Both Mr. and Mrs. Shay are worthy members of the Roman Catholic church. In his political views Mr. Shay is a Democrat and a strong supporter of his party. He is one of the active and public-spirited citizens of his township and has contributed largely to the agricultural interests of Ringgold County.

HUGGINS, SAWHILL & LAWHEAD, dealers in dry goods, boots and shoes, groceries, hardware, stoves and tinware, clothing, hats, caps, etc., [illegible], Iowa. This firm is one of the most enterprising mercantile houses in Ringgold County. The [illegible] are known to be among the [illegible] of Ringgold County. [illegible]

It is under the supervision and management of the junior partner, D. E. Lawhead. Mr. Lawhead was born in Logan County, Ohio, September 20, 1853. His father, R. J. Lawhead, is a prominent citizen of Ringgold County. His mother was formerly M. J. Elder. The family removed to Warren County, Illinois, in 1854, where they resided until 1876. Our subject was educated at Monmouth, Illinois. In 1873 he commenced teaching, and followed that occupation until 1879, when he engaged in the mercantile trade at Mt. Ayr, with J. R. Henderson, as clerk. Two years later he went into business with his father, the firm being Lawhead & Son. In 1882 the present firm was organized. Mr. Lawhead was married September 26, 1876, to Miss Rettie Wright of Monmouth, Illinois, and they have one child—Orr. Mr. Lawhead is a member of the United Presbyterian church, and politically is a Republican. Though but a young man he has gained an enviable reputation, socially and financially.

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J. C. HEPPERLEY, farmer and stock raiser, living on section 3[illegible], Lincoln Township, was born in the State of Illinois, April 12, 1846, a son of John and Permelia Hepperley, who were natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio respectively. Our subject was reared to the occupation of a farmer, which he has followed through life. At the age of twenty-three years he began farming on his own account. He was united in marriage to Miss Sel[illegible] A. King, a daughter of [illegible] W. and Eliza (Brown) King, who were natives of Ohio. They have six children: [illegible] F., born May [illegible]; [illegible] L. C., born [illegible] 6, 18[illegible]; John W., born July [illegible]; [illegible] E., born August [illegible]; Mark W., born July [illegible], 187[illegible], and [illegible], born [illegible] 187[illegible]. Mr. H[illegible] came to Iowa in the spring of 18[illegible], remaining but a short time, when he went to Kansas. After spending three years in that State he returned to Illinois, where he resided two years, coming thence to Ringgold County, Iowa, since which he has lived on his present farm. He is one of the prosperous farmers of Lincoln Township, where he has 200 acres of choice land all under cultivation. He has a fine orchard on his land which contains 100 apple trees, besides an abundance of other kinds of fruit. Since coming to this county Mr Hepperley has served as road supervisor in Lincoln Township. He and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

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MELVILLE BENEDICT, a prosperous and public-spirited citizen of Riley Township, residing on section 3, was born in Fairfield County, Connecticut, March 2[illegible], 1853, a son of Benjamin and Emily Benedict, the father born in New Canaan, Fairfield County, Connecticut, August 23, 1824, and the mother a native of North Salem, Westchester County, New York, born July 8, 1828. The mother died in Connecticut, March 18, 18[illegible], leaving three children—Mrs. Clementine B[illegible], living in Connecticut; Melville, our subject, and Van Wyck, born November 2[illegible], 18[illegible], a telegraph operator of Polk County, Iowa. Melville Benedict accompanied his father to this State in 18[illegible], making their home in Burlington [illegible] years, when he removed to Decatur County. Our subject was married in Decatur County, December [illegible], to Miss Susan E. Longacre, born in Marion County, Ohio, March [illegible], a daughter of Daniel Longacre, [illegible] in Decatur County [illegible]. Mr. and Mrs. Benedict have had three children, [illegible] died in infancy. [illegible]

Mary J., born May 9, 1880, and May M., born May 1, 1884. Mr. Benedict located on his present farm on section [illegible] in the fall of 1878, where he has 220 acres, besides which he owns two other small tracts, twenty acres in this, Riley Township, and seventeen acres in Harrison County, Missouri. Politically Mr. Benedict is a Republican. He is a much-respected citizen of Riley Township, and gives liberally of his means toward the advancement of any enterprise which he deems for the good of his neighborhood, township or county.

J. H. GANDER, farmer, section 10, Middle Fork Township, is a native of Muskingum County, Ohio, where he was born September 7, 1839. His father, George Gander, was a native of Culpeper County, Virginia, was a soldier in the war of 1812, and his mother, Elizabeth Groves Gander, was a native of Zanesville, Ohio. She was the second wife of George Gander, and was the mother of five children, J. H. being the second child. His early life was passed in assisting on the farm. He was educated at Putnam University, and Zanesville, Ohio. When the civil war broke out he enlisted, in 1861, in Captain Talley's company for three months, and served his time, then re-enlisted for three years in Company B, Seventy-eighth Ohio Infantry, being the second name on the company roll, and was in thirty-three different engagements. Their initiatory engagement was at Fort Donelson; then Shiloh, Corinth, Water Valley, Marion, and all the battles down the Mississippi River up to the siege of Vicksburg, [illegible] by General Grant. They were at Vicksburg, and then went with General Sherman from [illegible] to Atlanta, where, July [illegible], 1864, Mr. Gander was wounded [illegible] and was sent home. He [illegible] regiment in time to go with Sherman to the sea, and thence north to Goldsboro, where they fought their last battle. From there went to Washington, and after the grand review of the army went by rail to Louisville, Kentucky, and thence to Columbus, Ohio, and were mustered out. He was wounded twice, first at Shiloh, where he received a slight scalp wound, and the second time, July 22, in front of Atlanta, Georgia. He was taken prisoner at Baker's Ferry, Chattahoochie River, Georgia, made his escape the same day and joined his regiment. He enlisted as a private; was promoted to Second Lieutenant in June, 1864, and to First Lieutenant in the fall of that same year. February 15, 1865, he received a Captain's commission, and served in that capacity until the close of the war. He was honorably discharged in July, 1865, receiving his final discharge at Columbus, Ohio. He resided in Muskingum County, teaching until 1867, when he removed to Ringgold County. He was married August 4, 1871, to Miss Emma C. Arnott, daughter of Henry Arnott, a pioneer of Ringgold County. After his marriage he located upon his present farm where he has since resided, with the exception of one year, in 1876-'7, spent in teaching in California. His farm contains 120 acres, in a [illegible] state of cultivation, and well improved. He has a [illegible] and a half residence, well furnished and [illegible] with shade and ornamental trees, a commodious barn, [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] about the premises indicates the thrift and enterprise of the owner. Mr. and Mrs. Gander are the parents of [illegible] children: Mary [illegible], Henry C. [illegible], Jane E. Mr. Gander has [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the Grand Army. He [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible]

No. 169, Mt. Ayr; is also a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, exhorter and a recording steward of that church, and always takes an active part in religious or educational matters. Politically he is a Republican. Postoffice, Ingart.

THOMAS PRICE, deceased, was one of the substantial citizens of Ringgold County, and at the time of his death was a resident of Tingley Township. He was a native of Hampshire, England, born February 2, 1843, and at the age of five years was brought by his parents, Thomas and Ann (Prichard) Price, to America. The family settled in Will County, Illinois, where both parents died. Of seven children born to them Thomas Price, our subject, was the youngest. His eldest brother was killed in the late war. Thomas Price enlisted at the age of nineteen years in the three-years' service, a member of Company G, One Hundredth Illinois Infantry, and at the expiration of his term of service he re-enlisted and served till the war closed. He was mustered out in June, 1865. In September, 1862, he commenced active duty as a soldier. He participated in the battles of Chickamauga, Stone River, in the Atlanta campaign, and the battle at Franklin. With the exception of a few days in the hospital he was never absent from his regiment. After the war he returned to Will County, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits. He was married [illegible] [illegible], to Miss Emma Rodgers, of Will County, a daughter of [illegible] Rodgers. To them were born three children, one son and two daughters—[illegible] L., Mary E. and N[illegible] E. Immediately after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Price came to Iowa and settled in Ringgold County, on section 30, Tingley Township, on land which he had purchased the year before. Mr. Price improved his farm, which at the time of his purchase was raw prairie land, and brought it under thorough cultivation, his farm containing 170 acres. In connection with general farming he was engaged in stock-raising, and was regarded as one of the most successful stock-raisers in Tingley Township. He was actively engaged until the fall previous to his death, when he was taken with a severe attack of bronchitis, from which he died in February, 18[illegible]. In politics Mr. Price was a staunch Republican, and at the time of his death was trustee of his township. He was one of the self-made men of the county, having commenced here without means, but being possessed of industrious habits and persevering energy he became one of the prosperous citizens of his township, and left at his death a handsome estate. He was honest and upright in all his dealings, and as a neighbor and citizen was held in high esteem.

BENJAMIN KELLER is engaged in farming and stock-raising on section 14, Grant Township, where he has eighty acres, and on section 15 where he has 120 acres, making a fine farm of 200 acres. Mr. Keller is a native of Ohio, born May 12, 1833, his parents, Benjamin and Eleanor Keller, being natives of the same state. He was reared to the vocation of a farmer, and has followed agricultural pursuits through life. He was married [illegible] February [illegible], 18[illegible], to Miss Sarah E. Talley, who was born in Ohio, July [illegible], 18[illegible], a daughter of [illegible] G. and [illegible] [illegible], who were both natives of Delaware. Of the twelve children born to Mr. and Mrs. Keller, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], born November [illegible], [illegible] [illegible], November [illegible], [illegible]; George E., [illegible] [illegible], [illegible]; [illegible], December [illegible], 18[illegible]; John N., [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible]; Sarah E., April 18, 187[illegible]; [illegible] J., February [illegible], 18[illegible]; Jessie E., January 2[illegible], [illegible]; Carrie E., March [illegible], 18[illegible], and Benjamin A., born March 9, 18[illegible]. Their eldest child, C. E., was born November [illegible], 18[illegible], and died December [illegible], 18[illegible], and C. J. was born October 24, 187[illegible], died March [illegible], 18[illegible]. Mr. Keller is one of the active and enterprising citizens of Grant Township, and during his residence here has filled the offices of justice of the peace, township trustee and school director. He was a soldier in the war of the Rebellion, enlisting in Company M, Third Iowa Cavalry. He was mustered out at Atlanta, Georgia, and discharged at Davenport, Iowa, August [illegible], 18[illegible]. Mr. Keller has been identified with the interests of Ringgold County since 1855, living with his father until 18[illegible], in which year he built a hewed-log house, in which he lived a number of years, and which has now been replaced by his present more commodious and substantial residence. Mr. and Mrs. Keller with their family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. In his political views Mr. Keller is a Republican.

JOHN C. FOUSER, one of the representative farmers of Union Township, residing on section [illegible], was born in Seneca County, Ohio, the date of his birth being September [illegible], 18[illegible], a son of [illegible] [illegible] County. The family removed to Will County, Illinois, in 18[illegible], where both parents died. John C. Fouser, the subject of this sketch, [illegible] in his native county [illegible] years of age, when he accompanied his parents to Will County, Illinois, and there [illegible] [illegible] agricultural pursuits. Mr. Fouser came to [illegible] Ringgold County, Iowa, in [illegible] 18[illegible], and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

with the exception of [illegible], is located on section [illegible], Union Township, [illegible] [illegible]. His farm is in a high state of cultivation, on which he has planted both shade and fruit trees. [illegible] erected a very fine residence, and [illegible] his home very attractive in its surroundings. In politics Mr. Fouser casts his suffrage with the Republican party.

ALEXANDER BLACKMORE, farmer, section 8, is one of the old pioneers of Monroe Township. He was born in Beaver County, Pennsylvania, December 18, 1830. His parents were Samuel and Elizabeth [illegible] Blackmore, the former a native of [illegible] County, Pennsylvania, and the latter of Beaver County. They had five children—Alexander, Martha, Jane, Elizabeth and Samuel. When Mr. Blackmore was eight years of age the family removed to Richland, now Ashland County, Ohio, where his early life was spent on a farm and in attending the subscription schools held in log schoolhouses. In September, 18[illegible], he was married to Miss Ann [illegible], a native of [illegible] County, Ohio, daughter of [illegible] and [illegible], both [illegible]. A short time after his marriage he started for Iowa with [illegible] team and spent the winter [illegible] in Monroe Township [illegible] [illegible] Olive[illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] eighty acres of land and resided [illegible] six years. He [illegible] [illegible] farm [illegible] [illegible]. Here he [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

a good barn, and out-buildings for stock, a good orchard, and everything about the premises shows the industry and thrift of its owner. He also owns eighty acres of improved land on section 16. Mr. and Mrs. Blackmore are the parents of five children, but two are living—John and Nellie. Three died in infancy. He is a member of the Odd Fellows order, and politically is a Republican. He started in life without means, but by industry and good management he has accumulated a fine property. Postoffice, Blackmore.

REV. B. DAVID HIMEBAUGH, one of the enterprising agriculturists of Washington Township, residing on River Lawn Farm, was born in Crawford County, Pennsylvania, January 16, 1824. His parents, Jacob and Christina (Altman) Himebaugh, were natives of Pennsylvania, and were married in Greensburgh, that State. After their marriage they settled in Crawford County, Pennsylvania, where they lived till their death. Our subject lived in his native county till sixteen years of age, when he went to Cleveland, Ohio, and there learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed four years. He was married in 1854 to Miss Ellen Cross, a native of Chautauqua County, New York, and daughter of George W. and Mary [illegible] Cross. They have one daughter living—Alice, wife of Dr. H. J. C. Reed, of [illegible] County, Missouri. Their eldest daughter, Ida, died in Mendota, Illinois, September 2, 1856. After his marriage Mr. Himebaugh settled in Mendota, La Salle County, Illinois, where he lived eighteen years, working at his trade most of the time. In the fall of 1872 he came with his family to Ringgold County, Iowa, where he purchased [illegible] acres of his present farm, then raw prairie land. He has since added to his original purchase till he now has [illegible] acres, which he has brought under fine cultivation. In connection with his general farming and stock-raising he runs a small dairy. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and he is an active worker in the Sabbath-school. He has been a minister of that denomination since 1849, and was ordained deacon in 1850, in Galena, Illinois, by Bishop Ames, and elder in Freeport, Illinois, in 1869, by Bishop Clark. He joined the Rock River Conference in 1857, and was appointed to High Prairie, Paw Paw, and Wyanet, and retired from the active work of the ministry in the fall of 1860, and went to Minnesota, health seeking. He returned to the active work of the ministry in the fall of 1869, served the same conference, being appointed to Shabbona Grove for one year, and Asbury for two years. In the fall of 1871, his health failing, he retired to private but not inactive life. In addition to his farm he owns some fine city property in Mendota, Illinois, which he still calls his Western home.

THOMAS CAMPBELL, treasurer of Ringgold County, and a prominent and influential citizen of Mt. Ayr, is a native of Florida, born in the town of Quincy, January 10, 1845, the second of a family of six children of William and Frances (Williams) Campbell, natives of Nova Scotia and Virginia respectively, and early settlers of Florida. The father left Florida at the breaking out of the late war, coming with his family to Ringgold County, Iowa, and located on a farm near Caledonia, and about ten miles south of Mt. Ayr, where he has since followed agricultural pursuits. Thomas Campbell, the subject of this sketch, passed his boyhood in his native State, where he received the benefits of a good common-school education. He was

was sixteen years old when he came with his parents to Ringgold County, and until reaching the age of twenty years he worked on the home farm during the summer months, and in the winters taught school. He was married in 1867 to Miss Olive Bellington, a daughter of Josiah Bellington, of Marion County, Iowa. After his marriage he followed farming until he removed to Mt. Ayr, in March, 188[illegible]. He was nominated for the office of county treasurer on the Republican ticket in the fall of 1885, and assumed the duties of that office January 1, 1886. Mr. Campbell is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and of the Odd Fellows order, belonging to Mt. Ayr Lodge, No. 160.

JOHN MERRYMAN, a prosperous and enterprising agriculturist of Grant Township, living on section 30, is a native of Ohio, born March 7, 1835, his parents, William and Naomi (Thurman) Merryman, being natives of the same State. He was reared to the avocation of a farmer, which he has made his life work. At the age of fourteen he commenced working on a farm by the month, which he followed till twenty years old, when he rented a farm and began farming on his own account, in Knox County, Illinois. He was married in the year 1854, to Miss Rebecca Moore, a daughter of George and Rebecca (Layton) Moore, the former a native of Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. Merryman are the parents of four children—[illegible], William and [illegible]. He lived in Knox County [illegible] years, and then moved to Ringgold County, Iowa, and settled on the farm where he now lives. Mr. Merryman [illegible] as an agriculturist, and has now a good farm containing [illegible] acres of well-improved land, [illegible]. In addi-

tion to his farming he has for fifteen years been engaged in the manufacture of sorghum molasses. In politics he casts his suffrage with the Democratic party. He is one of the public-spirited citizens of Grant Township, which he has served as road supervisor and school director.

G. W. GARTIN, farmer, section 8, Middle Fork Township, was born in Fulton County, Indiana, January 31, 1842. His parents were Felix and Phoebe (Moyer) Gartin, the former a native of Virginia, and the latter of Clermont County, Ohio. They were married in Indiana, and had a family of eight children—Griffith, George W., Anderson, Charles and Nancy (twins), Allen, Mary Amanda and Robert. When our subject was thirteen years of age, his parents removed to Lucas County, Iowa; settled in Davis County for a short time, then returned to Indiana, locating in Miami County, where they resided until 1858, then returned to Lucas County, settling six miles south of Chariton. He was reared on a farm, and received his education in the common schools. October 2[illegible], 1861, he enlisted in Company C, Thirteenth Iowa Infantry, and was in several of the famous battles of the war. He was at Shiloh, siege of Vicksburg, Kenesaw Mountain, siege of Atlanta, and in Sherman's march to the sea, then marched to Goldsboro, North Carolina. He served as musician until the siege of Atlanta, when he [illegible] and was [illegible]. He was honorably discharged in July, 1865, and returned to Lucas County. In the spring of [illegible] he removed to [illegible] County, [illegible] months, then returned to Lucas County [illegible]

well cultivated and well improved. He has a comfortable house surrounded with a [illegible] barn and outbuildings for stock. He was married March 25, 18[illegible], to Miss Marietta [illegible] of Lucas County, and they have five children—Rosetta Belle, Thomas, Stephen, Franklin and Eugene. The father and sons play fife and drums, and they form one of the best martial bands in Southern Iowa. Mr. Gutin is a member of the Anti-Horse-Thief Association and is president of the same. Politically he is a Republican. Postoffice, Redding.

E. F. TALLEY, section 12, Grant Township, was born in the State of Delaware, January 25, 1841, a son of A. G. and Sarah Talley, also natives of Delaware. In 1842 his parents moved to Ohio, and thence, in 185[illegible], to Indiana, living in that State six years, and in 1856 moved to Iowa, and located in Ringgold County, where he has since lived. In 18[illegible] he began teaching school and taught almost constantly from that time until 18[illegible], working on the farm a little in the summer. In 18[illegible] he was appointed postmaster at Goshen, and served efficiently until January, 18[illegible], when on account of the change in the administration, he was removed. He is now giving his attention to agriculture, having a good farm of 12[illegible] acres, with a pleasant residence and comfortable farm buildings. Mr. Talley married Sarah C., daughter of B[illegible] and Eliza [illegible] in 18[illegible]. To them there have been born [illegible] children. [illegible] born in [illegible] died in infancy. Alice [illegible], born April [illegible]; Ambrose E., born May [illegible]; Charles D[illegible], born [illegible]; [illegible], born January [illegible]; [illegible], born [illegible]; Mary [illegible], born November [illegible]; Gilbert Hoven, born July [illegible], 187[illegible]; Ellis Bryant, born June [illegible], 187[illegible], died August [illegible], 187[illegible], and Nora May, born December [illegible], 188[illegible]. In politics Mr. Talley is a Republican. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

J. N. DEWITT, a member of the firm of Dewitt Brothers, of Tingley, is one of the most active and enterprising citizens of Tingley Township. This firm is extensively engaged in breeding fine, French draught horses, besides running a livery stable at Tingley, which is well stocked with good vehicles of various kinds and fine horses. This firm has four fine stallions, as follows: Sultan, No. 1541, is a jet-black Percheron, foaled in 1879, weight [illegible] pounds, and imported from France by John Virgin & Co., of Fairbury, Illinois, in 188[illegible], subsequently purchased by J. S[illegible], from whom it was bought by Dewitt Brothers in January, 1886, for $2,[illegible]. In a ring of forty stallions at the Peoria State Fair in 188[illegible] Sultan took the first premium and sweepstakes, and also took the first premium and sweepstakes at Peoria in 188[illegible], in a ring of sixty stallions, and over the [illegible] stallion, Drumpellier. Sultan was also shown at Cambridge fair in 18[illegible], where he took the first premium in a ring of thirty, over Drumpellier and some other noted horses. The second horse owned by Dewitt Brothers is called Homer, [illegible], four years old, and weighing [illegible] pounds; was purchased by J. N. Dewitt in [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] years, which [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in [illegible] [illegible] Hero [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] colt, [illegible] old, weighs [illegible] pounds, and [illegible] by J. N. Dewitt in 18[illegible]. Dewitt Brothers [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

S. Dewitt, whose name heads this sketch, is a native of Illinois, born in Henry County, June 22, 185[illegible]. He was reared a pioneer farmer, and at an early age began handling stock. He lived in his native county till 1885, when he came to Ringgold County and established himself in the town at Tingley. Mr. Dewitt is not only a skilled horseman but is a most excellent judge of the qualities of a horse.

JOHN H. RICHARDSON, jeweler and dealer in musical instruments at Mt. Ayr, is a native of Iowa, born in Muscatine County, January 15, 185[illegible], a son of William and Caroline (Keyes) Richardson, both natives of the State of New York. William Richardson was among the early settlers of Ohio, from which State he came to Iowa in 18[illegible], and married Caroline Keyes in 18[illegible]. They settled in Ringgold County, this State, in 1880, where they have since made their home. John H. Richardson was reared on the home farm in Muscatine County, where he attended the district schools until eighteen years of age. He then went to Michigan with his parents, where he attended the high school at Northport for two years, and later attended Grand Traverse College for one year, after which he returned to Iowa and began his career as a teacher. He taught five terms in the common schools in the [illegible] part of the State, then taught in the high school at West Liberty, Muscatine County. In [illegible] he was appointed [illegible] of the [illegible] school at Mt. Ayr, which position he filled for three years, when he was promoted to the [illegible] of the schools. He held the position [illegible] [illegible] years, when he resigned and [illegible] engaged in his present business. He [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], and has on hand a complete stock of jewelry and silverware, musical instruments, sewing machines, etc., and in his business he is meeting with success, having by his upright and honorable dealings gained the confidence of all who know him. Mr. Richardson was married in 18[illegible] to Miss Lulu Miller, of Indianola, a daughter of the late Rev. J. H. Miller, who was a member of the Des Moines Conference at the time of his death. Mr. and Mrs. Richardson have two children—Harry M. and Edith E. Both Mr. Richardson and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

ROBERT F. ASKREN, attorney at law, and one of the prominent citizens of Mt. Ayr, is a native of Indiana, born on a farm in Boone County, November [illegible], 1840. His parents, David and Mary (Craig) Askren, were natives of the State of Ohio, the father born in Adams County. They were among the early settlers of Indiana, removing from Ohio to that State in 18[illegible], when they settled in Boone County, moving thence to Clinton County, and later to Tippecanoe County. Robert F., our subject, grew to manhood on his father's farm in his native State, receiving his primary education in the schools of his neighborhood. In 18[illegible] he enlisted in the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in Company [illegible], [illegible] Indiana [illegible] [illegible]. He [illegible] in the Army of the Cumberland, and participated in the battles of [illegible], [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] until [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

then began reading law in the office of C. H. [illegible], and in [illegible] was admitted to the bar. He came to Mt. Ayr, Ringgold County, Iowa, in the spring of [illegible], and opened a law office, being associated with his brother, J. C. Askren, under the firm name of Askren Brothers for a short time, since which he has conducted the office alone. Mr. Askren was united in marriage in 1874 to Miss Ada J. [illegible], of Mt. Ayr, and to this union have been born four children, two sons and two daughters. Mr. Askren has held the office of mayor of Mt. Ayr, was county superintendent of schools four years, and in the fall of 1876 was elected county auditor, serving as such one term. For the past three years he has held the office of county attorney. He is a member of both the Masonic and Odd Fellows orders, and also belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic.

JOHN BLAUER, proprietor of the Evergreen Dairy Farm, and the leading dairyman of Ringgold County, is a native of Canton Berne, Switzerland, born June [illegible]. He was well educated in his native land for the profession of [illegible], and for a time was employed in that capacity by the State. In [illegible] he came to the United States, believing that [illegible] [illegible] would afford opportunities denied him in his native country. He [illegible] New York City in March of that year, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Muscatine County, then in Louisa County. From Louisa County he removed to [illegible] County, and in [illegible] came to Ringgold County. [illegible] parents [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] eighty years, and the mother aged seventy-[illegible] years. Mr. Blauer was married in Louisa County, Iowa, August [illegible], to Miss Sabina Brownawell, who was born in [illegible], Pennsylvania, [illegible], but since [illegible] has lived in Iowa. Her father, John Brownawell, died in [illegible], and her mother, Elizabeth, is still living in Muscatine, Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Blauer are the parents of five children—J. [illegible], born June 15, [illegible]; C. Edward, born February [illegible]; S. Albert, born May [illegible]; Annie E., born April 17, 1871, and Sarah S., born October 25, 1875. Mr. Blauer located on his present farm in May, [illegible], which was then raw prairie. His farm is now well improved, containing [illegible] acres, the eastern half of section 17, Rice Township, and is well adapted to stock and dairy purposes, to which Mr. Blauer is devoting his entire attention. He has on his farm over [illegible] head of cattle, and twenty horses of a high grade, and turned off during the season [illegible] hogs. In [illegible], from twelve cows, he [illegible] the sale of butter [illegible]. His fine creamery butter is made at his own home under the supervision of his wife, and has a reputation above all, that enables him to [illegible] the highest price. His residence is one of the best in his township, and is surrounded by evergreens and shade trees planted by his own hands. [illegible]

years of age. At present he is an elder in the Presbyterian church of Mt. Ayr. Mr. Boater has been active in Christian work since twenty-three years of age, and is at present president of the Young People's Christian Association, an organization numbering about fifty of the young of Rice Township and its immediate vicinity.

DANIEL C. TIDRICK, an active and enterprising farmer and raiser of fine Poland-China hogs, residing in Liberty Township, was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, March 3, 1837, a son of Robert and Mary (Karr) Tidrick, the father a native of Guernsey County, Ohio, and the mother born in the State of Pennsylvania. They were married in Guernsey County, the mother living there till her death. The father is still a resident of that county. Daniel C. was reared on the home farm in his native county, where he attended the common schools, completing his education at the high school at Hopedale, Ohio. In August, 1862, he enlisted in defense of the Union, a member of Company H, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Ohio Infantry, and belonged to the Sixth Corps, Army of the Potomac. After taking part in several skirmishes he was placed on detached duty, and after being in the service three years he was mustered out in July, 1865, at Washington. He was present at the trial of the parties who were implicated in the assassination of President Lincoln. On receiving his discharge he returned to his native county, where he remained until [illegible]. He was united in marriage in December, [illegible], to Miss Esther J. McCall, of Guernsey County. They have six children living—Robert C., Mary E., Allison M., Emma M., Ralph W., and Elva M., the two eldest being engaged in teaching school. In [illegible] Mr. Tidrick removed with his family to Cass County, Missouri, where he resided five years, and in the fall of 1873 located in Taylor County, Iowa, on a farm five miles east of Bedford, where he engaged in general farming. In the spring of 187[illegible] he came to Ringgold County, settling on his present farm on section 5, Liberty Township, which contains [illegible] acres of choice, well-improved land. He is one of the most prosperous stock-raisers of Liberty Township, and is making a specialty of Poland-China hogs, and has taken as many as three prizes at one fair on one sow. He has at present fifty head of hogs on his farm, each having a pedigree and entitled to registry. He also raises cattle and horses, the latter being Norman and Clydesdale. Mr. Tidrick is a member of the American Poland-China Record Company at Vinton, Iowa. Mr. Tidrick was elected township assessor in [illegible] for a term of two years, and elected to the same office in 1884, which position he still holds. He and his wife are both members of the United Presbyterian church, of which he is a trustee.

CYRUS B. DAMAN, residing on section 3, Jefferson Township, was born in Ontario County, New York, February 12, 1817, his father, Benjamin Daman, being a native of Connecticut, and among the early settlers of Ontario County, New York. Our subject passed his youth on the home farm, where he was reared to agricultural pursuits, receiving such education as the rude log-cabin schools of those early days afforded. He accompanied his parents to Morgan County, Ohio, in [illegible]. He was united in marriage in Morgan County, [illegible], to Miss Lucinda [illegible], a daughter of John D[illegible]. They are the parents of eleven children—[illegible] W. Am[illegible]

John H., deceased; Amelius O., Sarah F., Rosanna A., Charles B. and Emma M. Mr. Daman came to Iowa with his family in 1852, when he located in Marion County, where he followed farming till [illegible]. In 1857 he came to Ringgold County, and after purchasing his present farm he returned to his home in Marion County, settling on his farm in Jefferson Township in [illegible], which was then entirely unimproved. On first locating in this county he experienced many of the hardships incident to a life in a new country. His nearest milling place was at Osceola, and he drove his hogs to market to Alton. He has met with success in his farming pursuits, and is now the owner of 215 acres of choice land, most of which he has rented out to tenants. Since becoming a resident of Jefferson Township Mr. Daman has held the office of township trustee for two years, and has been a member of the School Board several years. In his religious views he is a Disciple.

WILLIAM M. MARKLEY, engaged in farming and stock-raising in Jefferson Township, was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, April 15, 1848, a son of Jacob and Mary J. (Warden) Markley, who were both natives of the State of Pennsylvania, the father being of German descent, and the mother of English parentage. William M. was reared to agricultural pursuits, and received his education in the common schools of his native county. During the war of the Rebellion he enlisted in Company I, Fifty-third Pennsylvania Infantry, and served under General Hancock. He participated in the battles of Stony Creek, South River, Five Fork Creek and a number of other battles and skirmishes, and April 4 and 5, 1865, helped to capture Lee's wagon train. Mr. Markley went to Union County, Ohio, in the spring of [illegible], where he followed farming till the fall of 1876. He was married in February, [illegible], to Miss Annetta Mitchell, a daughter of John C. Mitchell, of Union County, Ohio, the father being a son of Judge Mitchell, a pioneer of that county. Mr. and Mrs. Markley are the parents of five children—Mary J., John R., Lutie M., Arthur B. and Benjamin M. Mr. Markley came to Ringgold County, Iowa, in the fall of 1876, and has since resided on his present farm on section 23, Jefferson Township, where he has [illegible] acres of well-cultivated land. Mr. Markley is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

ROBERT C. HENRY, senior member of the law firm of Henry & Spence, was born near Cadiz, in Harrison County, Ohio, December 14, 1841, a son of Robert and Susan (Chaney) Henry, who were natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio respectively. They were the parents of thirteen children—seven sons and six daughters. Robert C. Henry was taken by his parents to the Territory of Iowa in 1844, they locating in Lee County. He grew to manhood on the home farm, and received his education in the schools of his district and Denmark Academy. He remained at home till twenty-four years of age, except while in the army, when he was married August 10, [illegible], to Miss Jane E., eldest daughter of John Hart, of Lee County, and to them have been born six children. Mr. Henry entered the law department of the university at Iowa City, where he took a full course, graduating in the class of [illegible]. He began the practice of law at Keosauqua, Iowa, where he remained till [illegible], coming then to Mt. Ayr, where he resumed his practice, forming a partnership with George W. Ball, which lasted [illegible] years, when Mr. Ball went to Iowa City. Mr. Henry was

[illegible] associated with W. T. Laughlin for a time, after which he carried on the office alone until the fall of 1878. He was then elected judge of the Third District, comprising the counties of Clarke, Decatur, Ringgold, Union, Adams, Taylor, Page and Montgomery, and in that capacity occupied the bench four years. He then resumed the practice of his profession at Mt. Ayr, when he formed a partnership with R. H. Spence, thus forming the present law firm of Henry & Spence, which carries on a general law business and practices in all the courts. Mr. Henry is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

ROBERT BRYARLY WILLIAMS, senior member of the firm of Williams & Tedford, editors and proprietors of *The Ringgold County Republican*, is a son of John T. and Jane (Bryarly) Williams, natives of Maryland and Pennsylvania respectively. They were reared and married in the Keystone State, where they lived until 1856. In that year they came to Iowa, and located in Ringgold County. They lived on a farm in Jefferson Township until 1861, when the family removed to Mt. Ayr. John T. Williams was for many years one of Ringgold's most prominent citizens. He held the offices successively of recorder and treasurer (before those offices were separated), treasurer, and county judge. In 1875 he was employed as manager of the grange store, just starting at Mt. Ayr, and he was in charge of this at the time of his death, in 1881. Mrs. Williams is yet living. Of their nine children, all are living in and near Ringgold County. The subject of this biographical notice was born June 11, [illegible], in Beaver County, Pennsylvania, and was but an infant when the family came to this State and county. When of suitable age he entered the public school at Mt. Ayr, where he received a good English education. Commencing with 1875, for two years he taught school, first in the country and then in the village of Mt. Ayr. Then for one year he was deputy postmaster, after which he was appointed postmaster. He held this office for two years, resigning to take charge of the store at his father's death. He sold out in 1884, was unemployed for one year, and in 1885 started the *Republican*, in partnership with Frank Wisdom. The latter's interest is now owned by Rev. J. H. Tedford. The *Republican* has a good following in Ringgold County, and reflects credit upon its owners. Mr. Williams is personally a clever, popular young man, well fitted for his position. Mr. Williams was married February 20, 1879, at Mt. Ayr, to Miss Mary J. Willey, daughter of Dr. A. J. Willey. They have a son, Harold, born January 31, 1881. Mr. and Mrs. Williams are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

RICHARD SHAWLER, a prominent and successful agriculturist of Grant Township, living on section 31, where he is engaged in farming and stock-raising, is a native of Kentucky, born March [illegible], 1830, his parents, James B. and Mercy (Ray) Shawler, being natives of the same State. He was reared to the vocation of a farmer, remaining on the home farm till attaining the age of twenty-one years. He then began working for himself, beginning life as a farm hand. He worked for the farmers in the neighborhood until he had saved enough to purchase a team, with which he rented land which he farmed till [illegible]. For his wife he married Miss Elizabeth Sallee, January [illegible], who was born in Kentucky, April [illegible], a daughter of [illegible] and Catherine [illegible] Sallee. They are

the parents of four children—Belle, born December 13, 18[illegible]; Ida, born May 14, 18[illegible]; Viola, born October 21, 18[illegible], and Estella, born September 13, 1872. Mr. Shawler came to Iowa in October, 1869, when he located in Union County, remaining there six years, and in 1875 came to Grant Township, Ringgold County, when he located on his present farm, and by his industry and good management has accumulated a fine property, his farm containing 240 acres of well-cultivated land. Mr. Shawler in his religious faith is a Baptist. In politics he is an Anti-monopoly Republican. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to the lodge at Clearfield. He is an ex-justice of the peace, having served in that office for eight years in the township in which he lives.

BENJAMIN F. DAY, one of the early settlers of Ringgold County, and an active and enterprising farmer and stock-raiser of Liberty Township, is a native of Ross County, Ohio, born near Chillicothe, July 1, 1831. His parents were both natives of the State of Virginia, the father, Hedgman Day, born in Pendleton County, March 18, 1801, and going to Ohio in 18[illegible], and the mother born in Rockingham County, December 2, 1800. Their wedded life was spent in Ross County, Ohio, where they reared a family to honorable and responsible station in life, and gained the respect of the entire community. Both parents died in Ross County. Of the eight children born to them seven grew to maturity, six of whom are yet living. Benjamin F. Day, the subject of this sketch, remained on the home in Ohio till attaining the age of twenty-one years. His youth was passed in attending the district schools during the winter terms, his summers being employed in assisting with the work of the farm. In October, 18[illegible], he came to Iowa, and the two years following worked on a farm in Louisa County, and in the fall of 1854 he went to Madison County, remaining there till the year 1855. He was united in marriage March 6, 1855, to Miss Margaret Williamson, a native of Ohio, being brought by her parents to Cedar County, Iowa, in 1836. At the time of her marriage she was living in Muscatine. In the fall of 1855 Mr. Day brought his wife to Ringgold County, Iowa, and for two summers followed farming on what is now section 3, Poe Township, when he paid a visit to his native State. Returning to Ringgold County, he settled on section 1, Liberty Township, his present home. In 1862 he enlisted in defense of the Union in Company G, Twenty-ninth Iowa Infantry, and took part with his regiment in the engagements at Helena, Little Rock, Little Missouri, Prairie de Ann, and others. He was mustered out in June, 1865, at Little Rock, Arkansas, after being in the service of his country nearly three years. He then returned to his farm in Liberty Township, where he followed agricultural pursuits until 1875, his first wife dying on the farm in February, 1870. She left at her death three children—John H., Martha J. and Margaret E. Mr. Day was again married December 15, 1870, to Mrs. Mary A. B[illegible], of Mt. Ayr, widow of Adam B[illegible], who was wounded in the late war April [illegible], and died from the effects of his wounds June [illegible] following. In the fall of 18[illegible] Mr. Day removed his family to Mt. Ayr, he having been elected by the Republican party to fill the office of county recorder, assuming the duties of that office January 1, 18[illegible]. He served in that capacity two years, when he again engaged in farming and stock-raising on his farm in Liberty Township, where he has since resided. Mr. Day has filled all the township offices except that of [illegible]

and in all his official positions he has always given entire satisfaction to his constituents. He takes much interest in the cause of education, having at one time been a successful teacher himself. He has taught in Ringgold County thirty-seven terms, and one term in Taylor County, Iowa. Mr. Day is a member of Mt. Ayr Lodge, No. 169, A. F. & A. M., and also belongs to the Odd Fellows order.

W. L. ARNETT, farmer, section 10, Middle Fork Township, was born August 17, 1835, in Des Moines County, Iowa, son of Henry Arnett now of Mt. Ayr. He was the second of a family of nine children. When three years of age his father removed to Calhoun County, Illinois, where W. L. remained until he was twenty years old. He was reared on a farm and obtained his education in the common schools of his day. In June, 1855, the Arnett family came to Ringgold County and settled on section 15, Middle Fork Township. Mr. Arnett resided here until April 10, 1856, when he returned to Calhoun County. He was married April 12, 1857, to Miss Mary M. De Long, born in Jersey County, Illinois, daughter of Luther B. and Mary Ann De Long. September 10, 1863, he returned to Ringgold County. February 23, 18[illegible], he enlisted in Company M, Third Iowa Cavalry, and was in several of the most noted battles of the war. He was honorably discharged August [illegible], 1865, at Atlanta, Georgia, and arrived home August [illegible], 18[illegible]. He settled upon his present farm June [illegible], 18[illegible]. At that time it consisted of [illegible] acres of wild land. He has since added to the original purchase until his farm now contains [illegible] acres of as good land as the township affords. It is well cultivated and well improved. He has a good and substantial house, an orchard of four acres, native groves, barn, etc., and is engaged in general farming, stock-raising and feeding. Mr. and Mrs. Arnett have five children—Olive, William E., Mary Alice, Henry Luther, and Findley B. Luna died at the age of ten months. Mr. Arnett has since served creditably as township clerk and member of the School Board. He is a worthy and consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and always takes an active interest in any enterprise that tends to the advancement of education or religion, and is always a liberal contributor to any worthy object. By fair and honorable dealing he has secured the confidence of all who know him. In politics he is a Republican. Postoffice, Ingart.

ALBERT F. HATHAWAY, a leading farmer of Tingley Township, is a native of Cattaraugus County, New York, born January 30, 1837, a son of David and Sarah (Hull) Hathaway, his father a native of Massachusetts, and his mother of Connecticut. His father was a farmer in New York State, and also a lumberman in the Allegheny pineries. Albert is the fifth of ten children, seven of whom are living. In 18[illegible] the parents moved to Iowa, landing in Burlington July [illegible]. They settled on a farm in Henry County, near Mt. Pleasant, where they made a home and lived there about thirty years, and again moved to Canaan Township, near Winfield, and there lived until the death of the father, in May, 18[illegible]. The mother is now living in Winfield, Iowa. Albert F. was married to Samantha Smith, January 1, 18[illegible]. In June, 18[illegible], he started to the Rocky Mountains and returned to [illegible] County, [illegible]. In the spring of 18[illegible] his wife died, leaving one daughter, [illegible]. He was married again December 15, 18[illegible], to

Mary E. Hester, a native of Indiana. She came with her parents to Iowa when a little girl. Albert F. Hathaway and family moved to the southwest quarter of section 3, Tingley Township, Ringgold County, and in the fall of 1870 to the place where they are now living. He has been successful, and now owns 320 acres of improved land. Mr. and Mrs. Hathaway have ten children—Hollis B., born in 1865; Aurilla E., Arden E., Albert E., Mary E., Sarah E., Wilbur F., Ida M., Helen S. and Lydia. In politics Mr. Hathaway is a Greenbacker, and was the only man in Tingley Township that voted the Anti-monopoly ticket at the Peter Cooper run for President.

JAMES SHERMAN SHEPHERD, editor and proprietor of the Mt. Ayr *Journal*, was born in Sangamon County, Illinois, December 4, 1834. His parents, James and Jane (Sherman) Shepherd, were natives of Maryland and North Carolina respectively. They were married in Ohio, however, of which State they were pioneers. Seven years after marriage, in 1827, they removed to Sangamon County, Illinois, which was their home for seventeen years. Mr. Shepherd, Sr., knew Abraham Lincoln well. The latter was then a young lawyer, well known and liked in the county seats to which his legal practice took him. In 1844 the family removed to the Territory of Iowa, settling at Keosauqua, the county seat of Van Buren County. Here for the next six years Mr. Shepherd published the *Iowa Democrat*. He also kept a hotel until 1877. He died in 1880; his wife preceded him eight years. Of their twelve children five are yet living, and of these the next to the oldest is the subject of this sketch. He was first employed in his father's printing office when only ten years old. His work at that time, however, was not steady, as he attended school regularly until sixteen years old. He then served a regular apprenticeship. In 1856 he was appointed postmaster at Keosauqua, holding that office five years. In 1860 he and his father purchased the *Des Moines News*, at Keosauqua, and with this he was connected until the autumn of 1865. For the next fifteen years he was variously employed—at his trade, insurance, real-estate dealing, running a hotel, and for two summers cutting stone. In 1880 he came West as far as Corydon, Wayne County, where he published the Corydon *Democrat* for two years. In the autumn of 1883 he was elected county superintendent of schools, on the Fusion ticket. He held this office during 1884 and 1885, and in November of the latter year bought the Mt. Ayr *Journal*, to which he has since devoted his time. The *Journal* is the organ of the Democratic and Greenback parties in Ringgold County, these two organizations uniting against the Republican party in this county. The paper is one of standing and influence, and is increasing in circulation and value—a just tribute to the capacity of its owner and editor. Mr. Shepherd was married January 9, 1862, to Miss Mary Moore, of Keosauqua. Of four children, three are living—Minnie, Lillie and George. Mr. Shepherd is a Knight Templar in the Masonic Order, and, with his wife, is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

CHARLES L. SHATTUCK, station agent for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad at Mt. Ayr, is a native of the State of New York, born in Cortland County, April [illegible], 18[illegible]. His parents, David P. and Amanda (Phelps) Shattuck, being natives of Connecticut and New York respectively. They were the parents of thirteen children, five sons and eight daughters, our subject being the

sixth child. He was reared on the home farm, his father following the avocation of a farmer, and his education was obtained in the district schools and at the Cary Collegiate Institute. He remained with his parents till reaching the age of twenty-three years, when he commenced farming on his own account. He was married December 23, 1847, to Miss Rhayadergowy Winslow, a native of Monroe County, New York, where her father, Jacob Winslow, is still living. They have had two sons, of whom only one is living—Jacob, now in Chicago, Illinois, who has been an engineer for eighteen years. Charles L. was killed in a railroad accident near Lucas, Iowa, in November, 1884. Mr. Shattuck followed farming until 1861, when he entered the employ of the New York Central Railroad Company as a station agent, remaining with that company until the winter of 1876-'7, since which he has been in the employ of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Company, and is at present acting as ticket and freight agent at Mt. Ayr. Mr. Shattuck is a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to a lodge in New York State.

T. D. SERGEANT, postoffice, Mt. Ayr, is one of the model farmers of Grant Township, where he is engaged in agricultural pursuits, on section 33. His farm, which contains [illegible] acres of well cultivated land, is among the best in his township, his residence and farm buildings are commodious and convenient, and the entire surroundings of the place show the owner to be a thorough, practical farmer. Mr. Sergeant is a native of Highland County, Ohio, born January 12, [illegible], a son of W. C. and E. C. Sergeant, who were natives of Virginia and Ohio respectively. Our subject was reared from his boyhood to agricultural pursuits, his youth being spent in assisting his father on the home farm. He came to Ringgold County, Iowa, in the year 1871, since which he has lived on the farm where he yet resides, and during his residence in Grant Township has gained the confidence and respect of the entire community by his honorable and upright dealings. For his wife he married Mary Crews, on March 20, 1875, who was born March 30, 1854, a daughter of J. M. and Mary Crews, natives of North Carolina. They are the parents of four children—Jasper N., born February 12, 1876; John D. and Louis E. (twins), born April 12, 1878, and Nellie, born October 27, 1883. Both Mr. and Mrs. Sergeant are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. In politics he is a staunch Republican.

JOHN W. HUNTER, farmer and stock-raiser, section 5, Jefferson Township, was born in Adams County, Ohio, September 20, 1844, a son of Andrew and Mary A. (Kerr) Hunter, the father being a native of North Carolina. Both parents are deceased, the mother dying March 21, 1875, and the father August 16, 1881. They had a family of eleven children, of whom six are still living, whose names are as follows: John W., our subject; Louisa, Mrs. Susan Cargill, A. [illegible], Charles M. and Edgar M. Our subject accompanied his parents to Marion County, Iowa, in the fall of [illegible], and from there to Lucas County, in the fall of [illegible]. In [illegible] he and his father came to Ringgold County and bought a tract of land, on which our subject, with his [illegible] and a sister, remained till the fall of the same year, and began making improvements, the land being on section [illegible], Jefferson Township. He is now engaged in agricultural pursuits on section 5, of the same township, and

making a specialty of thoroughbred and graded horses and cattle. Mr. Hunter was married in this county February 20, 1884, to Miss Ella C. Dutcher, who was born near Charles City, Iowa, October 3, 1858, a daughter of Newman Dutcher, of Charles City. They are the parents of one daughter—Mary Fern, born March 14, 1885. Mr. Hunter has never sought official positions, devoting all his time to his farm, which contains 125 acres of choice land, besides which he owns an interest in the old homestead on section 6. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and Mrs. Hunter belongs to the Christian denomination.

SAMUEL ENGLAND, an active farmer and stock-raiser, living in Tingley Township, was born in Cass County, Michigan, May 13, 1833, a son of Thomas and Varlinder (Harrison) England, the father a native of Maryland and a farmer by occupation, and the mother born in Clarke County, Ohio. The parents settled in the State of Michigan in 1828, where the mother died. After the death of his mother our subject was taken by his father to Louisa County, Iowa, the father dying in that county in 1844, leaving Samuel an orphan at the age of eleven years. He then lived with his guardian, Judge Springer, of Louisa County, till sixteen years of age, when he began life on his own account, his only capital being a pair of willing hands and a determination to succeed. He was variously employed till reaching maturity. He was married in his twenty-third year to Miss Drusilla Butler, a daughter of Jacob Butler of Jefferson County, Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. England have seven children living—T. W., William S., Jacob M., Emma A., Lottie M. and Nellie E. After his marriage Mr. England settled on a farm in Jefferson County, containing 160 acres which he converted from a wild tract to a well-cultivated farm, living on it till he came to Ringgold County in May, 1868. He then settled on section 29, Tingley Township where he has since made his home, his farm containing 320 acres of well-improved land, besides which he owns forty acres in Washington Township, all of which has been acquired by his persevering industry and good management. Since coming to this county he has traded in real estate, buying and selling some 1,800 acres of land in the county. He devotes considerable attention to raising stock of a high grade, having on his farm at present 140 head of cattle, part of which are thorough-bred, 100 head of Poland-China hogs, besides a good stock of horses. Mr. England in politics is a Republican, and has taken quite an active part in the politics of his county. He was elected a member of the Board of County Supervisors in 1876, which position he filled acceptably for three years.

REV. PHILLIP JACKSON, residing on section 6, Benton Township, is a native of Guernsey County, Ohio, born July 20, 1840, son of Elijah and Selina Jackson. He was reared on a farm and obtained his education in the district schools of his native State. At the breaking out of the civil war he was one of the first to go forth in defense of union and liberty, enlisting in Company K, [illegible] Ohio Infantry. He was in the second engagement of Bull Run, and at South Mountain, September 14, 1862, where he lost one sight and from a fall [illegible] which he still [illegible] the [illegible] of what he gave to his country. He was honorably discharged in November, 1862, and returned to [illegible], Noble County, Ohio. He was married September [illegible], 1863, to Miss Rachel Wa[illegible]

daughter of David and Martha W[illegible], of Noble County. Mr. Jackson resided in Noble County until 1878, when he removed to Washington County and remained until [illegible]; then came to Ringgold County, and located on his present farm in Benton Township the following spring. His farm contains eighty acres of as good land as can be found in the township. It is well cultivated and well improved. He has a good residence, surrounded with native shade trees, out-buildings for stock, a fine orchard of ninety trees, and an abundance of small fruits. Mr. and Mrs. Jackson have three children—William M., a qualified teacher, David Fay and Roxy Ann. Mr. Jackson united with the Methodist Episcopal church in 1870, and was licensed to preach in 1875. He has been an active worker in the cause of his Master, and a strong advocate of temperance. Politically he is a Republican. Postoffice, Clearfield, Taylor County.

THOMAS SHERILL, section 4, Rice Township, is one of the oldest pioneers of Ringgold County, locating on section 8 of Rice Township May 31, 1855. At that time Indians were the principal inhabitants, and deer and wolves roamed at will over the prairie. Mr. Sherill is a native of Hendricks County, Indiana, born near Indianapolis, and reared on a farm in Putnam County, Indiana. His parents, James and Nancy Sherill, were natives of Tennessee and Virginia respectively, and were married in [illegible]. Both are now deceased. They were the parents of five children—Thomas, our subject, the eldest child; William, now living in Jefferson Township, Ringgold County; Mrs. Rebecca Haines, living in Fremont County, Iowa; and David W. and William, residents of Indiana. Thomas Sherill was married in Putnam County, Indiana, February 12, 1855, to Miss Eliza Siple, who was born in Virginia, in [illegible], but was brought by her father, Conrad Siple, to Putnam County, where she grew to womanhood. Of the ten children born to Mr. and Mrs. Sherill, all but one are yet living—Samuel W., Mrs. Mary [illegible], a widow; Mrs. Ida Horner, William, Jessie, Ollie, Emma, Lawrence, and Katie. John, their fourth child died at the age of twelve years. Mr. Sherill had but a team and two cows when he came to Iowa, and the first few years of his residence here he had a hard struggle to obtain the necessities of life, but by persevering industry and economy, combined with good business management, he soon became possessed of ample means, becoming a wealthy citizen. He has been one of the county's most active citizens, and few men have had a more active part in its development. For many years he led an active business life, and was quite extensively engaged in buying and shipping stock. He located on his present farm in 1856, where he has [illegible] acres, all but ten acres improved by himself. In politics he was formerly a Whig, but is now identified with the Greenback party. Mr. and Mrs. Sherill are members of the Baptist church. Mr. Sherill is a member of Mt. Ayr Lodge, I. O. O. F.

J. O. MILLER, [illegible] and proprietor of Miller's [illegible], was born in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, October [illegible]. His parents, [illegible] C. and Martha (McCullough) Miller, [illegible] children—[illegible], J. O., Anna and [illegible]. When he was [illegible] of age his parents removed to [illegible], Hancock County, [illegible], where he was reared, and obtained his education at the [illegible]

school. He was married December 26, [illegible], to Miss Josephine Spangler, of Hancock County, daughter of William and Emily Spangler, and they have six children—William H., Martha, Mary, Eva, Maggie, Fred and an infant unnamed. Mr. Miller came to Ringgold County in the spring of 187[illegible], and located on section [illegible], Monroe Township. He has [illegible] acres of land, which he has cultivated and improved, a comfortable residence, barn, orchard, outbuildings for stock, and everything about the place shows the industry and thrift of its owner. In the spring of 18[illegible] he purchased the store building, goods and residence where he now lives, of George W. Bradford. He carries a good assortment of general merchandise, and keeps in stock everything usually kept in a country store. He was appointed postmaster July [illegible], 18[illegible]. He served as township trustee five years; is a member of the Presbyterian organization at High Point, and politically is a Republican. Although a young man, he has gained a social and financial position among the leading citizens of his township.

GEORGE W. JOHNSON, farmer and stock-raiser, living on section 2, Jefferson Township, is a native of Indiana, born in [illegible] County, February [illegible], 18[illegible]. His father, James Johnson, was a native of [illegible] County, Ohio, [illegible] the early settlers of [illegible] County, Indiana. George W. Johnson [illegible] [illegible] and located [illegible] Warren County, Iowa, [illegible] parents [illegible] in [illegible]. He was married in [illegible] November [illegible], to Miss [illegible] [illegible] Mason. They are the parents of [illegible] children—[illegible] J., Minerva [illegible] married [illegible] [illegible] Taylor, Texas. Minerva married Frank [illegible], of Jefferson Township, Ringgold County, and has one daughter—Minerva V. Mr. Johnson was a soldier in the war of the Rebellion, enlisting in Company B, Fourth Iowa Infantry. He served his country about one year, and participated in the battles of Goldsboro, Columbia and others of minor importance. He has been a resident of Ringgold County since August, 18[illegible], when he settled on his present farm in Jefferson Township, which contains eighty acres of valuable land. Mr. Johnson is a member of the Odd Fellows order, and is one of the respected citizens of his township.

J. W. CROUCH, postmaster at Redding, was born in Todd County, Kentucky, August 23, 1828. His parents were James and Rachel D. (Patterson) Crouch, the former a native of Virginia, and the latter of Tennessee. They were married in Kentucky, and had a family of six children, three of whom lived to be grown—William F., J. W. and Charles N. When he was four months old his parents removed to Edgar County, Illinois, where they resided four years, then removed to Shelby County, where they lived until 18[illegible], when they moved to Iowa. Our subject [illegible] and received his [illegible] in [illegible] [illegible] Danville, Illinois. When the family came to this State they first located in Davis County, [illegible] of [illegible]. [illegible] was married [illegible] to Miss Mary [illegible], of [illegible] County, and daughter of John and Mary [illegible]. He [illegible] Davis County until 18[illegible] [illegible] Ringgold County [illegible] [illegible]. In 18[illegible]

sold his farm and removed to Old Redding, where he engaged in the mercantile business with C. S. Pursley, for fourteen months. He then sold his interest and went to clerking. He was appointed postmaster at Redding in 1879, and re-appointed in 1885. He erected the first building in Redding. Mrs. Crouch died April 1, 1875, leaving seven children—Mary Jane, Elizabeth F., John M., Delilah J., James W. and Laura E. March 15, 1883, Mr. Crouch was married to Miss Martha E. Trullinger, daughter of Gabriel and Elizabeth (Moss) Trullinger, and to this union have been born two children—Ida Louisa and Charles Claude. Politically Mr. Crouch is a Democrat. As a postmaster he is courteous and accommodating, and has made many friends.

JOHN W. JOHNSTON, one of Union Township's leading agriculturists, residing on section 18, has been a resident of Ringgold County since the spring of 1870, living on rented land in Monroe Township the first two years after coming here. He had visited Ringgold County in the fall of 1869, when he purchased eighty acres of land, a part of his present farm. While living in Monroe Township he also improved his land on section 18, Union Township, breaking twenty-five acres the first year, and the same amount the second year. In 1872 he removed to his farm in Union Township, and that year cultivated fifty acres without any assistance. Mr. Johnston is a native of Venango County, Pennsylvania, born February [illegible], 18[illegible], his parents, Anthony Y. and Polly ([illegible]) Johnston, being natives of Pennsylvania and Vermont respectively. Both of his parents are deceased, the father's death occurring in 18[illegible], and the mother dying in the year 18[illegible]. Mr. Johnston was married in his native county, October [illegible], 18[illegible], to Miss Lovina L. Bechtol, who was born in Clearfield County, Pennsylvania, July 2, 1834, her parents, Thomas and Mollie (Yurgen) Bechtol, having been born in the same State. Her father is still living in Pennsylvania. Her mother is deceased, her death taking place in 1853. Mr. and Mrs. Johnston are the parents of nine children, all but the eldest daughter living at home. Their names, given in order of their birth, are—Mary Ella, wife of Elijah Goodell, living near Mr. Johnston's; Ada May, engaged in teaching, which she has followed seven terms, boarding at home; Cyrus D., Joshua B., Ellis L., Phineas F., Edith C., Charles W. and Seth T. The year following his marriage Mr. Johnston removed to Mercer County, Illinois, and from there moved to Lee County, in the spring of 1866, where he remained till coming to Ringgold County, in 1870. Mr. Johnston was reared to agriculture, which he has always followed, and owing to his industry and good management he has been very prosperous through life. He brought with him to Ringgold County a small capital, having about $600 left after paying for his first eighty acres. His home farm now contains 360 acres of choice land, all under improvement, besides which he owns an eighty-acre farm in Liberty Township. Both Mr. and Mrs. Johnston are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Johnston is a member of the Masonic fraternity. In school matters he has always taken a deep interest, and in all enterprises for the public welfare or the advancement of his township he is one of the most active workers.

REV. J. H. TEDFORD, of Mt. Ayr, is the son of [illegible] H. and Margaret (Mc[illegible]) [illegible], natives of Tennessee. They removed to Indiana in 18[illegible]. Mr. Tedford, the father, was a [illegible] [illegible], and died in 18[illegible]. The [illegible]

1833. Of his seven children two are living; and of these the eldest, the subject of this notice, was born in Putnam County, Indiana, March 4, 1833. At the age of seventeen he entered Hanover College at Hanover, Indiana, where he was graduated in 1855, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then studied three years in the United Presbyterian Theological Seminary at Xenia, Ohio. He then entered upon the work of the ministry, which he has followed ever since, coming to Iowa in 187[illegible]. In July, 18[illegible], he became associated with R. B. Williams in the ownership and publication of the *Ringgold County Republican*. He was married in June, 1862, to Elizabeth Rowan. They have two children.

D. C. ABARR, deceased, was one of the pioneers of Ringgold County, and was born February 15, 182[illegible], in White County, Illinois, son of John and Rhoda Abarr. He was reared a farmer, and obtained his education in the common schools. In 1856 his mother and one of his brothers removed to Whiteside County (his father having died in 1830), where they resided until 18[illegible], then came to Ringgold County and located in the eastern part of Clinton Township. He was married August 13, 1861, to Miss Ann M. Poe, daughter of Alvin Poe, a prominent pioneer of Ringgold County. He located on the home farm where the family now reside, in 18[illegible] the farm having been improved by his father-in-law. Mr. and Mrs. Abarr had [illegible] children, [illegible] of whom are living: [illegible] A., Silas W., Curtis E., M[illegible], [illegible], Millie, [illegible]ter, [illegible], [illegible], Effie, Alvin, Ralph, [illegible] and Annie May, who died at the age of [illegible] months. Mr. Abarr was a [illegible] and [illegible] moral, and always took an active interest in any enterprise that pertained to the welfare of the community. He died April 13, 18[illegible], leaving a wife and eleven children to mourn the loss of an affectionate husband and kind father. Mrs. Abarr resides on the old homestead, which contains 230 acres of well-cultivated land. She has a comfortable well-furnished house, where the family have all the comforts of a good home.

JOHN COIE, a prominent farmer and stock-raiser, residing on section 8, township 70, range [illegible], Tingley Township, was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, in September, 1837, the eldest son of Robert and Maria (Elder) Coie, his father a native of County Down, Ireland, and the mother of Coshocton County, Ohio. The father was born in 1797, and was quite young when he came to America, where he died in 1857. The mother is still living on the old homestead in Ohio. Of a family of seven children born to them five grew to maturity, of whom four sons are still living. One son entered the Union army and was wounded at the battle of Knoxville, Tennessee. He returned home sick, and died from the effects of his wound. John Coie, the subject of this sketch, passed his boyhood days in his native county, attending the common schools, and completing his education at Beaver Academy. After leaving school he taught [illegible] two winters and one summer. He located in Monroe County, Iowa, in 1864, where he followed teaching [illegible] winters, and during the summer [illegible] worked at the carpenter's trade. He purchased his present farm in 18[illegible], which was then an unbroken tract of prairie land. He was married [illegible] Miss Elizabeth M[illegible], a native of [illegible] County, [illegible], but at the time of her marriage living at North Bend, [illegible]. The [illegible]

John Coe

been born four children—Theodosia M., John S., Robert F. and Mary F. Mr. Cole's farm, which contains 240 acres, is now under fine cultivation and well improved, and in connection with his general farming he is engaged in raising cattle and hogs of a high grade. He commenced life with but small capital, and by his own efforts has accumulated his present fine property, and is numbered among the self-made men of Ringgold County. He has one of the finest libraries in the county. In politics he is a staunch Republican, casting his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln, and since coming here has taken an active part in the politics of his party. He has served as township trustee and magistrate for twelve years. In 1883 he was elected a member of the Twentieth General Assembly, and re-elected to the Twenty-first General Assembly in 1885, which position he has since filled to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. Both Mr. and Mrs. Cole are members of the United Presbyterian church, at Eugene.

M. P. HOFFMAN resides on section 18, and is one of the leading agriculturists of Middle Fork Township. He was born in Montgomery County, Indiana, October 15, 1841. His parents were Absalom Hoffman, a native of Ohio, and Nancy (Conrad) Hoffman, a native of Indiana. He was the eldest of eleven children. When he was quite young his parents removed to Tippecanoe County, Indiana, where he was reared on a farm, and received his education in the common schools. During the late war he enlisted, August [illegible], 1862, in Company G, Seventy-second Mounted Infantry, and participated in the battle of Chickamauga and all the historical engagements from Chattanooga to Atlanta. He was honorably discharged July [illegible], 1865, and returned to his home. In 1870 he came to Ringgold County, and settled upon his present farm in Middle Fork Township. It was then in a wild unimproved state. He now owns [illegible] acres of land, and it is recognized as one of the best farms in the township. He has a good, well-furnished house, out-buildings for stock, a good orchard, and is extensively engaged in stock-raising and feeding. He was married December 15, [illegible], to Miss Elizabeth Bishop, born in Montgomery County, Indiana, and daughter of John Bishop. Mr. Hoffman is a worthy member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in politics is a Republican.

JOSEPH ROBINSON, one of the prosperous farmers of Washington Township, is a native of Ireland, born in County Tyrone, August 17, 1835, a son of Robert and Jane Robinson. When he was an infant his parents moved to America, and lived in Canada two years, then returned to Ireland, where he remained sixteen years. June 15, 1853, he sailed from Liverpool for America in the ship, Fidelia, and landed in the city of New York, a penniless boy in a land of strangers. He obtained employment in a brass-finishing and gas-fitting establishment, where he worked a year and then went to Washington County, New York, where he was employed on a farm [illegible] years. He then left New York and drifted to Ohio, and thence in 1861 to Wisconsin. He lived in Dane County, near Madison, until the fall of 186[illegible], when he moved to Ringgold County, Iowa, and in the spring of [illegible] moved to the farm where he now lives, on section 12, Washington Township. He bought eighty acres of land, forty of which were under cultivation, and a small [illegible] had been built. He was united to his first

purchase from time to time until he now owns 840 acres. The most of his land is seeded to grass, as he makes a specialty of stock-raising, having at times large numbers of both cattle and hogs. He also has some fine horses and colts, the most of them being of the Norman breed. Mr. Robinson has made his property by his own industry and good management. He is an honorable, upright man, and in all his dealings with business men wins their respect and confidence. He was married in 1858 to Sarah Dunlap, a native of County Tyrone, Ireland, but living in Washington County, New York, at the time of her marriage. They have six children—Hiram S., Charles H., John D., Minnie Maggie, Elizabeth and Ida. The latter died aged twelve years. In politics Mr. Robinson is a Republican, casting his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln.

HENRY ARNETT, Mt. Ayr, Iowa, is a native of Montgomery County, Virginia, where he lived until eighteen years of age. He was left an orphan at an early age, and was reared by strangers. He passed his early life on a farm, attending, when possible, the district school. In 1828 he came West, and lived in Illinois three years and in the fall of 1831 went to St. Charles County, Missouri. He was married April 8, 1832, to Lucinda Wood, a native of St. Louis County, Missouri. In 1834 he moved to Lee County, Iowa, where he lived a year, and then went to Des Moines County, and from there to Louisa County, where he lived two or three years. About 1838 he returned to Des Moines County, and subsequently to Calhoun County, Illinois, where he lived until the spring of 1855, when he moved to Ringgold County, Iowa, and located in Middle Fork Township. In the spring of 1885 he retired from farm life and moved to Mt. Ayr. He has been an energetic, enterprising man, and is one of the representative citizens of the county. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, which he has served in different official capacities. To him and his wife have been born eleven children, seven of whom are living—William L., Margaret M., George W., Virginia, Emma C., Charles W. and Alice Carey. The deceased are—Elizabeth, Sarah C., Mary Ellen and Henry Augustus.

ABRAHAM JOHNSON, one of the pioneers of Ringgold County, located in Roscoe Township in 1856. He was born in Rock Castle County, Kentucky, August 2, 1818, and when he was about seven years of age his parents, Robert and Anna Johnson, settled in Putnam County, Indiana, where he grew to manhood, and was there married, in 1839, to Lucinda Woods, a native of Kentucky, born in 1819. They lived in Putnam County ten years after their marriage, and then moved to Champaign County, Illinois, where they lived five years, and in 1854 moved to Iowa, and lived about eighteen months in Monroe County, moving thence to Ringgold County. He located on the farm where he now lives, on section 2[illegible], Riley Township, in 18[illegible]. His homestead contains ninety-five acres of choice land, and he also owns thirty acres of timber land in Missouri near the State line. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have had a family of eight children, of whom six are living—James, of Mt. Ayr; Mrs. Mary J. McCann; John H., of Nebraska; Mrs. Sarah E. [illegible]; [illegible] S. and Mrs. Martha [illegible]. William died in childhood, and Mrs. [illegible] aged twenty-three years. Mr. Johnson and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. In politics he is a Re-

publican. Mr. Johnson's father died in Putnam County, Indiana, in 18[illegible], and in 18[illegible] his mother, accompanied by her sons, Alexander and William, came to Union County, Iowa, where she died in 1875. Mrs. Johnson's mother died when she was ten months old, and she was reared by an older sister, Mrs. Nancy Wass, of Indiana. Her father married a second time, and moved to Louisville, Kentucky, where he spent the last days of his life.

JOHN M. POOR, farmer, living on section 22, Rice Township, was born in Washington County, Indiana, August [illegible], 183[illegible], the eldest child of Alvin and Julia A. Poor, who were among the pioneer settlers of Ringgold County. They came to this county in the year 1856, and settled in Clinton Township on a farm where they spent their last years. They were the parents of eight children, all of whom are yet living. Their names are—John M., Isabelle, Alvin M., Ann Maria, Daniel W., Clinton E., Sarah L. and Wesley A. John M. was reared in Washington and Pike counties, Indiana, his parents residing in the latter county a few years previous to their coming to Ringgold County. In 1857 he returned to Indiana where he attended school, preparing himself for a teacher, which profession he followed in Indiana and Illinois until his father's death, which occurred in 186[illegible], when he returned to Ringgold County to look after his father's estate. August [illegible], he enlisted in Company G, Twenty-ninth Iowa Infantry, [illegible] Arkansas and Mississippi. Mr. Poor [illegible] Mobile, [illegible] his company in Texas. He received an honorable discharge at Davenport, Iowa, August 15, 1865. He returned to Ringgold County, April 11, 1867, when he was married to Miss Mary J. Baird, a daughter of Samuel Baird, one of the early settlers of Clinton Township, where he still resides. Mrs. Poor was born in Putnam County, Indiana, October 12, 1849, and came with her parents to Ringgold County in 1855, where she has since lived. Mr. and Mrs. Poor have six children living—Eugene W., Millie Belle, Mary Emma, Willie W., Elsie R. and Lynn M. Orville, their fifth child, died aged one year. Mr. Poor followed farming in Clinton Township until 1875, when he commenced improving his present farm in Rice Township, having improved his 160 acres himself without any assistance. In politics Mr. Poor casts his suffrage with the Republican party. He has served in several township offices efficiently and acceptably, and is at present township assessor. Both he and his wife are members of the Methodist church.

DAVID CARLTON, a successful farmer and stock-raiser of Lincoln Township, residing on section [illegible], is a native of Ireland, born September [illegible], 18[illegible]. At the age of seven years he, in company with his parents, Daniel and Nancy (McArvy) Carlton, sailed from Belfast for America, landing at New Orleans, [illegible] Connecticut, [illegible] to Indiana [illegible]. He was reared to the life of a farmer, which he has always followed. He left Indiana for Illinois in 18[illegible], remaining in the latter state until coming to Ringgold County, Iowa, in 18[illegible], when he settled on the farm where he has since made his home. He [illegible]

he has been successful in his agricultural pursuits, and has now a fine farm containing 16[illegible] acres of cultivated land with good residence and farm buildings. He is one of the public-spirited citizens of Lincoln Township, taking an active interest in all enterprises for the advancement of the same, and during his residence here has gained the confidence and respect of all who know him, by his honorable and upright dealings. For his wife Mr. Carlton married Miss Florence Jackson, a daughter of William and Phœbe (Myers) Jackson, who were natives of Indiana. Mrs. Carlton was born May 4, 1858. Mr. and Mrs. Carlton have two children—G. A., born August 2, 1872, and J. R., born August 7, 1884. In politics Mr. Carlton is identified with the Democratic party. Mrs. Carlton is a member of the Christian church. Their postoffice is at Clearfield.

S. W. FITTRO, farmer, section 11, Athens Township, was born in Licking County, Ohio, April 3, 18[illegible], son of Samuel and Hannah (Webb) Fittro, the former a native of York County, Pennsylvania. They were the parents of eight children—Betsey, Joseph, Mary Ann, Rebecca, Catherine, Samuel, Rosilla and John. The family removed to Licking County about the year 1822, and were among the early settlers of that county. Mr. Fittro passed his early life assisting at farm work and attending the subscription schools in log school-houses. In [illegible] the family removed to [illegible] County, this state, where he [illegible] until he reached his majority. He was married August [illegible], 18[illegible], to Miss [illegible], born in [illegible] County, [illegible], daughter of William [illegible]. In 18[illegible] he came to [illegible] County, locating three miles north of [illegible], where he resided three years, then sold and removed to section 25, where he lived until 187[illegible]; then sold and removed to Athens Township, where he purchased [illegible] acres of land, a portion of which is now included in the town plat of Kellerton, having, in 1879, sold eighty acres to one Perkins for town lots in the northern part of the town. His home farm contains [illegible] acres of land, well cultivated and well improved. He has a fine residence, one and a half stories high, 16 x 26 feet, with L, 24 x 26 feet, a commodious barn 32 x 44 feet, and an orchard of [illegible] trees and small fruits. He is engaged in stock-raising and feeding. Mrs. Fittro died March 19, 18[illegible], leaving one child—Alice. In October, 18[illegible], he married Susan West, of Decatur County, who died in a few months. March 2[illegible], 18[illegible], he was married to Mrs. Sarah McCartney, née Burkett, widow of J. McCartney. She was born in Putnam County, Indiana. They have three children—Chester, Charles and Ernest. Mr. Fittro's farm adjoins the town plat of Kellerton, and is considered one of the most valuable farms in the Township. Politically he is a Democrat. Postoffice, Kellerton.

JOHN BEATY, residing at G[illegible], Ringgold County, is a native of Ireland, born May 5, 18[illegible], a son of John Sr., and Sarah (Jenkins) Beaty, who were also natives of the same country. They immigrated to America when [illegible] was [illegible] years [illegible], sailing from Liverpool in [illegible], landing at New York. They at once [illegible] to Ohio and there [illegible] [illegible] Company [illegible], One Hundred and Twenty-[illegible] Ohio Infantry. [illegible] [illegible]

when he returned to his old home in Ohio. He remained there but a short time, when he went to the State of Illinois where he was married August 11, 18[illegible], to Sarah A. Nelson, a native of Pennsylvania, and a daughter of Jacob and Susan N. (Reed) Nelson. They are the parents of five children—Adam N., born June 13, 18[illegible]5; Steven E., born September 11, 1867; Anna B., born November 2, 1870; William J., born July 17, 1876, and Clyde J., born August 18, 1878. Since coming to Ringgold County, Iowa, Mr. Beaty has prospered in all his undertakings, and is now the owner of 480 acres of valuable land located on section 27 of Lincoln Township. He is now engaged in dealing in fine horses, two of his horses being imported and quite celebrated. Since coming he has served as school director, and held the office of postmaster. In politics he affiliates with the Democratic party. Both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and respected members of society.

ABRAHAM MOSIER, farmer, section 12, Lott's Creek Township, is one of the enterprising and successful pioneers of Ringgold County. He was born in Holmes County, Ohio, May 22, 18[illegible]6. His parents were Christ and Ann (Winger) Mosier, were natives of France and reared a family of six children—Christ, Benjamin, Barbara, Ann, Abraham and [illegible]. When he was five years of age his parents removed to the Far West, as it was then called, the Territory of Iowa. They settled in Lee County, and were among the first settlers of that county. Here, amid the wild [illegible] of pioneer life, Mr. Mosier was [illegible] and educated in the pioneer schools. He was married June 1[illegible], 18[illegible], to Miss [illegible] [illegible], a native of Washington County, Ohio. In 18[illegible] he came to Ringgold County and settled in Riley Township on eighty acres of wild land, which he still owns. He has since added to the original purchase until he now owns [illegible] acres. He has a good two-story residence, erected in 18[illegible], modern style and well furnished, an orchard consisting of three and a half acres, and a large native grove of maples. His farm is well watered and well adapted to grazing. He usually keeps about fifty head of cattle, besides horses and swine. Mrs. Mosier died March 1[illegible], 18[illegible], leaving five children—John, Tilla Belle, Janey, Nellie and Lillie. Mr. Mosier is considered one of the leading men of his township. He is a member of the United Brethren in Christ church, and politically is a Greenbacker. Postoffice, Caledonia.

JOHN H. McELROY, residing on section 1[illegible], of Riley Township, Ringgold County, where he has a fine farm of 2[illegible] acres, is a native of County Down, Ireland, born January 31, 1846. In 1851 his parents immigrated to the United States with their four children and settled in Union County, Ohio, where the father died a few years ago. The mother still lives in that county with two of her children, Margaret Ann and Samuel. Her children, Charles A., William, [illegible] and Esther Ann, are also residents of the same county. John H. McElroy passed his youth in Union County, Ohio. At the age of eighteen years he ran away from his home, being determined to fight for his adopted country, and in July, 18[illegible], he enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Ohio Infantry, and [illegible] part in the following engagements: Battle at the Cedars, near Murfreesboro, Tennessee; [illegible], Kinston and Goldsboro, North Carolina.

He was honorably discharged at Raleigh, North Carolina, June 2[illegible], 1865, when he returned to his home in Union County, Ohio, remaining there till he came to Iowa in 1869. After living in Ringgold County for three years, he settled on his present farm in Riley Township and commenced improving it in the fall of 1872, and has converted it from the naked prairie into one of the best farms in Riley Township. Mr. McElroy was married November 16, 1871, to Miss Mary E. Bonham, who was born in Marion County, Ohio, January 4, 1854, a daughter of Harvey Bonham, a resident of Ringgold County. They have two children living—Sanford H. and William H. A son, Charlie Blaine, died September 16, 1885, aged two years, and a daughter, Ivy I., died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. McElroy were members of the Methodist Episcopal church. In politics Mr. McElroy is an ardent Republican. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

J. T. BERNARD, lumber-dealer and proprietor of Redding Furniture Store, is a native of Prince Edward Island, where he was born February 2[illegible], 183[illegible], son of Samuel and Isabella (Ross) Bernard, the father a native of the same island, and the mother of Scotland. He was educated on his native island and in 185[illegible] the family removed to Iowa County, Wisconsin. Mr. Bernard was married December 31, 18[illegible], to Miss Martha A. Darrough. He was engaged in farming, stock-raising and dealing in [illegible] until 18[illegible], when he removed to Ringgold County and settled in Redding. Mr. and Mrs. Bernard are the parents of one child, a son, William J. Bernard, who is engaged in business with his father. He was born May 31, 18[illegible], and was educated in Wisconsin. He came to Redding with his father. He was married in 18[illegible] to Miss Annie Jones, of Sauk County, Wisconsin, daughter of J. M. Jones. They have two sons—James and Leroy. The firm of J. T. Bernard & Son was established in June, 1881, and they carry on an extensive business. They keep in stock a full line of all kinds of pine lumber, wire and paints. The furniture room is 20 x 50 feet, and they carry a large stock of furniture suitable for the cot of the laborer or the mansion of the rich, all of which is sold at reasonable prices. Politically they are Republicans and zealous Prohibitionists. They each have a [illegible] residence.

JAMES A. MILLER, farmer, section 15, Monroe Township, was born in Essex County, England, July 1[illegible], 18[illegible], son of James and Catherine Miller. He remained in England until he reached manhood, and in 1846 crossed the waters and located in Upper Canada, where he remained five years. He was married March 9, 185[illegible], to Miss Hannah J. Wilson, born in Upper Canada, daughter of Hugh W. and Sarah Ann Wilson, who removed to Illinois in 185[illegible]. Mr. Miller resided in Putnam County until 1857, when he came to Iowa and located in Adair County. He was among the first settlers of that county. He [illegible] improved eighty acres of wild land, and was in the employ of the Western Stage Company for a long time. He was [illegible] [illegible] in the [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] houses. While in the employ of that company he passed through many hardships and dangers. In 18[illegible] he came to Ringgold County and settled in Monroe Township. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] acres. He [illegible] [illegible] acres of improved land [illegible]. He has a good residence, surrounded by [illegible] ornamental trees and [illegible] [illegible].

that shows the refinement of its occupants. He also has a good barn, cribs, granary, outbuildings for stock, and feed lots. His farm is in a good state of cultivation and well improved. He is engaged in farming and stock raising, and has some as fine horses as can be found in the township. Everything about the farm shows the industry and thrift of its owner. Mr. and Mrs. Miller are the parents of five children—Charles H., Leonard J., Florence K. Ida A. and Sadie A. Mr. and Mrs. Miller are consistent and worthy members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Miller has by fair and honest dealing won the confidence of all who know him, and his word is considered as good as his bond. Politically he is a Republican. Postoffice, Beaconsfield.

JOHN E. SCOTT, mayor of the city of Mt. Ayr, is a native of Noble County, Ohio, a son of Matthew and Susannah (Archibald) Scott. In 1866 his parents moved to Guthrie County, Iowa, and subsequently to Phillips County, Kansas, where the mother died, in 188[illegible], and the father still lives. John E. Scott was reared on a farm, attending in his youth the district schools. When nineteen years old he began teaching, which he continued several years, and then entered the State University at Iowa City. In 1870 he went to Riley County, Kansas, and taught there until 1873. Then went to Macon County, Missouri, and in the fall of 187[illegible] returned to Iowa City, and entered the law school, from which he graduated in 18[illegible]. Immediately after his graduation he located in Mt. Ayr, and formed a partnership with A. M. Cole, which was of short duration. He subsequently was connected with Mo[illegible] & [illegible], until [illegible] in [illegible] the [illegible] business of [illegible], and has since given his attention to real estate, abstracts and loans in connection with law practice. In the spring of 188[illegible] he was elected mayor of Mt. Ayr, and served a year, and in 18[illegible] was again elected, and re-elected in 18[illegible]. He was married in June, 18[illegible], to Miss Clementine [illegible], daughter of C. K. [illegible], of Ringgold County. They have had three children, two sons and one daughter.

HOLMAN HOLLINGSWORTH, residing on section 28, Union Township, who has been identified with the interests of Ringgold County for many years, was born in Miami County, Ohio, November 23, 1837, a son of [illegible] and Nancy Hollingsworth who were born, reared and married in the State of Pennsylvania. The father still resides on the old homestead in Ohio. The mother is deceased. Of their seven children our subject was the fourth child. He was reared to a farm life, living in his native State till reaching maturity. At the age of twenty-one years he went to Missouri, and was a resident of Platte County, that State, at the time of Lincoln's nomination for President, in 18[illegible], returning to Ohio in the fall of that year. In August, 18[illegible], he enlisted in Company C, Ninety-[illegible] Ohio Infantry, and participated in the assault upon the defenses of Vicksburg under General Sherman. He was at [illegible] Bluff in December, [illegible], and was in the taking of Arkansas Post, and also in the campaign culminating in the surrender of Vicksburg. He was in the [illegible] campaign [illegible] Jackson, Mississippi, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

and La Fayette, both served in Ohio regiments during the war, the former in the Forty-third Ohio Infantry, and the latter a member of a cavalry company. His brother Hezron was not physically qualified for service, and remained with his parents. After the close of the war Mr. Hollingsworth came to Ringgold County, where he has since made his home, and is now the owner of a fine farm of 120 acres of choice land, where he makes his home. He was married in Ringgold County in February, 1867, to Miss Louisa Richards, a native of Crawford County, Ohio, a daughter of James Richards. Her parents were early settlers of Ringgold County, Iowa, coming to Union Township in 1857. Her mother died in May, 1872, and her father's death occurred January 8, 188[illegible], at the advanced age of ninety-two years. Mr. and Mrs. Hollingsworth are the parents of five children all living at home — Minnie, Manford, Guy, Bessie and Abner. In former years Mr. Hollingsworth was a Democrat, and cast his vote for Stephen A. Douglas, but in 1872 supported Horace Greeley, and now affiliates with the Greenback party. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to Banner Lodge, at Wirt.

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WILLIAM B. PENICK, one of the leading farmers and stock-dealers, and a breeder of fine cattle, residing in Tingley Township, is a native of Iowa, born in Wapello County, May [illegible], 18[illegible], a son of W. C. and Martha A. (Thompson) Penick, the father engaged in the banking business at Chariton, Iowa. Of a family of six children born to his parents our subject was the fourth. He received good educational advantages in his youth in the schools of Chariton, and later attending the Northwestern University at Evanston, Illinois, where he pursued his studies for two years. After leaving school he spent three years in his father's bank at Chariton. He was united in marriage in November, 188[illegible], to Miss Katie Waldrell, of Mason City, West Virginia, and to this union has been born one child, a daughter, named Martha Lee. After leaving Chariton Mr. Penick settled on his present farm in Tingley Township, on section 36, where he has about 800 acres, all under fence and well improved. He raises and feeds about 300 hogs annually, and about the same number of cattle, being classed among the successful stock-raisers in his township. He has a large barn, and his sheds are both comfortable and commodious, and are a great protection for his cattle and hogs in time of a storm.

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ABRAHAM ROBERTS, one of the principal agriculturists of Liberty Township, residing on section 1, was born in Coshocton County, Ohio, August 4, 1840, the youngest of a family of four children. His father, Thompson Roberts, was a farmer by occupation, which pursuit he followed till his death. He died when our subject was but seven years of age. The mother also died when our subject was a mere boy, leaving him an orphan at a very early age. After the death of his parents he was employed on the farm of John S. White, for whom he worked nine years, near Indianapolis, Indiana. In the spring of 18[illegible] he came to Ringgold County, where he lived on rented land for four years. He then bought forty acres of his present farm, which was one of the first settled farms in that part of the county. He was united in marriage in March, 18[illegible], to Miss Louisa J. McMillan, a native of Coshocton County, Ohio, who at the time of her marriage was living in Ringgold County.

They are the parents of six children, four sons and two daughters. Mr. [illegible] brought with him to this county $[illegible] which he had saved from his own earnings, and this money he invested in a team, which he subsequently traded for his first forty acres. Here he followed farming a number of years, when he seeded his farm to grass, and turned his attention to raising stock. He is making a specialty of high-grade cattle and draught horses, being especially successful in the raising of horses. To his original purchase he has added from time to time till his farm now contains [illegible] acres of choice land, 160 acres being across the line in Monroe Township. He has a comfortable and commodious residence, a good frame barn and other farm buildings for the accommodation of his stock, and by his industry and good management has acquired a good competency for his declining years.

J. T. TODD, senior member of the general mercantile firm of J. T. and C. J. Todd, of Goshen, is a native of Pennsylvania, born in Beaver County, February 26, 18[illegible]5, a son of Alexander and Julia Ann Todd, who were also natives of the State of Pennsylvania. Our subject was reared to agricultural pursuits, which he followed until [illegible]. In [illegible] he left his birthplace with his parents, who settled in Scott County, Iowa, where he remained on the home farm for two years. At the age of fifteen he began farming in Scott County, which he followed till [illegible], when he returned to Pennsylvania, remaining there till [illegible], when he returned to Iowa, and located in Kossuth County, having since been a [illegible] of the county, and becoming one of its leading [illegible] public-spirited citizens. He was [illegible] [illegible] of Goshen, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible]. He was married at Goshen in [illegible] to Miss Anna McN[illegible]. He built the first store in the town of Goshen, and in [illegible] established his present mercantile business since which he has built up a good trade. Mr. Todd is a member of the Odd Fellows order, belonging to Lodge No. 5[illegible], of Goshen. In politics he affiliates with the Democratic party.



JONATHAN LONG, living on section [illegible], Jefferson Township, was born in Noble County, Ohio, September [illegible], 18[illegible], a son of Samuel Long, a native of Fayette County, Pennsylvania, and an early pioneer of Noble County, Ohio, now deceased. Our subject spent his youth in helping his father with the work on the farm, and his education was such as the log-cabin subscription schools of that early day afforded. He has been twice married, his first marriage taking place June 17, 1858, with Miss Harriett Kedd, a daughter of [illegible] Kedd, who was one of the early settlers of Guernsey County, Ohio, and to this union three children were born—Samuel, [illegible] and Mary. His first wife died in June, 18[illegible], and in August, 1865, he was again married to Rachel Baxter, a native of Guernsey County, Ohio, her father, John Baxter, being born in the same county. To this union have been born [illegible] children—[illegible] E., Julia B., Nathaniel B., Sadie C., Carrie L., Anna V., Jesse L., Charles W. and Alice C., all [illegible]. [illegible] in Guernsey County, Ohio. Mr. Long came with his family [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and settled on his present farm in Jefferson Township in the [illegible]. He [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

The father of our subject emigrated from Pennsylvania to Ohio in a very early day, making the entire journey with his wife and one child with one horse, he leading the horse on which his wife and child sat. The Indians were the principal inhabitants of Noble County at that time, and there they experienced all the hardships and privations of pioneer life. At one time the father paid his last money, 50 cents, for a sack of corn which he took twenty miles to mill to be ground, while the mother and her children lived on parched corn and deer meat. Their nearest neighbor was five miles distant. Both parents are now deceased.

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J. W. ABARR, farmer, section 16, Clinton Township, is one of the old pioneers of the county, having been identified with its interests for more than thirty years. He was born in Murray County, Tennessee, October 1, 1816. His father, John B. Abarr, was a native of France, and served in the war of 1812. His mother, Rhoda (Wilson) Abarr, was a native of North Carolina. They were married in Murray County, and reared a family of five children, all sons—J. W., John B., Richard L., Bartley R. and D. C. When our subject was a few weeks old his parents removed to Gallatin County, in the then Territory of Illinois, being among the early pioneers of that county. They remained here four years, and then removed to White County, where the [illegible] in 1834. His early life was spent in [illegible] on the farm and attending the subscription schools of that day. [illegible] he was united in marriage with Miss [illegible] Smith, a native of [illegible] County, and [illegible] Smith. In [illegible] Mr. Abarr, [illegible] and two children, removed to White [illegible] County, Illinois, where he [illegible] in 1856, when, with two brothers, B. R. and D. C., and their mother, he came to Iowa, arriving in Ringgold County, April [illegible], and settled upon his present farm. He had visited the place the year previous and purchased the farm from one Tom Lovell. There were forty acres of land, upon which a log cabin had been constructed. He entered 160 acres from the Government on section 16. He added to his farm from time to time, until at one time he owned 1,000 acres. He has sold and divided among his children, until his farm now consists of 400 acres of well-cultivated and well-improved land. He has a comfortable house, corn barn, 40 x 42 feet, sixteen-foot posts, the frame all of native timber. He is extensively engaged in stock-raising and feeding. Mr. and Mrs. Abarr are the parents of five children—John C., who served during the late war in the Forty-third Missouri; W. S.; Helen, now Mrs. G. W. Spence; Alice, now Mrs. J. R. Stevens; and Halley. Five children are deceased—Huston, the fourth child, died at the age of twenty years; Elecia Ann, died at the age of three years; Simon G., died at the age of two years, and James H., died at the age of one year. During the late war Mr. Abarr enlisted in Company I, Fifth Missouri Cavalry. His two brothers, John B. and B. R., and a nephew, W. R. Abarr, were in the same regiment. Mrs. Abarr died August [illegible]. Politically Mr. Abarr is a Republican. He voted for General Fremont in this county in [illegible] Republican ticket.

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[illegible] NATHAN FAIRHURST, [illegible] Township, was born [illegible]

educated in the common schools of his native State. At the age of nineteen years he removed to Knox County, Illinois where he engaged in farming seven years. From 1861 to 1864 he resided in Cleveland, Ohio. March 5, 1864, he was married to Miss Nancy Sendley, who was born in Buffalo, New York, daughter of Daniel and Mary (Clark) Sendley. Soon after marriage he returned to Knox County, and remained until 1867; then removed to Ringgold County, and settled on section 20, on the State road, where he resided three years. In 1870 he settled upon his present farm, which was then in a wild condition. He has improved and cultivated his land, and everything about the place indicates thrift and industry. He has a comfortable house, outbuildings for stock, and an orchard of 150 bearing trees. Mr. and Mrs. Parkhurst are the parents of five children—Ettie Adella, Louise Rowena, Margaret Ellen, John Edwin and Clara Lovina. Politically Mr. Parkhurst affiliates with the Republican party. Postoffice, Clearfield, Taylor County, Iowa.

DE WITT C. WOOD, a young and enterprising farmer of Washington Township, is a native of Warren County, Illinois, born near the village of Berwick, February 21, 1864, a son of Allen and Mary S. Wood. When he was two years of age his father died, and from that time until sixteen years old he made his home with his grandfather, Henry Wagoner. He was reared on a farm, but received a common-school education, attending the schools of his district in the winter. When sixteen years old he started out to take care of himself and assist his mother, and rented a farm. He was successful and subsequently bought [illegible] paying only part cash down. After getting it [illegible] paid for he sold it and came to Iowa, and for a time lived in Taylor County, moving thence to Ringgold County, and locating on his present farm which he took in exchange for one in Taylor County. He is engaged in general farming and stock-raising, and is one of the enterprising and successful young men of the township. He is unmarried, his mother and only sister, Maria E., making their home with him. His sister is an intelligent, cultured young lady, and is one of the successful teachers of Ringgold County.

B. NEVILL, engaged in farming and stock-raising on section 22, Lincoln Township, where he has eighty acres of fine land, is a native of England, born December 4, 1844, a son of John and Hannah (Bond) Nevill, who were also natives of England. April 7, 1852, they left their native country with their family, and landed at New York the following May, when they proceeded to Wisconsin, where they resided a number of years. Our subject grew to manhood on his father's farm in Wisconsin, and has made farming the principal avocation of his life. He remained in Wisconsin until 1862, when he enlisted in Company F, Thirty-third Wisconsin Infantry, and was in the service three years. He was mustered out at Vicksburg August 9, 1865, receiving his final discharge at Madison, Wisconsin, when he returned to his home. In [illegible] he came to Iowa and began working on the railroad, which he followed for four years, when he rented a farm in Washington County, of this State, on which he resided three years. He then came to Ringgold County and has since followed agricultural pursuits on the farm where he now resides. For his wife he married Caroline [illegible], a daughter of R. P. and Amanda [illegible] Evans. Mrs. Nevill is a native of Iowa.

born in Johnson County, January [illegible]. Mr. and Mrs. Nevill have six children: Lizzie E., Stella, John A., Mary, L[illegible] and Boyd B. Mr. Nevill, since coming to Lincoln Township, has filled the offices of township clerk and trustee, and has served as treasurer of the School Board. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. In politics he casts his suffrage with the Greenback party. He is a comrade of Edd Ottier Post, No. 2[illegible], G. A. R., of Clearfield, Iowa.

FRANK McGUGIN is a native of Washington County, Pennsylvania, born near Hickory, July 24, 18[illegible], the fourth in a family of six children of Daniel and Elizabeth (Campbell) McGugin. In March, 18[illegible], the parents settled in Knox County, Ohio, where they are still living, on the old homestead. Frank McGugin passed his youth on the farm in Knox County, Ohio, receiving his education in the common schools of his neighborhood. At the outbreak of the war of the Rebellion he enlisted in Company A, Thirtieth Ohio Infantry, and spent the first two years of his term of service in Virginia. In 1863 he was transferred to the Army of the Potomac, Ninth Army Corps, and in October of the same year to the Army of the Mississippi, in the Second Brigade, Second Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, in which he served till the close of the war. He took part in twenty-[illegible] engagements, including the battles of [illegible], Bull Run, Antietam, Siege of Vicksburg, Mission Ridge, Kenesaw Mountain. He was captured by the enemy at the Battle of [illegible] of Atlanta, July [illegible], [illegible] and after [illegible] months and [illegible] that [illegible] escape. He [illegible] before reaching the Union lines, taking him nine [illegible] and during this time his principal food was raw potatoes, having but one meal, which was given him by an old colored man. On reaching the Union lines he was almost naked, and scarcely able to stand, and he was granted a furlough of thirty days. He rejoined his regiment at Savannah, Georgia, when he was made First Lieutenant, and later promoted to Captain of his company, which position he held till mustered out, August 4, 1865. He then returned to Knox County, Ohio, where he was married to Miss Melissa Critchfield, and to them have been born two sons and one daughter—Daniel E., Clifford N. and Stella M. After his marriage Mr. McGugin settled on a farm in Knox County, where, in connection with his farming pursuits, he carried on a flouring-mill for several years. In the fall of 1872 he came with his family to Ringgold County, Iowa, and settled on his present farm on section 12, Tingley Township, where he has since followed agricultural pursuits, his farm containing 160 acres of well-improved and highly cultivated land. Mr. and Mrs. McGugin are members of the Christian church, of which he is at present serving as deacon and trustee.

JOSEPH L. McPHERSON, [illegible] Tingley Township, is one of the leading farmers of Ringgold County. He was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, June [illegible], the only son of Hugh [illegible] McPherson, his father a native of Pennsylvania and his mother of Maryland. [illegible] When he was [illegible] [illegible]

spring of 187[illegible], and the following summer was employed on a farm by the month. He then engaged in farming for himself, and now owns a fine farm of eighty acres, well improved, with a good residence and comfortable farm buildings. Mr. McPherson was married in the spring of 18[illegible] to Miss Ella Kirkham, of Monroe County, Iowa. In politics he affiliates with the Republican party.

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WILLIAM S. ANDERSON, residing on section 16, Rice Township, was born in Guilford County, North Carolina, February 17, 1849. His parents, William and Sarah (Louder) Anderson, were both natives of North Carolina, where they were reared and married, and there their seven eldest children were born—Mrs. Rhoda Stanford, a widow, now living in Decatur County, Iowa; John Calvin and Isaac B., living in Henry County, Indiana; Joel M. and Mrs. Mary A. Dunn, residents of Reno County, Kansas; Solomon S. was a member of the Third Iowa Cavalry, and died during the war, aged nineteen years; and William S., the subject of this sketch. Their daughter, Mrs. Sarah Iren Deck, was born in Decatur County, Iowa, and is now living in Reno County, Kansas. In 1851 the parents removed with their family from North Carolina to Henry County, Indiana, where they resided till 1859. They then settled in Woodland, Decatur County, Iowa, and two and a half years later came to Ringgold County, and settled on a farm in Eden Township, where they have since made their home. William S. Anderson, our subject, grew to manhood in Ringgold County, being about thirteen years old when he accompanied his parents to this county. He was married in Woodland Township, Decatur County, December [illegible], 18[illegible], to Miss Ellen Frazer, who was born in Guilford County, North Carolina, June [illegible], 18[illegible]. Her parents settled in Henry County, Indiana, in 18[illegible], and in 18[illegible] moved to Decatur County, Iowa, where the mother died, March [illegible], 18[illegible], aged fifty-one years. In 18[illegible] the father of Mrs. Anderson, Stanly Frazer, moved to Van Buren County, Iowa, where he now lives. Mrs. Anderson was the eldest in a family of six children. Her eldest sister, Sarah, is her father's housekeeper; Mary M., a teacher, also lives with her father; James E. died in early childhood; Amanda is the wife of John L. Coaltrane; and Nannie. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson are the parents of two children—Charles C., born September 5, 1871, and Edward L., born October 10, 1873. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson lived on a farm in Decatur County, Iowa, until 1875, when they moved to Reno County, Kansas, remaining there five years. In the fall of 1880 they returned to Decatur County, and the following spring came to Ringgold County, and settled on their present farm on section 16, Rice Township, which contains forty-five acres of good land, this farm being one of the first settled in the township. Besides his home farm Mr. Anderson owns eighty acres of valuable land, which is located a half mile from the homestead. In politics Mr. Anderson casts his suffrage with the Republican party. Both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

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ROBERT CAMPBELL, a leading farmer of Ringgold County, is a native of Indiana, born in Madison County, June 12, 18[illegible], a son of [illegible] and Sarah (Williamson) Campbell. His father was a native of Pennsylvania, [illegible] native of Mary[illegible]. In the year 18[illegible] his parents moved to Iowa, and settled in [illegible] County, [illegible] W[illegible]

[illegible] Township. The father died in [illegible], and the mother is still living. They had a family of twelve children, ten of whom are living, our subject being the fourth. He was reared a farmer, remaining at home until after the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion, when, in September, 1861, he enlisted in the Union army, and was assigned to Company I, Fourth Iowa Cavalry, and served until August, [illegible]. He was captured near Helena, Arkansas, when on a scouting expedition, and was held a prisoner from March till September, when he was paroled and sent to St. Louis, and a month later was exchanged and joined his regiment at Memphis, Tennessee. At Selma, Alabama, he received a gunshot wound through the thigh, which disabled him for a time. After his discharge he returned to his father's farm and engaged in agricultural pursuits, and after his marriage settled on the farm where he now lives, which contains 160 acres of choice land. He was married in [illegible] to Sarah A. Munford, who died in April, 1883, leaving one daughter—Estelle M. In politics Mr. Campbell is a Republican.

ANDREW STEVENSON, section 17, Tingley Township, is a native of Guernsey County, Ohio, born October 5, 18[illegible], a son of John and Margaret (Henderson) Stevenson. In 18[illegible] he enlisted in the defense of his country, and was assigned to Company A, Eighty-[illegible] Ohio Infantry, and was discharged in June, [illegible]. He was married in April, [illegible], to Mary C. Gilbert, of Licking County, Ohio. After his return from the war he engaged in [illegible] until [illegible], when he moved to Ringgold County, Iowa, and located on his present farm, which contains [illegible] of choice land. Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson have five children—[illegible], Margaret, [illegible], Sadie and Ida. Two are deceased, the eldest, Ella, and the third, Max. They are members of the United Presbyterian church at [illegible].

JAMES W. GLENDENNING, farmer, section 22, Middle Fork Township, was born in Rush County, Indiana, May 2, 18[illegible], son of James and Elizabeth Glendenning, natives of Tennessee. He was the fifth of a family of nine children. When he was six years of age his parents removed to Audrain County, Missouri, where they remained several years, then went to Galloway County, thence to Gentry County, locating near Lott's Grove. In the spring of 1861 they came to Ringgold County. Our subject was reared a farmer, and obtained his education in the common schools. In the summer of 1861 he enlisted in Company G, Fourth Iowa Infantry, and was honorably discharged on account of disability. In March, 18[illegible] he re-enlisted in Company G, Fourth Missouri Cavalry, and served until the close of the war. This regiment was in most of the principal engagements in Missouri and Arkansas. He was honorably discharged at the close of the war, and returned home. He was married October 4, 1866, to Miss Delilah Jarvis, formerly of Ohio, daughter of Phillip and Mary Jarvis. In 1867 he located in Rice Township, and [illegible] later purchased his present farm, which at that time consisted of [illegible] acres of wild land. He has added to and improved it until he now has [illegible] acres of as good land as can be found in the township. He has a fine two-story residence, [illegible] main part [illegible], with L [illegible], with a porch [illegible]. His house is kept in good [illegible] and [illegible] one of the best [illegible] in the township. He [illegible]

raising and feeding. Mr. and Mrs. Glendenning are the parents of six children: William, Mary, Clara Belle, Etta, Mattie and Verdue. Gretta is deceased. Mr. Glendenning is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and politically affiliates with the Republican party. He is very highly respected in the community where he is known, and is one of the leading men in his township. Postoffice, Ingart.

WILLIAM CASNER, one of the active and enterprising farmers and stock-raisers of Jefferson Township, and an old pioneer of Ringgold County, was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, December 27, 1819. His father, John Casner, was a native of Maryland. In early life he followed the shoemaker's trade, but his later years he spent in farming. William Casner received his education in the log-cabin school-houses of his neighborhood, which he attended while not helping with the work of the farm. In 1828 he went with his parents to Noble (then Monroe) County, Ohio, where he grew to manhood. He then began dealing in lumber, and was engaged in the lumber trade twelve or fifteen years, in that State. He was married August 24, 1844, to Miss Margaret A. Keller, a daughter of John Keller, deceased. Of eleven children born to this union, only five survive—Mary A., Christiana, Jane, Susannah and Charles, all married but the latter. Mr. Casner went overland to California in 1852, where he mined for two years, returning to Ohio in 1854. In the fall of 1855 he came to Ringgold County, Iowa, and entered over 700 acres of wild land, most of which was located in Jefferson Township. He brought his family here in the spring of 185[illegible], when he settled on the farm where he has since made his farm, located on section 15, Jefferson Township, on which he has made all the improvements, and brought his land under fine cultivation. Mount Zion Methodist Episcopal Church was built on his land near his house in 18[illegible]. This was a frame structure, 32 x 48 feet, and was the first church built in the county. Mr. Casner has [illegible] acres of valuable land, and is at present devoting his time principally to raising stock. He has held several offices since coming to the township, having been justice of the peace three terms, and has served as trustee, school director and school treasurer. Mrs. Casner is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Casner was a soldier in the late civil war. He was a member of Company G, Twenty-ninth Iowa Infantry, and participated in the battles of Helena, Little Rock, and others. He served two years and seven months, when he was discharged for disability. He has never fully recovered from the effects of his army experience, and now draws a pension from the Government.

IRENUS MILLSAP, farmer, section 1[illegible], Clinton Township, is one of the early settlers who has been identified with the interests of the county for thirty years. He was born in Lawrence County, Indiana, December [illegible]. His parents were [illegible] Millsap, natives of North Carolina. They reared a family of seven children—G. A., Nancy, Ann, James, William, [illegible], I. A. and [illegible]. Mr. Millsap was reared a farmer, and was educated in the common schools. In [illegible] the family came by team to Mahaska County, Iowa, where they [illegible] came to Ringgold County, [illegible] land [illegible] entered [illegible] the Government. Mr. Millsap [illegible]

ried May 21, 1861, to Miss Mary C. Dennis, a native of New Jersey. When twelve years of age she came with her parents, William S. and Nancy (McLean) Dennis, to Taylor County, Iowa. Mr. Millsap settled upon his present farm in 1875, which was then in a wild state. His farm contains ninety-eight acres of well-cultivated and well-improved land. He has a comfortable house, out-buildings for stock, and orchard and small fruits. Mr. and Mrs. Millsap are the parents of eight children - Nancy J., Elma Alice, Ulysses A., Emma E., Silas W., Angie May, Sidney C. and Nora Belle. Mr. Millsap is politically a Republican. He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church since seven years of age. Postoffice, Mormontown.

JOHN A. LESAN, an active and successsful farmer of Liberty Township, residing on section 36, is a native of Maine, born near Bangor, July 10, 1832. When he was seven years of age his parents, Charles I. and Mehitable S. (Pratt) Lesan, removed to the city of Bangor, where the father followed the mercantile business. John A. Lesan was reared in Bangor, receiving his education in the schools of that city. He left school when sixteen years old, and followed the sea from that age till he attained the age of twenty years, coasting from the Bay of Bangor as far as Florida. He then accompanied his father to Stark County, Illinois, his mother having died some years previous, and in that county he was married, in the year 1859, to Miss Maggie Coon, a native of Canada. They are the parents of two daughters - Hattie M. and Nellie B. Mr. Lesan left Stark County in 1856, when he came to Ringgold County, Iowa, and settled on his present farm, purchasing at that time eighty acres of open prairie land, on which he erected a small log house, 14 x 16 feet, and began improving his farm. In 1862 he enlisted in the defense of his country, in Company G, Twenty-ninth Iowa Infantry, and was immediately sent to Missouri, thence down the Mississippi River. He took part in the battles of Helena, Little Rock, and the taking of Mobile. He was mustered out in August, 1865, and discharged at Davenport, Iowa, when he returned to his farm in Liberty Township, Ringgold County, where he has met with excellent success in his farming and stock-raising. He has added to his original eighty acres by subsequent purchases till his home farm contains 160 acres of choice land, besides which he owns 100 acres of pasture land located in Poe Township. He is still devoting his attention to stock-raising, and has on his farm at present sixty head of thorough-bred short-horn cattle, and some fine specimens of Norman horses. Mr. Lesan was elected justice of the peace of Liberty Township in 1862, which office he resigned to enlist in the defense of his country. Soon after his return from the army he was elected trustee of Liberty Township, and a member of the Board of Supervisors under the old law, which position he filled until he was elected sheriff of Ringgold County, in 1868, assuming the duties of that office January 1, 1869, serving in that capacity for two years. He also held the office of postmaster at Mt. Ayr for two years, until 1871. In that year he returned to his farm, and soon after was elected justice of the peace, which office he has since filled with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of his constituents, and during his term of office he has never had a case of his appealed to the higher courts, but he has had his decision sustained. Mr. Lesan is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church [illegible] for twenty [illegible]

years, and has held many of the offices of his church, such as class-leader, and superintendent of the Sabbath-school. He is one of the respected citizens of Liberty Township, having by his honorable dealings gained the confidence of all who know him.

HENRY H. ROSS was born in Livingston County, Missouri, near Chillicothe, August 11, 18[illegible], the eldest son of Thomas and Martha (McMillan) Ross, who are of Scotch descent, the father born in Ohio and the mother in Kentucky. The mother of our subject went to Illinois when seventeen years of age, where she was married, and soon after went with her husband to Missouri where he followed the teacher's profession. In 1849 they moved to Wapello County, Iowa, and the year 1859, came to Ringgold County, where the father followed his profession, being among the first school-teachers of Mount Ayr. He is still living in Ringgold County. The parents of our subject had a family of thirteen children, of whom only five—four sons and one daughter—survive. Henry H. Ross passed his youth in Wapello County, Iowa, where he attended the district schools. He came to Ringgold County, Iowa, in 1856, and attended school at Osceola till the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion, when he enlisted in Company M, Third Iowa Cavalry, and was in the Western department. He was captured at the battle of Pea Ridge, but was soon after exchanged. He was mustered out of the service in August, 18[illegible], at Davenport, Iowa, after serving his country faithfully for four years. He then returned to Mt. Ayr, where he taught school for thirty-six months. In 18[illegible] he was elected county superintendent of schools. He was married in [illegible] to Miss Mary Dine, daughter of Peter Dine, one of the early settlers of Ringgold County. They have two children living—Minnie and Eunice McClintock. Mr. Ross was elected county surveyor, and served as such four years. In 18[illegible] he was elected to the same office, holding the position the four years following. He was elected county auditor in the fall of 1885, which office he still holds, to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. Mr. Ross is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

WILLIAM H. HAVILAND, a representative of one of the oldest families of Washington Township, was born on the old homestead in Washington Township, Ringgold County, Iowa, July 6, 1862. His father, William A. Haviland, was a native of Canada. He came to Illinois when a young man, and was married in that State to Mary J. Skidmore. He subsequently came to Ringgold County, Iowa, with his family, which then consisted of his wife and two children, when he settled on a farm which is still occupied by our subject. The farm then contained 160 acres of raw prairie land, entirely unimproved. The father being a carpenter, immediately erected a small log house for his family, and began improving his farm, but later in life resumed working at his trade. He was an industrious citizen, and was one of the most respected men in Washington Township, where he resided so many years. He died August [illegible], leaving a wife and three children—Ellen, wife of R. A. Spence, of Mt. Ayr; John A., and William H., our subject. The mother is now in her sixty-second year, and is making her home with our subject on the old homestead. The father was a member of the Masonic fraternity. At his death he left a well-cultivated farm, containing [illegible] acres, which was [illegible]

having bought the interests of the other heirs. William H. Haviland was married February 19, 1882, to Miss Tillie Yachack, who was born in Ringgold County, Iowa, a daughter of Wentzel Yachack, a Bohemian by birth. They are the parents of two children—Ethel V. and Vella I. Mr. Haviland is classed among the successful stock-raisers in his neighborhood, being principally engaged in raising cattle and hogs.

DAVID PRESTON, a successful farmer of Liberty Township, residing on section 30, is a native of Washington County, Pennsylvania, born near Monongahela City, January 3, 1833, his parents, Bernard and Margaret (Williams) Preston, being natives of the same county, the mother dying in Washington County in 1852. Of a family of ten children born to them seven still survive, our subject, David Preston, being the fifth child. He passed his youth on the home farm, remaining in his native county until the spring of 1856, when he came to Ringgold County, Iowa, and settled on sections 30 and 31, Liberty Township, where he began to improve the land which at that time was raw, unbroken prairie. His first house was built of logs, with a clapboard roof, its size being 16 x 17 feet. Mr. Preston was married in 1862 to Miss Ann Eliza Lorimer, a native of Ohio, but at the time of her marriage living in Madison County, Iowa. She died in August, 1881, leaving three children—Jessie M., wife of Brown Thompson; E. K. and Nellie. Mr. Preston was again married in April, 1884, to Miss Anna Wirt, who was also a native of Ohio and a daughter of Joseph Wirt, of Ringgold County. In February, 1859, Mr. Preston was appointed sheriff of Ringgold County to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Samuel Allison. After holding the office of sheriff for one year Mr. Preston went to Colorado, where he was successfully engaged in mining gold. Two years later he returned to Ringgold County and has since been actively engaged in farming and stock-raising, his cattle and horses being of a high grade. His farm is mostly seeded to grass. His rude log house has given place to his present commodious residence, the old clapboard roof of the former being now on the roof of his barn. Both Mr. and Mrs. Preston are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and respected citizens of Liberty Township. Bernard Preston came to Ringgold County about six months after his son, David Preston, settled here, and died in Liberty Township in 1873.

JONATHAN STUCK, farmer, section 4, Lott's Creek Township, is among the leading agriculturists and old pioneers of Ringgold County. He was born in Union County, Pennsylvania, July 30, 1828, son of Jonathan and Elizabeth Stuck. He was the third of four children, and was reared a farmer. At the age of fourteen years he learned the tailor's trade, and followed that occupation four years. He then removed to Lucas County, Ohio, where he resided three years, thence to Seneca County, Ohio. In 1852 he was married to Miss Anna Paine, and their two children were Henry and Franklin. In 1855 Mr. Stuck removed to Missouri, where Mrs. Stuck died the same year. July 14, 1855, he came to Ringgold County and entered [illegible] acres of land from the Government at $1.25 per acre. His first residence was a log cabin, [illegible] feet, with puncheon floor. He has since added to his farm until he owns 349 acres, and his farm is known to be one of the best in the township. He has a good, comfortable residence, commodious stock [illegible] and [illegible]

rounded with shade and ornamental trees, out-buildings for stock, an orchard and everything about the place indicates the thrift of the proprietor. In 185[illegible] Mr. Stuck married Miss Mary Hollister, a native of Greene County, Indiana, and they have eleven children: Elizabeth, Mary Ann, John, Jacob Lincoln, James Manuel, Lucinda, Peter, Daniel, Charlie, Martha and Joseph. Mr. Stuck came to Ringgold County with very little means, but by industry and good management he has acquired a large property. Postoffice, Caledonia.

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CHRISTIAN WALTERS, one of the pioneers of Union Township, and an active and public-spirited citizen of Ringgold County, was born in Richland County, Ohio, December 29, 18[illegible]1, the ninth child of Conrad and Susan (Coffman) Walters, who were born and reared in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, and after their marriage settled in Ohio. After the mother's death the father was again married, and by his second wife had a family of eight children. Eleven children were born to his first wife, who was the mother of our subject. He passed his boyhood on the home farm, remaining with his parents till seventeen years of age. He then served an apprenticeship at the blacksmith's and carriage-maker's trade, which he followed for several years, being engaged in business for himself part of the time. In 185[illegible] he came to Ringgold County, Iowa, and bought at [illegible] land sales six eighty-acre lots located in Union, Monroe and [illegible] Townships, and commenced improving part of his land. In the spring of [illegible] he disposed of these lands at an advance on the purchase price, leaving himself [illegible] acres on section [illegible], Union Township, a part of his present homestead. He [illegible] at this time a contract [illegible] with which to make improvements on his land, and immediately began to build a house, which he afterward rented. He became a contractor and builder, and erected by contract sixteen schoolhouses, fourteen in Ringgold County and two in Decatur County. In 18[illegible]4, wishing for a change and new enterprises, Mr. Walters went overland to California as builder and freighter, and was engaged in contract work in that State for two years, returning to this county in [illegible], by the Isthmus of Panama and New York City. He was married in Crawford County, Ohio, December 5, 18[illegible]7, to Miss Margaret Dickson, who was born in that county in 1842, a daughter of George and Agnes Dickson, and a sister of John and George Dickson, of Union Township, this county. Of the nine children born to this union, seven are living—Agnes, Charles, Leona, Jap, Cary, Ollie and Bert. Two children died in infancy. In 18[illegible] Mr. Walters brought his family to Mt. Ayr, where he lived four years, improving a farm near that city. He owned [illegible] acres adjoining that place and 320 acres [illegible] and a half miles distant, improving both of these farms, where he built good houses, and [illegible] erected a fine residence in Mt. Ayr. He subsequently disposed of to advantage his property at and near Mt. Ayr. Mr. Walters came to Ringgold County a poor man, the little capital he had being mainly borrowed; but industry and energy, combined with good business qualifications and a determination to succeed have enabled him to win, and he is now numbered among Ringgold County's wealthiest men. He has led an active business life, and failing health alone has now in a great measure [illegible] his active [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] engaged in [illegible], and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. He [illegible] and his [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

markets. His real estate now amounts to about 1,450 acres, his home farm containing 120 acres of finely-improved land. In his political views Mr. Walters is a Democrat. He is a member of Ivy Lodge, I. O. O. F., at Grand River, Decatur County, Iowa. Mrs. Walter's father died at the residence of our subject in 188[illegible], while here on a visit.

WILLIAM LUCAS, one of the first settlers of Union Township, settled on section 6, in August, 1855. He entered over 1,000 acres of land, giving to each of his children 120 acres of prairie, and twenty acres of timber land. He has been a hard-working man, and has assisted materially in the development of his township. Mr. Lucas was born in Maryland, but when seven years of age was taken to Ohio, where he was reared. He married Margaret Carson, and to them were born eleven children, seven of whom came to Iowa with the parents, and one was born in Ringgold County. These are—Elizabeth, Emeline, Sarah, Margaret (deceased), William L., Elreta, Oscar and Byron. Mr. Lucas died February 2, 1876, aged seventy-six years. His widow survives him, and is still a resident of Ringgold County.

EPHRAIM H. LONGACRE, section [illegible], Riley Township, was born in Monroe County, Ohio, July 11, 1851, a son of Daniel and Octavia Longacre. In [illegible] his parents arrived and located on section 3, Riley Township, Ringgold County. [illegible] Benedict. In [illegible] County and [illegible] Van Wyck [illegible] his father [illegible] lives. The [illegible] of four children—Mrs. Fanny, deceased; Ephraim H.; Mrs. Jane Cook and Mrs. Susan Rovina Benedict. Ephraim H. Longacre left the home roof when nineteen years of age, and has since been acting for himself and adding to his material prosperity year by year. He is a young man of good habits and fine business ability and is considered one of Riley Township's most substantial citizens. He owns 420 acres of valuable land, all but twenty acres being under cultivation. His homestead is one of the best in Ringgold County, and contains eighty acres of choice land. Mr. Longacre was married April 3, 1876, to Miss A. S. Foster, who was born in 1856, a daughter of Andrew Foster. They have six children—Merritt, Grace, Daniel W., Walter, Eveline and Ray. In politics Mr. Longacre affiliates with the Republican party.

J. H. BEESON, farmer, section [illegible], Clinton Township, was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, October [illegible], 1829. His parents were Jesse and Mary (Woodhouse) Beeson, the former a native of North Carolina and the latter of Ohio. They reared three children—J. H., Margaret and Lucinda. When J. H. was five years of age he had the misfortune to lose his father by death. During his early life he worked on a farm and attended the common schools. He was married March [illegible], 1850, to Miss Eliza Ann Worth, born in Darke County, Ohio, and reared in Miami County, daughter of John and Catherine (Hartman) Worth. A short time after their marriage they removed to Cass County, Indiana, where they remained three years, then removed to [illegible] County, where he resided until [illegible], then came to Ringgold County and located upon his present farm. He came by [illegible]

seven weeks. In 1860 he built a log cabin on his land, 16 x 18 feet. In 1877 he built the house he now occupies. It is in modern style and well furnished. He has a good barn, 24 x 32 feet, native groves, a good orchard, and is engaged in general farming and stock-raising. Mr. and Mrs. Beeson have six children—William Perry, Sarah Emeline, Mary Adaline, Francis Marion, Joseph Asbury and Ora Alice. They have fifteen grandchildren. Mr. Beeson has served as township trustee and member of the School Board. Politically he is a Republican. He started in life without means, but by industry, economy and good management he has acquired a good property. Postoffice, Mormontown.

WILLIAM A. CAMPBELL, one of the enterprising farmers of Liberty Township, residing on section 22, is a native of Ireland, born near Colerain, March 16, 1830, a son of Alexander and Jane (Crow) Campbell, who were both natives of Scotland. Our subject remained in his native country till nineteen years of age, when he embarked on a sailing vessel at Liverpool, England, and after a stormy voyage of three weeks landed at New York. He proceeded at once to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where his parents resided, they having come to America some four years before. William A. Campbell found employment in a chemical factory in that city, where he was engaged in the manufacture of acids for seven years. He was married in [illegible] to Miss Mary A. Sample, a native of Ireland, but at the time of her marriage living in Philadelphia. They are the parents of eight children—Ella H., wife of James [illegible], now living in Texas; Hessie J., married Robert N. Wilson, now living in Kansas; Alexander, mining in Montana; [illegible]; [illegible] S., in Dakota; [illegible], wife of A. B. Herrion, of Ringgold County, Iowa; Sarah E., a teacher, and Joseph D. and Ollie, living at home. In August, 1856, Mr. Campbell removed with his family to Monroe County, Indiana, where he bought a farm, and a steam flouring and saw-mill, and there followed farming and milling until the fall of 1874, when he came to Ringgold County, Iowa, locating on section 16, Liberty Township, where he remained till 1882. He then settled on his present farm of 160 acres, which he has converted from raw prairie land into a well cultivated farm, and has a neat and substantial residence and good farm buildings. In connection with his general farming he is raising cattle and horses, the latter being of the Norman breed. Although Mr. Campbell has met with heavy losses through life—he having had his fine residence and mill in Indiana destroyed by fire, by which he lost some $12,000, and at another time losing $1,000 by going security for a party—he has by his persevering energy and untiring industry accumulated a competency for his declining years, and by his strict and honorable dealings has gained the confidence and good will of all who know him. Mr. Campbell has been elected to fill township offices but has refused to qualify. He and his family are members of the United Presbyterian church, of which he served as elder while living in Indiana.

ANDREW J. HESS, proprietor of the Ohio House, [illegible], is a native of Knox County, Ohio, born September [illegible]. A son of [illegible] and [illegible], natives of Pennsylvania. He was the [illegible] twelve [illegible] [illegible] home. He was raised in Knox County, and [illegible] married [illegible] to Miss Margaret [illegible]. After [illegible]

Ohio, living there until the summer of [illegible], when he removed to Ringgold County, Iowa, and settled on section 16, Union Township. In [illegible] he left the farm and removed to Wirt, and has since given his attention to the hotel and livery business. He has been successful in his business transactions, and although a poor man when he came to Iowa, now has a competency for his declining years. He has held several offices of trust in the township. He was appointed postmaster at Union Hill under Johnson's administration and held the position seven years. He has served as justice of the peace eight years. He is a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows orders.

GEORGE LILES, a prosperous and enterprising farmer of Union Township, living on section 3, was born in Ross County, Ohio, September 21, 1828, a son of Lemuel and Hannah Liles, the father a native of Tennessee, and the mother born in Pennsylvania, of Dutch descent. They moved with their family to Ohio in an early day, where both died, the mother in 1852, and the father in 1875, in his ninety-seventh year. They were the parents of fourteen children—ten sons and four daughters, of whom our subject was the ninth child. Thirteen of the children grew to maturity, and at present seven are yet living. George Liles was reared on a farm and early in life inured to toil. He grew to manhood in Logan County, Ohio, and was there married July 15, 1[illegible], to Miss Hannah Cooper, a native of Hardin County, Ohio, born December 4, 1835, a daughter of William and Sarah Cooper. To Mr. and Mrs. Liles have been born thirteen children, of whom eight are living—Joseph G., at home; Araminta, wife of Samuel D[illegible] of Union Township; Lemuel, at home; Ruth, wife of William Dickson of Union Township; Julia, John, Emma, Agnes and Bert, living at home. Four died in infancy, and one son, Isaac Steele, died at the age of sixteen years. Mr. Liles resided in Hardin County, Ohio, one year after his marriage, and in the fall of 1855 located in Davis County, Iowa, where he followed farming and coal mining for several years. In January, 1865, he visited Ringgold County, when he purchased 160 acres of John Paine, who had built a small cabin on the farm and opened twenty acres, and the same spring brought his family to their new home, where they have since resided. Mr. Liles made his first money in Ohio, in cutting hoop poles, stave bolts, etc. When he reached Davis County, he had but $240 in cash and a team. There he bought a farm of 120 acres for $1,000, making his payments principally with the money he earned at coal-mining, and by his industrious habits and strict economy he has acquired from small beginnings a good property and is now the owner of a good home; and by his honorable and industrious life he has gained the confidence and respect of the entire community. Mr. Liles has never allowed unfavorable weather to interrupt the usual farm operations, believing that seed time and harvest are promised, and he has never failed to merit and receive fair returns for labor. In politics Mr. Liles is a Republican. In his religious faith he believes in the doctrine of the United Brethren denomination. Mrs. Liles is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

WILLIAM H. BARNES, one of the enterprising and influential citizens of Riley Township, residing on section [illegible], was born in Marion County, Ohio, January [illegible], 18[illegible], a son of Benjamin and Cornelia [illegible] Barnes, the father born and reared in Delaware and the

mother a native of Vermont, but reared in New York State. The father died in Miami County, Ohio, June 6, [illegible], aged fifty-[illegible] years. He left three children—Lydia, now living in Indianola, Iowa, married George W. Longaker, who enlisted in the Thirteenth Ohio Infantry, and died in the service of his country; William H., the subject of this sketch, and Benjamin O., who enlisted in Company C, Forty-eighth Iowa Infantry, and died at Rock Island, Illinois. Our subject was reared in his native county. His father dying when he was only eight years old, he was in early life thrown on his own resources, his youth being spent in toil. Receiving fair educational advantages, he made the most of his opportunities, and became a well-informed man. In 1861 he came to Iowa, locating in Decatur County, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits, remaining there till May 22, 1864, when he enlisted in Company C, Forty-eighth Iowa Infantry, and was with his regiment at Rock Island and Chicago, Illinois, guarding rebel prisoners. During the last year of the war Mr. Barnes was active in recruiting his company, and on its organization he was commissioned Second Lieutenant. He was honorably discharged, October 20, 1865, when he returned to Decatur County, Iowa. Desiring to better educate himself, he entered Simpson Centenary College, at Indianola, in [illegible], attending that institution four years. In [illegible] his mother and stepfather, Harvey [illegible], who had come West with him, moved to his farm in Riley Township, living there some nine years. After leaving college Mr. Barnes followed the teacher's profession, in which he was very successful. Mr. Barnes bought 100 acres of his present property in [illegible], although he did not locate there till the year [illegible]. This property is known by old settlers as the Riley farm, having been at one time the home of [illegible] H. Riley, the pioneer settler of the township, and in whose honor, at the suggestion of Mr. Barnes, the township, when organized, was named. Mr. Barnes has added to his original purchase, [illegible] acres, and has made it one of the best farms in his neighborhood, where he is still engaged in farming. Mr. Barnes was united in marriage, November 13, [illegible], to Miss Maggie A. Sinco, born in Decatur County, Iowa, November 2, [illegible], a daughter of Henry and Jane Sinco, of whom her father is now deceased. Her mother now lives at Kellerton. They have one child—Virgin, born October 16, 1885. In politics Mr. Barnes is identified with the Republican party. He has held the office of township clerk since the township was organized, with the exception of perhaps three years, and all the time has been secretary of the School Board. He has served three years as a member of the County Board of Supervisors, and has twice been elected assessor.

W. D. THRIFT, section 2, Grant Township, was born in North Carolina, October 29, 1825, a son of David and Lydia Thrift. In [illegible] he left his native State and went to Indiana, and from there came to Iowa, and lived a year in Appanoose County. In [illegible] he moved to [illegible] County and worked at the blacksmith's trade three years in [illegible], and in 1855 located on the farm where he now lives, in Ringgold County. His farm contains [illegible] acres of valuable land and his improvements are among the best in the township. Mr. Thrift was married in Iowa to Sarah [illegible], a native of Virginia, born in [illegible], a daughter of [illegible]. They have [illegible] children—[illegible] [illegible] Company G, [illegible]

Iowa Infantry, and served one year. He is a member of James Conway Post, No. 253, G. A. R. In politics he is a Republican. His father was a soldier in the war of 1812, and is still living, and in the enjoyment of good health.

JAMES BEARD was born in Brown County, Ohio, in Higginsport, on the banks of the Ohio River, December 20, 1844, the eldest son of Daniel and Catherine Beard, natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio respectively. The father of our subject moved with his parents from Pennsylvania to Ohio in 1809, he being then six years of age, and in that State he grew to manhood and learned the cooper's trade. He was married to Catherine Richardson, and to them were born seven children—two sons and five daughters. The family subsequently removed to Indiana, where the father died in March, 1859. After his death, in 1869, the mother and her children came to Ringgold County, Iowa. The mother is still living, and is now making her home in California. James Beard lived in his native county till about nine years of age, when he accompanied his parents to Indiana, where he was reared to manhood and educated in the common schools. He enlisted in the service of his country at the age of sixteen years, being a member of Company A, Forty-third Indiana Infantry. He participated in the battles of Island No. 10, New Madrid and Fort Pillow, and from there went to Memphis, thence up White River, where he took part in other engagements. He was wounded at the battle of Helena, receiving a wound in his left [illegible], [illegible] the [illegible] for seven months. He [illegible] his regiment the following October, and in March following was taken prisoner at Mark's Mills, when he was sent to Tyler, Texas, where he was placed in the stockade, remaining there till August 15, when he made his escape. He traveled northward through Texas and Arkansas, but was recaptured after seventeen days' hard traveling, his principal food during this time being raw corn. He was taken back to Tyler, Texas, where he was kept prisoner until February, 1865, when he was exchanged. He then went to New Orleans, where he received a furlough for thirty days. He was mustered out with his regiment at Indianapolis, Indiana, in June, 1865, after serving four years. He then returned to Parke County, Indiana, where he remained until 1869. He was married in 1866 to Miss Aurelia J. Ogden, of Parke County, Indiana. He came to Ringgold County, Iowa, in 1869, where he has since followed agricultural pursuits. Mr. Beard was elected sheriff of Ringgold County in the fall of 1883, and re-elected to the same office in the fall of 1885, which position he still holds to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. Mr. Beard is a member of the Odd Fellows order, Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Grand Army of the Republic. Mr. and Mrs. Beard are the parents of six children—two sons and four daughters.

GEORGE R. STEPHENS, owner and editor of the *Ringgold County Record*, was born in Paulding County, Ohio, December [illegible]. He came with his parents to Iowa in [illegible], settling in Linn County, and moved from there to Wapello County. His father died in [illegible], having [illegible] "Uncle Sam." The subject of our sketch [illegible], and an early [illegible] the [illegible] realities of life. He [illegible] about seven years [illegible] in the [illegible]

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